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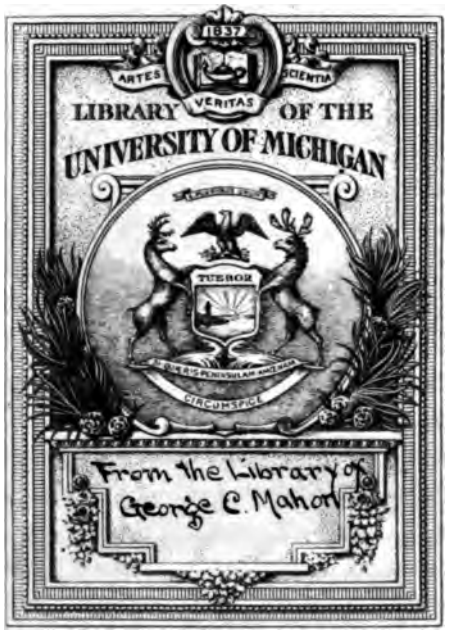
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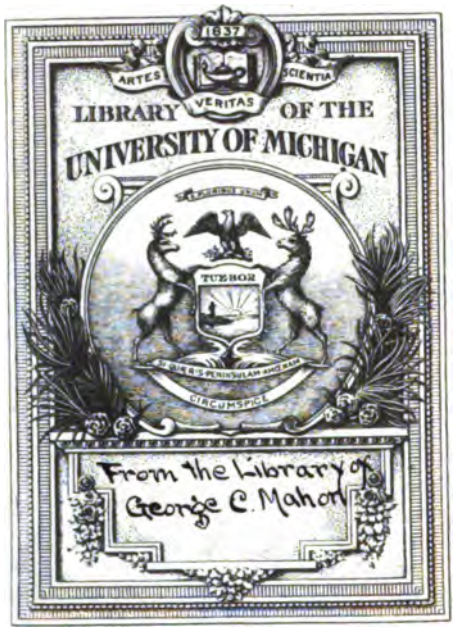

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ANNALS OF IRELAND.

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BY DUBHALTACH MAC FIRBISIGH;

AND EDITED,

WITH A TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

FROM A MANUSCRIPT PRESERVED IN THE BURGUNDIAN LIBRARY AT BRUSSELS.

BY

JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,

PROFESSOR OF CELTIC LANGUAGES, QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST;
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, BERLIN.

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE following Three Fragments of Annals, never before published, were copied in the year 1643 for the Rev. John Lynch, author of "Cambrensis Eversus," by Dubhaltach Mac Firbisigh, or, as he anglicized his name, "Dudley Firbisse"[a], from a vellum MS., the property of Nehemias[b] Mac Egan, of Ormond, chief Professor of the old Irish or Brehon Laws; but the MS. from which the present text has been obtained, and which is now preserved in the Burgundian Library at Brussels (7, c. n. 17), is not in Mac Firbis's hand, but in that of a scribe who copied immediately from his MS., as appears from several marginal remarks.

The name of this second transcriber nowhere appears. It is quite clear,

[a] *Dudley Firbisse.*—For some account of Dudley Firbisse the reader is referred to "Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach."—Introduction, p. vii. to xii. Mr. O'Conor, of Belanagare, informs us, in a letter published by Dr. Ledwich in his "Antiquities of Ireland" (2nd ed., Dublin, 1804), p. 303, that Duald Mac Firbis was instructed by the Mac Egans of Ormond, who were hereditary Brehons, and professors of the old Irish laws. It would also appear that he studied for some time with the O'Davorans of Thomond. For his Translations from Irish Annals for Sir James Ware, the reader is referred to the "Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society," vol. i. p. 198 to 263.

[b] *Nehemias* is the usual Latinized form of Gilla-na-naemh, as appears from a Gloss in Lib. T. C. D., H. 2, 13.

clear, from his marginal observations, that he was a classical scholar, and a critic of considerable acumen; and that he had carefully compared these Fragments with the "Annals of the Four Masters." He also made an Index to the whole, in which he gives the dates from the "Annals of the Four Masters," which dates Lynch has adopted in his "Cambrensis Eversus" without any attempt at correcting them, although they are sometimes two and three years before the true years.

In the present edition of these Fragments the chronology of the Annals of Ulster is generally followed, with the addition of one year. The original Fragments exhibit the Anno Domini in very few instances; and even where they do, their dates are almost invariably incorrect.

Of the age or nature of the MS. from which Mac Firbis copied these Fragments of Annals, we have no clue to form any correct opinion, as he, or the later transcriber who followed him, has evidently modernized the orthography. He tells us, in several places, that the MS. was effaced, and that he could not read some important passages in consequence of the shattered condition of the old book.

The first Fragment relates chiefly to the Northern Ui Neill, and was, probably, compiled in Ulster originally; but the other two evidently belong to Ossory, or Laeighis (now Leix), and must have been compiled in some monastery in either of these territories. This is evident from the first lengthened notice in these Fragments: namely, of Feradhach, son of Duach, King of Ossory, whose death is entered in the "Annals of the Four Masters," at the year 582. It is also very evident, from the detailed accounts given of the renowned deeds of Cearbhall, King of Ossory, and of Cenneidigh, son of Gaeithin, King of Laeighis. The Comharba, or successor, of Molua of Cluainferta-Molua, is also referred to as having composed poems in praise of this Cearbhall.

It

It is a very curious fact, that while these Fragments dwell with particular emphasis upon the achievements of the princes of the territories of Ossory and Leix, and of those of their relatives, the Ui-Neill, not a single reference is made to the Dal gCais, who soon afterwards eclipsed, not only the princes of those territories, but the more powerful and royal Ui Neill themselves; and, what is still more remarkable, in the account of the Battle of Bealach Mughna, in which Cormac Mac Cullinan was killed, A. D. 908, there is not one word said about the claim of the Dal gCais to the kingdom of Munster, although the work called "Cath Bealaigh Mughna," quoted by Keating, dwells upon it with remarkable emphasis. The inference to be drawn from this fact is, either that the Dal gCais had not risen to any remarkable point of power or celebrity before 908, or that the writers of these Annals were hostile to them.

The more lengthened stories and details of battles, in these Fragments, are curious specimens of Irish composition. Some of them have evidently been abstracted from long bardic descriptions of battles, and are interspersed with the wonderful and wild, the supernatural and incredible.

In the translation of the present Fragments nothing has been changed or modified; but the originals are given with scrupulous fidelity, as specimens of the manner in which our ancestors intermingled the wildest fiction with historical facts. The reader will remark this in the legend of Donnbo, in the description of the Battle of Almhain, as well as in the account of the shout of the King's Jester at the same battle, which continued to be heard in the sky for an incredible period of time.

The account of the battles between the Aunites, or Danes, and Norwegians, in Carlingford Lough, and elsewhere in Ulster, has probably been taken from an Ulster work on the Wars of the Danes

 and

and Norwegians in Ireland, now unfortunately lost or unknown. The account of these wars, now in progress of printing by Dr. Todd, is a Munster and Dalcassian production, and dwells almost exclusively upon the achievements of the men of Munster, especially upon the renowned deeds of the Dalcassian race of Thomond, who are panegyrized in glowing bardic eloquence. The present Fragments, however, make no mention whatever of any opposition given by the Dal gCais, or other Munster tribes, to the Danes, from which it is sufficiently obvious that they were extracted from local Annals preserved by the Ui Neill, and other tribes who were adverse to the Munstermen.

The account of the Gall-Gaels of Ireland who had joined the Danes, and lapsed into Paganism, is very important, as our previous ideas about them were very confused. O'Flaherty thought that these Gall-Gadelians were confined to the western islands of Scotland ("Ogygia," Part iii., c. 75); but it is clear from these Annals that they were also in Leinster and various parts of Ireland.

The account of the attack on Chester, in the third Fragment, was, probably, taken from some English or Welsh annalist, but no narrative exactly like it has been found in Geoffrey of Monmouth, or any English chronicler.

The account of the battle between the Norwegians and Moors in Mauritania, and of the Blue-men brought by the former into Ireland, has not been found in any other writer.

As already observed, the spelling has been modernized by the later scribes, but very old words and phrases, with some idioms now obsolete, will be observed throughout; such as ꝼoꞃuaiꞃliġ, aꞇacomnaic, ꞃoꞃ maꞃb, &c. The spelling of the MS. has been carefully preserved throughout, though it is evidently not as old as the language in which these Fragments are written.

J. O'D.

FRAGMENTA ANNALIUM HIBERNIÆ.

FRAGMENTA ANNALIUM HIBERNIÆ.

FRAGMENTA tria Annalium Hiberniæ extractum [*sic*] ex codice membraneo Nehemiæ mac Ægan senis, Hiberniæ Juris peritissimi, in Ormonia, per Ferbissium ad usum R. D. Joannis Lynch.

Ab anno Christi circiter 571 ad annum plus minus 910.

[FRAGMENTUM I.]

[A. D. 573.] Kl. Caṫ Feiṁin in quo uictus est Colman Beg mac Diarmada et ipse euasit. Brénann Biorop quieuit in Christo, clxxx. anno aetatis suae, uel ccc°.

K. K. K. K. K. K. K. Léigim na seċt Kallanda sin seaċam.

[581.] Kal. Caṫ Manann in quo Aoḋan mac Gabrain uictor erat.

[582.] Kal. Marḃaḋ Fearaḋaiġ Finn, mic Duaċ, ri Ossaiġe. As é so imurro an treas rí re ré Colaim cille do ċuaiḋ do ċum niṁe,

[a] *Feimhin,*—otherwise Magh Feimhim, a large plain in the barony of Iffa and Offa, in the county of Tipperary. The dates printed within brackets are added by the Editor. F. M. signify Four Masters.

[b] *Brenann of Biror.*—i. e. St. Brendan of Birr, in the King's County, of whom, see Four Masters, A. D. 571, p. 206; and Adamnan's "Vita Columbæ," lib. iii. c. 2; Colgan's Acta SS., p. 193; also Lanigan's

FRAGMENTS OF ANNALS OF IRELAND.

THREE fragments of Annals of Ireland, extracted from a vellum manuscript [the property] of Gilla-na-naemh Mac Egan, senior, a man most learned in the Irish laws, in Ormond, by Mac Firbis, for the use of the Rev. Mr. John Lynch.

From about the year of Christ 571 to about the year 910.

[FRAGMENT I.]

[A. D. 573.] Kal. The battle of Feimhin[a], in which Colman Beg, son of Diarmaid [chief of the southern Ui-Neill] was defeated, but he himself escaped. Brenann of Biror[b] quievit in Christo, in the 180th year of his age, vel ccc.

K. K. K. K. K. K. K. I leave these seven years vacant.

[581.] Kal. The battle of Mannan[c], in which Aodhan MacGabrain [King of Scotland] was victorious.

[582, F. M.] The killing of Feradhach Finn[d], son of Duach, King of Osraighe. He was the third king, who, in the time of Colum Cille, went

"Ecclesiastical History of Ireland," vol. ii. p. 38, *sq.*

[c] *Manann.*—i. e. the Isle of Man. See Annals of Tighernach, and of Ulster, A. D. 581.

[d] *Feradhach*, King of Osraighe, or Os-

niṁe, ⁊ ar é ro an fáṫ aṁail ro innir Colam Cille d'Aoḋ mac Ainmireċ.

Treb̆laid mór do ġab̆áil an Fearaḋaiġ. Clann Conla do ṫoiġeaċt do ġab̆ail taiġe fair: uair ḋo Chorca Laoiġḋe d'Fearadaċ mac Duaċ, uair seaċt ríġ do gab̆rad Osraiġe do Corco Laoiġḋe, ⁊ seaċt riġ do Osraiġib̆ ro ġaṗ riġe Chorċa Laoiġḋe.

Coccaḋ iaraṁ doroṁ re Cloind Conla, ⁊ ar ann ro baoirium 'na ṫulg, agur a ṡeoid uile aige ann; aṁail ba bér do na riġaib̆ tuilg umpa d'iob̆ar .i. sdiall ar ċapur a ccrann ⁊ a ccrannoca airgid, ⁊ a ccopáin, ⁊ a n-esgraḋa, do tab̆airt dḟoġnam 'san oíḋċe; a mbrandub̆, ⁊ a ffiṫcealla, ⁊ a ccamáin créduma ra fognum an laoi.

Rob iomḋa imurro seoid ag Flraḋaċ, rapa mór a ngraḋ lair, ⁊ doná ar olc friṫ iad, óir ní ċualarom a b̆lg nó a ṁór óir no airgid, og trén no ag truaġ a n-Osraiġib̆, na hirgabṫa aigirioṁ do tarraing a inmur rin uaḋ do ċuṁdaċ na réd rain. Tangattar tra a meic d' ionnsoicċid Flraḋaiġ conige an tolcc do b̆reiṫ na réd leó. Créd ar áil ḋuib̆, a ṁaca, ol Flradach? Na seoid do breiṫ linn, ol na mic. Ní blrṫaoi, ar Flradaċ, uair olc friṫ iad. Sochaiḋe ra craiḋiura ga ttinól; agur ceadaiġim-si mo ċráḋ féin dom naiṁdib umpu. Ro imṫigriot a ṁic uaḋ, agur ro gaṗroṁ ag aiṫriġe díċra; tancutar iaram clann Conla, agur ro ṁarbrad

sory. Four Masters, A. D. 582, and Note.

[e] *Aedh, son of Ainmire.*—He was monarch of Ireland from A. D. 628 to 642.

[f] *The race of Connla.*—i. e. of Connla, son of Breasal Breac, ancestor of all the chiefs of Osraighe, except the seven here mentioned.

[g] *Corca-Laighdhe.*—This was the name of the inhabitants of the S. W. portion of the present county of Cork. O'Driscoll was chief of this race and territory after the establishment of surnames in Ireland. It was co-extensive with the present diocese of Ross. This interchange of the Kings of

went to heaven; and this was the reason, as Colum Cille had told to Aedh, son of Ainmire[e].

Feradhach was seized with great sickness; [and] the race of Connla[f] came to take a house upon him, because Feradhach, son of Duach, was of the Corca-Laighdhe[g], for seven kings of the Corca-Laighdhe assumed the kingship of Ossory, and seven kings of the Osraighi took the kingship of Corca-Laighdhe.

He afterwards waged war with the race of Connla; and he was in his couch, having all his valuables[h] there, as was the custom of kings to have couches of yew around them, in which they had a collection of their bars and ingots of silver, and their cups and vessels[i], to give them for service by night, and their chess-men and chess-boards, and their hurlets of bronze for day service.

Many were the valuables in the possession of Feradhach, and great was his love of them; but in an evil way did he acquire them, for he had not heard of rich or poor in Osraighe, having little or much of gold or silver, that he did not seize, to take such property from him to ornament these valuables. His sons came to Feradhach, to his bed, to carry away the valuables with them. "What is your desire, O my sons?" said Feradhach. "To carry away the valuables with us," replied the sons. "Ye shall not carry them away," said Feradhach, "for they were ill-gotten. I have oppressed many in procuring them, and I consent to be oppressed myself by my enemies on account

Corca Laighdhe and Osraighe is not noticed in the "Tribes and Territories of the Corca Laighdhe," printed for the Celtic Society, "Miscell.," p. 1, *sq.*

[h] *Valuables*, ṙéo.—Property of any kind; *gaza*, but particularly jewels. See the Will of Cathair Mor, in "Leabhar na gCeart," and O'Flaherty's "Ogygia," Part iii., c. 59.

[i] *Vessels*, eṙcṙaoa.—In the Life of St. Darerca the *escra* is described as a silver drinking vessel—"Quoddam argenteum vasculum unde potentibus personis haurire solent quod Hybernica lingua vocatur escra."—*Brussels MS.*

ſad Feaṙadach, ⁊ ṙuccſad na ſeoda ⁊ do ċuaiḋ Feaṙaḋaċ do cum niṁe.

Kal. ⁊ a ſí ſo an ceaṫṙaṁaḋ Kal xx don 32 Kal. teſta ag an deeſt.

Quieſ Coloim Cille lxxui anno aetatiſ ſuae, unde Fedelm cecinit:

Uċ iaṙ fíṙ an the gabṫa iſ in lín
he bṙecc baoi i mḃóinn.

32 Kal. ſeaċom.

Kal. A° Dni. dcx. Fiontan ua Eaċaċ Ab Cluana eiḋneċ, cſnn monaċ na hEoṙpa quieuit in quinta feṙia, unde Colman mac Feaṙguſa cecinit:

Dia Daṙdaoin ṙuccaḋ Fiontan,
Iſ ṙo gineḋ aṙ talmain,
Aſ dia Daṙdaoin at baṫ
Aṙ mo ṡliaſtaiḃ coimgela.

Kal. Initium ṙegiminiſ Aoḋa Uaiṙioḋnaiġ.

Kal. Aoḋ Uaiṙioḋnaċ incipit ṙegnaṙe uiii. anñ. .i. Aod mac Doṁnaill, mic Muiṙċeaṙtaiġ, mic Muiṙſḋaiġ, mic Eoġain.

Fſċt naon da ttainic ſé na ṙiġdaṁna daṙ laṙ Oṫna Muṙa, ṙa indail a láṁa aſ an aḃoinn atá daṙ láṙ an ḃaile. Oṫain ainm

[j] *Valuables.*—Which were really their own; and therefore Feradhach, having voluntarily abandoned them, went to heaven.

[k] *The 24th.*—This correction of the observation, "I omit 32 years," is itself evidently an error; for, if the last entry relating to Feradhach, son of Duach, belongs to the year 582, the year 610 is the twenty-eighth year after it.

[l] *Boyne.*—A marginal note opposite these lines says: "Hæc erant in margine," i. e. in the margin of the original MS. The verses here quoted are not found elsewhere.

[m] *Fintann Ua Eachach.*—Who this Finntan was, is not yet cleared up. See Archdall's Monast. Hib., p. 591, and Colgan's

account of them." His sons departed from him, and he took to earnest penance. The race of Connla afterwards came and slew Feradhach, and carried away the valuables[j], and Feradhach went to heaven.

[594.] Kal. And this is the 24th[k] [recte 28th] Kal. of the 32 Kals. omitted at the *Deest.*

The repose [*quies*, i. e. death] of Colum Cille, in the 76th year of his age. Unde Fedelm cecinit:

Alas! in truth he who was caught in the net;
The speckled salmon who was in the Boyne[l].

I omit 32 years.

Kal. A. D. 610, Fintan Ua Eachach[m], Abbot of Cluain-eidhnech, head of the monks of Europe, died on Thursday; hence Colman, son of Fergus, sung:

On Thursday Fintan was born,
And was conceived upon the earth,
And on Thursday he died
Upon my white sheets.

[605.] Kal. The beginning of the reign of Aedh Uairidhnach[n].

Kal. Aedh Uairidhnach began to reign [and reigned] 8 years; i. e. Aedh, son of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach, son of Muredach, son of Eoghan.

On one occasion he came, when a royal prince, to Othain-Mura[o]; he washed his hands in the river which is in the middle of the town.

Othain

Acta SS., pp. 350, 355. The first of January, 610, was Thursday. This date is not found in any other Annals.

[n] *Aedh Uairidhnach.*—Monarch of Ireland from the year 605 till 612.

[o] *Othain-Mura.*—Othain, or Fothain Mura (Fothain of S. Mura), now Fahan, near Loughswilly, barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal. The river is now a very small stream. This singular story about Aedh Uairidhnach is not found elsewhere, so far as the Editor knows.

ainm na hab̓ann ar uaiṫe aimniġṫir an baile .i. Oṫain. Ra ġaṗ don uisce da ċur má aiġiḋ, ra ġaṗ ꝼſr da muintir ꝼrir, A rí, ar ſé, na cuir an uiſge ſin ꝼo tagaiḋ. Céḋon? ar an rí. Aſ nár lſm a ráḋ, ar ſé. Cá náire ata duit ar an ꝼirinde do ráḋ? ar an riġ. Aſ eaḋ ſo, ar ſé, aſ ꝼair an uiſge ſin ata ꝼialtſċ na cléreċ. An ann, ar an rí, téid an cléreċ ꝼéin ar imṫelguḋ? Aſ ann go deiṁin, ar an tócclaċ. Ni namá, ar an rí, cuirꝼead ꝼom aiġiḋ, aċt cuirꝼead um bél ⁊ ib̓ad, ag ol trí mbolgoma de, uair aſ ſacarb̓aicc lſm ant uiſcce i ttéid a imṫelgun.

Ra hinniſioḋ ſain do Múra, ⁊ ro altaiġ buiḋe do Dhia ar iriſ mar ſin do beiṫ ag Aoḋ, ⁊ ro gairmeḋ cuicce iardain Aoḋ Allain, ⁊ Aoḋ Uairioḋnaċ ainm oile ḋo, ⁊ a ſſḋ ro raiḋ Mura riſ: A ṁic ionṁain, ar ſé, loġ na hairmiden ſin tugaiſi do'n Eglaiſ, geallaim-ſi duit i ꝼꝼiadnaiſe Dé rige n-'Eirenn do ġabail go gairid, aguſ go mbéra buaiḋ ⁊ coſgur dod náimdib̓, ⁊ nid béra baſ anabaiḋ, ⁊ caiṫꝼe corp an ċoiṁdſḋ aſ mo láiṁ-ſi, ⁊ guiḋꝼead-ſa an coimdid lat, go mba críne béruſ tu don b̓ioṫ.

Níor buḋ cian tra iardain co ro gaṗ Aoḋ Allan riġe nEirenn, ⁊ do rad ꝼſranna ſuṫaċa do Mura Oṫna.

Rucc iaram Aoḋ Allan coſgair iomḋa do Laiġnib̓, ⁊ da naiṁdib̓ ar ċeana.

Ro b̓uí tra oċt mbliaḋna i riġe n-'Eirſnn, ⁊ ra ġaṗ galar bair

[p] *Jakes*, Ꝼialteċ.—i. e. veil-house, i. e. latrina, the Temple of Clausina.

[q] *Another name.*—This is a mistake; for Aedh Allan, monarch of Ireland, flourished from A.D. 734 to 743, whereas Aedh Uairidhnach came to the throne in the year 605, and died in 612. This mistake is continued throughout; and wherever, in this legend, our author has Aedh Allan, we must read Aedh Uairidhnach. For all that is known of the history of St. Mura Othna [or Mura of Fothain—*Othna* (for *Fothna*) is the *gen.* of Fothain], see Dr. Todd's Irish Nennius; Appendix, "Duan Eirennach." In the

Othain is the name of the river; and it is from it the town is named Othain. He took of the water to put it on his face, but one of his people checked him: "O King," said he, "do not put that water on thy face." "Why so?" said the King. "I am ashamed to tell it," replied he. "What shame is it for thee to tell the truth?" said the King. "This is it," said he: "It is upon this water the *jakes*[p] of the clergy is situated." "Is it into it," said the King, "the [chief] cleric himself goes to stool?" "It is verily," replied the young man. "Not only then," said the King, "will I put it [the water] upon my face, but I will put it into my mouth, and I will drink it" (drinking three sups of it), "for to me the water into which his fæces drop is a communion."

This was told to Mura, and he returned thanks to God for Aedh's having a faith like this; and he afterwards called unto him Aedh Allan; and Aedh Uairidhnach was another name[q] for him. And Mura said to him: "Beloved son," said he, "I promise to thee, in the presence of God, the reward of that veneration which thou hast shown to the church: [viz.] that thou shalt obtain the sovereignty of Erin soon, and that thou shalt gain victory, and triumph over thy enemies; and thou shalt not be taken off by a sudden death, but thou shalt take the body of the Lord from my hand; and I will pray to the Lord that thou mayest depart old from this world."

It was not long after this until Aedh Allan assumed the kingdom of Erin; and he granted fertile lands to Mura-Othna.

Aedh Allan afterwards gained many victories over the Leinstermen, and his enemies in general.

He was eight years in the sovereignty of Erin, and then his death sickness

margin of the MS. is this note: "*Vide infra*, p. 15, Aoḋ Allan et Aoḋ Uairioḋnaċ sunt *diversi*:" i. e. Aodh Allan and Aodh Uairidhnach are different persons.

baiſ anoſin Aoḋ Allan, ⁊ ra ċuaſ uaḋ ar cſnn Múra. Táinig Múra, ⁊ ro ráiḋ an rí riſ: A ċléirig, ar ſé, rar meallaiſ, uair do radſum faill ar áṙ n-aiṫrigе, uair do ṙaoileamar tréd b̈réiṫirſi beiṫ gd mba crín mé im b̈ſṫaiḋ: ⁊ an dar linn ata báſ i ffacuſ daṁ. Aſ fír, ar an cléireaċ, atá báſ i ffogus daiṫ, ⁊ ra timḋíb̈eaḋ do ṙaoġal ⁊ tuccaiſ feircc an ċoiṁḋſḋ, ⁊ innir gá ní do rigniſ in ra ċráiḋiſ an coimdiḋ. Indiſfſd, ar an rí, buḋ dóiġ lſm do cráḋ an coiṁḋſḋ. Ra ḟuabraſ, ar ſé, fir 'Éirenn do tinol do ċum an tſléib̈eſi ṫair .i. Carrlaoiġ da ċoṁ-ardúcċaḋ ṫuaſ, ⁊ tſaċ díṁor do dſnaṁ ann, ⁊ aſſḋ rob ail go ffaiciṫea tene an tiġi ſin gaċ tráṫnóna i mḃrſṫnaib̈, ⁊ i n-Airiur Ġaoiḋiol, ⁊ ra feadar ro ba diomaſ mor ſain.

Rob olc ſin, ar an cléireaċ, ⁊ ní hſḋ ſin ro timiḋib̈ſḋ do ṙaoġal.

Ra ḟuaib̈riuſ dono, ar an rí, droiċſd do ḋſnaṁ i cCluain Iráird, ⁊ a ḋſnam go miorbalta rium co ro mairſḋ m'ainṁſi fair go bráṫ.

Ra innir neiṫi imda aṁlaiḋ ſin.

Ní ní dib ſin, ar an cleireaċ, timdib̈iuſ do ṙaoġal.

Atá dono agum ní oile, ar an rí .i. an ṁiſgaiſ fuil agom do Laiġnib̈; uair aſeaḋ rob áil daṁ a ffir uile do timargain do ċum caṫa, ⁊ a marb̈aḋ uile ann, a mna ⁊ a moġaiḋ do tab̈airt fri foġnaṁ do Uib̈ Néill. Sinni tuaiſceart n-'Éirſnn do taṗairt fo Miḋe, ⁊ fir Miḋe for Laiġnib̈. Uċ, uċ, tra, ar an cléireaċ aſſḋ

[r] *Carrlaegh.* — Carrleagh, a mountain near Ailech, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal.

[s] *Airiur Gaeidhel.*—i. e. *regio Gadeliorum,* now Argyle, in Scotland.

[t] *That was bad.*—Did the Irish erect palaces of great altitude, or great stone bridges, in the year 612, when King Aedh Uairidhnach died? It is very much to be suspected that this romantic story was written after the introduction of Norman towers and castles into Ireland.

[u] *Cluain-Iraird.*—Now Clonard, in the county of Meath.

sickness seized on Aodh Allan, and he sent for Mura. Mura came, and the King said to him: "O cleric," said he, "thou hast deceived us, for we have neglected our penance, because we thought that through thy word it would come to pass that we should be aged in life, and now, methinks, death is near me." "It is true," said the cleric, "death is near thee! and thy life has been cut short, and thou hast incurred the anger of the Lord; and tell what thou hast done by which thou hast offended the Lord." "I will declare," replied the King, "what I think has offended the Lord: I desired," said he, "to collect the men of Erin to this mountain to the east; i. e. Carrlaegh[r], to raise it, and to erect a very great house upon it; and my wish was, that the fire of that house, every evening, might be seen in Britain, and in Airiur-Gaeidhel[s]; and I know that that was a great pride."

"That was bad"[t], replied the cleric; "but that is not what has cut short thy life."

"I also desired," said the King, "to build a bridge at Cluain-Irairdu[u], and to build miraculously, that my name might live upon it for ever."

He also told many things of a similar nature.

"It is not any thing of these," said the cleric, "that shortened thy life."

"I have another thing to tell," said the King: "the hatred which I have for the Leinstermen; for my wish would be, to collect all their men to battle, and to kill them all therein, and to bring their women and their slaves to serve the Ui-Neill[v]; to bring our race in the north of Erin into Meath, and to settle the men of Meath in Leinster."

"Alas!

[v] *The Ui-Neill.*—i. e. nepotes Neill, i. e. the race of Niall of the Nine Hostages, of whom Aedh Uairidhnach was at this time head and King. St. Mura was the patron of the Cinel-Eoghain, or Race of Owen, who formed a large section of this family.

arsḋ rin ro timḋibiḋ do ṡaoġalro, uair an cineaḋ rin ar mior-cair latra .i. Laiġin, ataat naoiṁ og ṡrnaiġṫe leo ffriaḋnairi an ċoimḋsḋ, ⁊ ar moo ata ḃriġid, ⁊ ar trere dá n-irnaiġṫe andár dom irnaiġṫi ri. Acht ċsna ar trócar caonurrać an coimḋiu, ⁊ dsna hioḋrairt féin do dar ċsnn haingiḋeaċta rin ro ḃaoi id ċroiḋe do Loiġniḃ go rabair a ffrlaiṫiur ar buaine inar an flaiṫiur aimriorḋa.

Ra hongaḋ an rain an ri, ⁊ ro caiṫ corp ann coimdsḋ, ⁊ fuair bár fo cdbuair, ⁊ do ċuaiḋ do ċum neime.

Sċṫ Kal rschom.

Initium regiminir Maoilċoḃa.

Kal. Maolcoba mac Aoḋa, mic Ainmireċ regnauit tribur annir. Stella uira hora tertia diei.

Kal.

Kal. Ꝑuin Maoilcoḃa mic Aoḋa la Suiḃne Menn mic Fiachna. Quier Diarmada tertii abbatir Cluana Iraird. Initium regimi-nir Suiḃne Minn.

Kal. Suiḃne mſnn ro ġaḃ ríġe n-Érienn i ndeaġaiḋ Maoilċoḃa xiii. bliaḋna go ttorchair la Congal caeċ mac Scanlain.

Laa aen d'Fiaċna d'aṫair an Suiḃne rin ag dul dfiura aṫair, uair níor bo rí riomṁ itir, do rad da mſnmain aṁail ro ġaḃ caċ a ndeaġaiḋ a ċéle riġe na h-Érienn. Taimicc miaḋ meanman ⁊ indioccbala mórа fae, ⁊ rainc riġe na h-Érienn do gabáil dó, ⁊ táinig reiṁe da ṫaiġ, ⁊ ra innir dá ṁnaí, ⁊ a rsḋ ro raiḋ a ḃſn rir: uair nać ra fuaḃruir gur andiu rin, ar rí, ní ṡaicim

[1] *Immolate.*—See Dr. Reeves's note on the signification of this word.—Adamnan, p. 435.

[2] *Seven years.*—In the margin: "Desunt hic 7 Kal."

[3] *Maelcobha.*—He began his reign in in the year 612; "Ogygia," p. iii., c. 98, and was slain in 615.

[4] *A star.*—The appearance of this star is not mentioned in any other Annals.

"Alas! alas!" said the cleric, "this is what has shortened thy life; for this people, which is hateful to thee, i. e. the Leinstermen, have saints to pray for them before the Lord, and Brigit is greater than I, and her prayers are more powerful than my prayers. But, however, the Lord is merciful and forgiving, and do thou immolate[x] thyself to him for the cruelty which was in thy heart towards the Leinstermen, that thou mayest be in a kingdom more lasting than thy temporal kingdom.

The King was then anointed, and he took the body of the Lord, and, dying immediately, went to heaven.

I omit seven years[y].

[612.] The beginning of Maelcobha's[z] reign.

Kal. Maelcobha, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, reigned three years. A star[a] was seen the third hour of the day.

Kal.

[615.] Kal. The killing of Maelcobha, son of Aedh, by Suibhne Menn, son of Fiachna. The repose of Diarmaid[b], third Abbot of Cluain-Iraird. The beginning of the reign of Suibhne Menn.

Kal. Suibhne Menn assumed the sovereignty of Erin after Maelcobha, for thirteen years, until he was slain[c] by Congal Caech, son of Scanlan.

One day, as Fiachna[d], the father of this Suibhne, was going to visit his ploughing—for he was not at all a king—he called to mind how persons succeeded to each other in the sovereignty of Erin; he was seized with great pride of mind and ambition, and a covetousness of

[b] *Diarmaid.*—The death of this third Abbot of Clonard is not recorded in the published Annals, nor noticed by Archdall.

[c] *Was slain.*—In the year 628.

[d] *Fiachna.*—This story of Fiachna, the father of the Irish monarch, Suibhne Menn, is not given by any of the other Annalists, nor even by Keating, who was very fond of giving stories of the same kind. It is clearly not very old.

ḟaicim a cuiḃḋe ṗe ḟíṗ ṫaoṗa agur do ġníṫaṫṫaḋ i ḟṗeaċṫṗa coṗnaṁ ṗiġe, uaiṗ ní ——— ḃí i ṫoṗṫ, aṗ ṗeiṗioṁ, na ṫaiṗmiṗg imum; aċṫ ṫucṫuṗ linn agur biaḋ iṗṫiġ, aṗ ṗé, agur ṫinolṫuṗ maiṫe innaċ cuccainn, ⁊ ṫabaiṗ lóṗ dóib; agur gaiṗmiḋ a mnaoi ċuicce andṗain ⁊ compaiciḋ ḟṗia, agur gaċ impaḋhaḋ na bui ṗeiṁe na mínmain na ċuiṗ na coimpeṗṫ uaḋ, ⁊ aṗ ac an mnaoi na ḃaoi an ṫimpaḋhaḋ na baoi aiciṗiuṁ iaṗ ṗin, ⁊ aṗ and ṗin na coimpṗeḋ an Suiḃne Mínḋṗa a mbṗoinn a ṁáṫaṗ. In ṫan ṫṗa na eiṗigṗiṁ ó mnaoi, aḋ bíṗṫ an ḃín: an ḋṫinolḟaiḋeaṗ cáċ iṗṫeaċ aṗ ṗí? Acc, aṗṗ Ḟiachna, Ní ḋingnim aṗ ḟṗoċuiḃeḋ ḟéin .i. ṗiġe ḟíṗṫa do ċoṗnaṁ. Tuigṫeaṗ aṗṗin iaṗam conid na aigniuḋ móṗ ṗemṫeċṫaċ na ḋṫuiṗṫiġṫiḋ do ḃeṗaḋ na clanna aigenta móṗa.

Lá dono don tSuiḃne ṗi na gilla óg na ṫaicc ⁊ a ḃín, na ṗaiḋ ṗia ṁnaoi; aṗ ionganaḋ liom, aṗ ṗé, a laiġíḋ ṗo ġaṗ ó Cenel Eogain ṫigíṗnuṗ ḟoṗ caċ inoṗṗa: aṗeḋ na ṗáiḋ an ḃín ṫṗe cenel ḟoċuiḋḃeḋ, ciḋ duiḋṗi, aṗ ṗí, gan cṗuaṗ do ḃínaṁ, ⁊ dul ṗompa do ċoccaḋ ḟṗia cáċ, ⁊ coṗgur do ḃṗeiṫ go minic. Aṗ aṁlaiḋ ṗin ḃiaṗ, aṗ éiṗioṁ.

Taiṁigṗim iaṗ ṗin amaċ agur ṗé aṗmṫa ṗa maidin aṗ na ḃáṗaċ, ⁊ do ṗála occlaoċ do luċṫ . . . . ⁊ eiṗiḋe aṗmṫa, ⁊ do ṗoine coṁṗac ḟṗiṗ go ṗo giall an ṫóglaċ do ṗind gae ḋó, ⁊ ṗo ġiall ṗluaġ moṗ do aṁlaiḋ, ⁊ ṗo ġaḃ ṗiġe n-Éiṗenn.

Ḟal. Moṗṗ Suiḃne Minn.

[715.]

[e] *The race of Eoghan.*—i. e. the descendants of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages (ancestor of the O'Neills and other families of Ulster), father of Muiredhach, the great-grandfather of Suibhne Menn. See next note.

[f] *The death of Suibhne Menn.*—He was son of Fiachna, who was the son of Feradhach, son of Muirchertach, son of Muiredhach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and was monarch of Ireland for thirteen years. He was slain by Congal Claen, King of Ulidia, according to the Four Masters, in 623, but, according to the Annals of Ulster, in 627; the true year was 628. See O'Flaherty's "Ogygia," Part

of assuming the sovereignty of Erin; and he came on to his house and told his wife so; and his wife said to him: "As thou hast not desired this till this day," said she, "I do not see its meetness in a man of thy age and antiquity now to contend for a kingdom, for not ———" "Hold thy peace," said he; "do not hinder me; but let ale and food be brought into the house, and let noble chieftains be invited to us, and let them have abundance." And he then called his wife to him, and cohabited with her, and all the aspirations which he had had previously in his mind he expelled from him by coition, after which the woman possessed the imaginations which he had had previously; and it was then this Suibhne Menn was conceived in his mother's womb. When he arose from the woman, the woman said: "Shall all be collected to the house," said she. "No," replied Fiachna, "we shall not mock ourselves by contesting for a kingdom." From this it is to be understood that it is from the previous aspiring notions of the parents that ambitious children are begotten.

One day, when this Suibhne was a young man, at his house with his wife: "It is a matter of wonder to me," said he, "how few of the race of Eoghan[e] have, up to this time, taken chieftainship over all." And the woman said, in a kind of derision, "Why dost not thou," said she, "exercise hardihood, and go in their van to fight with all, and to gain frequent triumphs?" "It is so it shall be," said he.

He afterwards came forth armed on the following day, and he met a young hero of the people of . . . . who was armed, and he fought with him, and the young hero submitted to him at the point of a spear, and a great host submitted to him likewise, and he assumed the sovereignty of Erin.

[628.] Kal. The death of Suibhne Menn[f].

[715.]

iii., c. 93. There is a chasm here of nearly a whole century—from 628 to 714; but the matter is nearly supplied by the second Fragment, to be presently given.

[715.] Fogartać hua Cſrnaiġ do riḋiſi na riġe, unde dicttum :

Seſſa Fogurtać an flaiṫ
Ani ſſda oſ ḃiṫ bíſ
An tan aſ mber ní bí ní
Iar ſin aſ ri ria cinn míſ.

[716.] Kal. Cumuſcc aonaiġ Taillten la Fogurtać i torċair mac Maoilruḃa ⁊ mac Duinnſléiḃe.

[717.] Kal. Anaſtaſiuſ Auguſtuſ pellituſ. Froſ meala pluit ſuper foſſam Laginorum : pluit etiam froſ airgid i n-Oṫain móir, froſ cruiṫneaċta i n-Oṫain mbicc. Tunc natuſ eſt Niall Condail, mac Fearġail, unde Niall Froſaċ uocatuſ eſt.

Coronucċaḋ Pſdair Apſtol do ġaḃáil do muintir Iae forro; uair corónucċaḋ Simóin Druaḋ ro ḃaoi forro co nicce ſin, amail aſeḋ ro ḃaoi for Colom cille féin.

[718.] Kal. Theodoſiuſ imperat anno uno.

[719.] Kal. Leo imperat anniſ ix.

[720.] Kal. Indrſḋ Maiġe Breaġ la Caṫal mac Fionnġuine, rí Muṁan, ⁊ Murchaḋ mac mBrain ri Laiġſn. Inrſḋ Laiġſn la Fearġal mac Maoildúin. In arailib leṗraib airiſſn foġaḃam comaḋ iſin trſſ ḃliaḋain reṁaind, .i. an deaċmhaḋ bliaḋain flaiṫiuſa

[g] *Fogartach Ua Cernaigh.*—See Four Masters, A. D. 712, 714, 719. The Annals of Ulster give the dates thus: 713. "Fogartach hua Cernaigh, de regno expulsus est, in Britanniam ivit." 715. Fogartach nepos Cernaigh, iterum regnat." He became undisputed monarch of Ireland in 719 [*O'Flah.*, 722], but was slain by Cinaeth, his successor, in 724.

[h] *Tailltin*, now Teltown, on the River Blackwater, in Meath, midway between Navan and Kells. See Four Masters, 715, and Ulster, 716.

[i] *Anastasius.*—i. e. Anastasius II., resigned in January, 716.

[j] *Othain-mor.*—Now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen. Othain-Beg is a subdivision of Othain-mor. See p. 11, n. °, *supra*. These three showers are noticed by the Four Masters

[715.] Fogartach Ua Cernaigh[g], again in the sovereignty, unde dictum est:

Fogartach the chieftain prevails.
What is noble is above the world.
When he says there is nothing,
After that he is king before a month.

[716.] Kal. The confusion of the fair of Tailtinn[h] by Fogartach, in which fell the son of Maelrubha, and the son of Donnsleibhe.

[717.] Kal. Anastasius[i] Augustus pellitur. A shower of honey fell upon the foss of Leinster. It rained also a shower of silver at Othain Mor[j], and of wheat at Othain Beg. Then was born Niall Condail, son of Ferghal, whence he was called Niall Frosach [i. e. of the showers].

The tonsure of Peter the Apostle[k] was taken by the family of Ia, for it was the tonsure of Simon Magus they had till then, as had Colum Cille himself.

[718.] Kal. Theodosius[l] imperat anno uno.

[719.] Kal. Leo[m] imperat annis novem.

[720.] Kal. The plundering of Magh Breagh[n] by Cathal, son of Finguine, King of Munster, and Murchadh, son of Bran, King of Leinster. The plundering of Leinster by Ferghal, son of Maelduin. I find in other books that it was in the third year preceding; i. e. the tenth

at A. D. 716, and by the Annals of Ulster at 717. The true year is 715. Niall Frosach, who received his cognomen from having been born in the year in which these remarkable showers fell, was monarch of Ireland from 763 to 770.

[k] *The tonsure of Peter the Apostle.*—"A.D. 718.—Tonsura coronæ super familia Iae." —*Ann. Tighern.* See Bede's Eccles. Hist., lib. v., c. 21; Reeves's Adamn., xlvii., 350.

[l] *Theodosius.*—Meaning Theodosius III., A. D. 717.

[m] *Leo.*—A. D. 718.

[n] *Magh Breagh.*—A large plain in Meath. Four Masters, 717; Annals of Ulster, 720 [721].

ꝼlaiṫiuſa Ꝼeaꝛgail do ġniṫea an tinnꝛaḋſa Laigſn, ⁊ gomaḋ na ḋigail táinic Muꝛchaḋ mac Ꝺꝛain go ꝼſꝛaiḃ Muṁan d'indꝛſḋ Maiġe Ꝺꝛeaġ. Ʒibé bliaḋain dib ſin tꝛa do ꝛigne Ꝼeaꝛgal indꝛada moꝛa i Laigniḃ .i. aloſgaḋ ⁊ a ndóḋ, ⁊ a maꝛḃaḋ, ⁊ ꝛa geall naċ anꝼaḋ de ſin, no go ttugṫa ḋo an boꝛoṁa ꝛo ṁaiṫ Ꝼinnaċta do Moling, ⁊ go dtugṫa bꝛaiġde ḋó ꝛe tigeaꝛnaſ ⁊ ꝛeſ in ċiuſ. Do ꝛadſat laiġin bꝛaiġde ḋó, ⁊ ꝛa geallſat an cíſ.

Iſ ind aimſiꝛ ſin do ꝛigne Ꝼeaꝛgal ꝼaiſtini dá ṁacaiḃ .i. d'Aoḋ Allan, agus do Niall Cundail, [dá ngoiꝛṫí Niall Ꝼꝛaſach] ⁊ aſ aſ ſo ꝛo áſ doſoṁ on.

.I. Lá tancattuꝛ cuicce do h-Ailſċ Ꝼꝛigꝛſnn, .i. Aoḋ an mac ba moo .i. óclaċ glic, amnuſ, beoḋa, adacomnaicſiḋe, aſ aṁlaiḋ táinig go mbuiḋniḃ móꝛa daġaꝛmṫa ime do cum Aliġ. Aſ aṁlaiḋ imuꝛꝛo tainig an mac ba ſóo, go ciuin ⁊ go mſaꝛḋa, go ſíḋaṁail, ⁊ co n-uaiṫiḃ, ⁊ aſſeḋ ꝛo ꝛáiḋ aꝛ anaꝛꝛaiḋe ꝼéin, ⁊ aꝛ onóiꝛ dá aṫaiꝛ: aſ cóꝛa ḋaṁſa, aꝛ ſé, dol aꝛ aoidheċt amaċ iná aiꝛiſiṁ da aigiḋ agadſa anoċt. Cia dia ttaṁḋuiſi, a ṁic, aꝛ an taṫaiꝛ, ſin do ꝛáḋ? ⁊ an mac aſ ſiniu taoi, agaſ ataſaiḋe tꝛí coimlíon ꝼꝛitſa [ciḋ ꝼadeꝛa] gan dánoċt agad im taiꝛiſim i n-Aileaċ inoċt amhail ataſuṁ ag taiꝛiſim co n-a ṁuintiꝛ? Ra paḋ maiṫ lſmſa, aꝛ Niall, co ndeaꝛnaḋſom inaile ċédna ꝼꝛitſa. Ni ꝛaġa idiꝛ anoċt, a ṁic, aꝛ Ꝼeaꝛgal, agus biaḋ i ꝼꝼaꝛꝛaḋ taṫaꝛ ⁊ do ṁáṫaꝛ.

Ruccaḋ

[o] *Whichever year.*—The Four Masters state that Leinster was five times devastated by the Ui-Neill, in the ninth year of the reign of Ferghal.

[p] *Boromean tribute.*—See Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 106, p. 100.

[q] *A prediction.*—i. e. a surmise, conjecture, or opinion concerning their future careers. This account of Ferghal and his sons is not in any other accessible Annals, and it evidently found its way into Mac Egan's vellum Book from some romantic

tenth year of the reign of Ferghal [721] this plundering of Leinster took place, and that it was in revenge for it that Murchadh, son of Bran, came with the men of Munster to plunder Magh Breagh. But whichever year[o] it was, Ferghal committed great depredations against the men of Leinster; i. e. he burned, consumed, and killed them, and he vowed that he would not desist until he was paid the Boromean tribute[p] which Finnachta had remitted to Moling, and until hostages were given him for [i. e. in acknowledgment of his] lordship and the tribute. The Leinster-men gave him hostages, and promised the rent.

At this time Ferghal gave out a prediction[q] to his sons: viz., Aedh Allan and Niall Condail, and the cause of his doing so originated thus:—

On a certain day they came to him to Ailech-Frigrinn[r]: viz. Aedh the elder son, who was a cunning, fierce, lively young hero, and he came to Ailech surrounded by numerous well-armed troops; but the younger son came silently, modestly, and peaceably, with few attendants; and he said, to humble himself and to honour his father: "It is fitter for me," said he, "to go and lodge out than to remain thy guest to night." "What induces thee to say this, my son," said the father, "while my elder son, who has thrice thy number [of attendants] is staying at Ailech to-night? Why hast thou not the same confidence to remain at Ailech to-night as he has, in remaining with his people?" "I should like," replied Niall, "that he would do the very same towards thee." "Thou shalt not depart hence to-night, O son," said Ferghal, "but thou shalt remain with thy father and thy mother."

After

story, probably no longer extant.

[r] *Ailech Frigrinn.*—So called from Frigrenn, the builder of the fort; now Greenan-Ely, an ancient cyclopean fort on Greenan Hill, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen. For the history of this place, see the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore, published in 1835.

Ruccaḋ iar sin an mac buḋ sine, .i. Aoḋ, 'sin siġ teiġ mór cona muinntir. Ruccaḋ dno an mac óg .i. Niall i tteaċ naoiḃinn ndeirsiḋ. Ra ṗriġaiġiḋ iartain, ⁊ na b'áil don aṫair a ndearḃaḋ maille, ⁊ tanaicc a ndeireḋ oiḋċe do cum an taiġe i naiḃe an mac ba sine, ⁊ na ḃaoi acc cloisteċt ṗrisin teiġ sin: ar dígair tra salaċ na ḃár 'san taiġ sin. Rá bátaṡ ṗuirṡeoiri, ⁊ caintedha, ⁊ eaċlaċa, ⁊ obloiri, ⁊ baċlaiġ ag bleiḋḋoiġ ⁊ acc buirḋeḋaiġ ann; dream ag ól, ⁊ dream na ccodlaḋ, ⁊ dream og sgeaṫraiġ, dream occ cuirliṁnaiġ ⁊ oc ṗleṫċuiriġ; timpanaiġ ⁊ cruitiri og sinmain; dream og imarḃaġaḋ, ⁊ oc ṗiṡbaġaiḃ. Ad cuala Ṗiṡgal aṁlaiḋ sin iad, agar táinig iar sin d'innsoiccid an taiġe ḋeirsiḋ i naḃa an mac ar sóo, ⁊ na ḃaoí ag cloistiġeṫ sir an teiġ sin, ⁊ ní cuala nać ní ann acht atluccaḋ buiḋe do Ḋhia [na] ġać ní ṗuarattur, ⁊ cruitireċt ciúin bínd, ⁊ duana molta an coimḋeḋ ġá ngaḃail, ⁊ na airiġ an rí co mór uamon ⁊ ġráḋ an coimdeḋ isin taiġ sin.

Táinig an rí ar a haiṫle sin dá leabaiḋ féin, ⁊ tucc go mór da uíḋ suiḋiuccaḋ an dá ṫeiġ sin.

Táinic madain moċtraṫ san teiġ mór i naḃa an mac ba sine, ⁊ ar inbeiġtain na ḟéd taḋall an taiġe na imad sgeaṫraiġe ⁊ salċair ⁊ briṡnataḋ, ⁊ imad con oc iṫe sgeaṫraiġe. Cać imurro uile na sreandraḋoiġ [no i dtoirchim suain] isteaiġ aṁail ḃeittír marḃ, genmoṫa mac an rí féin; ar amlaiḋ imurro no ḃaoiriḋe ina ċodlaḋ aṁail na beiṫ ag isnaiḋe caṫa ⁊ sé na riġleabaiḋ, sgiaṫ mór dá leiṫ clí, ⁊ da líṫġa lánṁóra dá leiṫ der: claideaḃ mor intlairi ónduirn for a ṡliaraid, analfadaċ mór imaċ ⁊ isteaċ dá ċur dó, aṁail naċada duini da ċur ar ṫreisi ⁊ ar ṫricce.

Níor

* *Snoring.*—There is probably here some defect of transcription; the words left out are probably no in-a d-toirchim suain: the meaning doubtless is, that some were snoring, and others were lying senseless as if dead.

After this the eldest son, Aedh, was brought into the great regal house with his people; but the younger son, Niall, was conveyed into a beautiful private apartment. They were afterwards served [with food and drink], and the father wished to test them both; and he came, towards the end of the night, to the house where the eldest son was, and he remained to listen to [what was going on in] that house. They were indeed very dirty in that house. There were jesters, and lampooners, and horseboys, and clowns, and buffoons, roaring and vociferating there,—some drinking, some sleeping, and some vomiting; some piping, some whistling; tympanists and harpers playing; some disputing, some quarrelling! Ferghal heard them [getting on] so; and he afterwards came to the private house in which the younger son was [lodged], and he remained listening to [what was going on in] that house; but he heard nothing there but thanksgiving to God for all that they had received, and gentle, melodious harp-playing, and songs of praise to the Lord being sung; and the King perceived that the fear and love of God were in that house.

After this the King returned to his own bed, and he meditated deeply in his mind the condition of these two houses.

Early in the morning he came into the great house in which the elder son was, and it was with difficulty he could remain in the house, in consequence of the vomiting, filth, and stench, and the number of hounds that were eating the vomits. And all the persons in the house were snoring[a] [or sleeping] as if they were dead! except the King's son alone; but he was sleeping in his royal bed [in such a posture] as if he were awaiting a battle,—a large shield on his left side, and two great half darts on his right, a long polished golden-hilted sword on his thigh, and he inspiring and respiring as if another man were putting him to his strength and dexterity!

Níor ḟéd dno fuireċ fair ıſtaiġ rá méd rob élneiġṫe an t-aér ıſın tiġ ſın, ⁊ táınıg ıſın tſċ ı roiḃe an mac ba ſoo, ⁊ gıd foill táınıcc, ra airiġ an mac óg é, uair nír bo codlaḋ ḋó, aċt ag guiḋe an coımḋed ra ḃaoı. Ra eırıġ fo ċédóır ı n-aiġıḋ a aṫar don dérguḋ ríoġḋa ı roiḃe, uair ar aṁlaıḋ ra ḃaoí, ⁊ ınar ſróıll ıme go cciuṁſaıḃ óır ⁊ airgıd, ⁊ ro oſlaıg an tſċ re na aṫair, ⁊ ó ṫaınıg an taṫair ıſtſċ do rad da láıṁ fo ḃragaıd a ṁıc, ⁊ do rad póg do, ⁊ tancatur maille gur ro ṡuıḋſdur for an derguḋ ríoġḋa; ra ſaıġ an mac coṁráḋ ar túſ ar an aṫair, ⁊ aſſḋ ro ráıḋ; a aṫair, ar ſé, an dar lınn ar ımṡnímhaċ nſṁċodoltaċ rugaıſ an aḋaıġ aréır aſ, aſſḋ aſ lſt anoſa codlaḋ ſın leabaıḋ ſın go tráṫ eırġe do ló. Do rıġne an t-aṫair aṁlaıḋ, ⁊ mar táınıg tráṫ eırġe do ló ra erġedor ımaille, ⁊ ra ráıḋ an mac frıa a aṫair: A aṫair ınṁaın, ar ſé, aſſḋ aſ cóır ḋuıt fleḋucċaḋ ḋúınn male frıa réſúnn, uair maraıḋ ogaınn lſṫ na dtugaḋ do ḃıaḋ ⁊ do lıonn uaıdſı a réır ḋúın, agaſ ní tarrnaıg ḋo ſaın ınuaır tugſad tımthırdı an mac lſſdar mór lán ḋo ṁíoḋ ⁊ ḃıaḋ láınıomḋa, ⁊ ra fleġaıḋſıot go taoı feıṫeaṁaıl ı maille andſın.

'O ro eırıġ caċ, táınıg an rı amaċ na ṫſċ féın, ⁊ ro ınnıſ ı ffıaġnaıſı cáıċ aṁaıl no bıaḋ toıġṫe na dá mac úd, ⁊ a dubaırt go ngeḃaḋ an mac pa ſıne rıġe ⁊ go maḋ treaḃaır, croḋa, beoḋa, creaſaċ, ſarṫolaċ a rıġe. An mac ba luġa ımurro, co ngeḃaḋ rıġe go craıḃḋeaċ condaıl, ⁊ go maḋ clúaċ ríoġḋa a ċlann, ⁊ go ngeḃdaıſ rıġe an dara ſeal. Iſeḋ dono ſın ro coṁaılleḋ co nuıgı ſın.

Ingſn dno Congaıl mıc Fearguſa Fánad, maṫaır an mıc ba ſıne ⁊ fo ċlıṫ rug ſí an mac ſın .ı. Aoḋ Allan, agur ro bé ſo aḋḃar

[1] *Pure-minded.*—The word condaıl is glossed ınnraıc (worthy, pure, honest), in H. 3, 18, p. 653.

[2] *Congal, son of Fergus of Fanaid.*—He was monarch of Ireland from the year 704 to 711. See Annals of the Fours Masters, A. D. 702, Annals of Ulster, A. D. 704, and O'Flaherty's "Ogygia," Part iii., c. 93.

He [the King] was not able to remain in the house in consequence of the great corruption of the air within it; and he came on to the house in which the younger son was, and, though he came stealthily, the young son perceived him, for he was not asleep, but praying to the Lord. He rose up at once, to meet his father, from the royal couch on which he was, for he was dressed in a satin tunic, with borders of gold and silver, and he opened the house for his father; and when the father entered the house, he folded his arms around the neck of his son, and kissed him, and they came together and sat upon the royal couch, and the son first began the conversation with the father, and said: "Father," said he, "thou hast, methinks, passed the last night pensively and sleeplessly, and thou oughtest now to sleep in this bed till the rise of day." The father did so; and as the day appeared, both arose up together, and the son said to the father: "Dear father," said he, "thou oughtest to entertain us in reason, for we have still remaining half what was given by thee last night to us of food and of drink;" and he had not finished [these words] when servants brought him a second great vessel full of mead and various viands, after which they feasted together silently and calmly!

When all had arisen, the King came forth into his own house, and told, in the presence of all, how the houses of his two sons were; and he said that the elder son would assume the sovereignty, and that he would be firm, brave, and vigorous, severe and self-willed, during his reign; also that the younger son would assume the sovereignty, and that he would be pious and pure-minded[t], and that his descendants would be illustrious and royal, and that they would assume the sovereignty alternately. And this was verily fulfilled so far.

Now the daughter of Congal, son of Fergus of Fanaid[u], was the mother of the elder son, and it was secretly she brought forth that son; i. e. Aedh Allan, and this is the reason why Ferghal had this

 girl

aḋḃaṗ beiċe ꝑo cliṫ na hinġine oꝯ Ꝑeaṗꝯal : a haṫaiṗ, .i. Conꝯal ḋa hiḋbaiṗt ḋon coimḋiḋ ⁊ a beiṫ a caillċeaċt, ⁊ ḋo ꝑaḋ a haṫaiṗ iomaḋ óiṗ ⁊ aiṗꝯiḋ, aꝯuṗ cꝑuiḋ ḋi a ċoiṁéḋ a ꝯꝑuꝑa. Ꝯiḋeaḋ tꝑa ꝑa ṁeall náṁa coiṫċꝑnn an ċiniuḋa ḋaonḋa .i. Ḋiaḃal, í ; ḋo ꝑaḋ ꝯꝑáḋ ḋꝑꝑꝯal mac Maoilḋúin, ⁊ ḋo ꝑaḋ ꝑꝑꝯal ꝯꝑaḋ ḋiṗi. Ro comꝑaiꝯꝑeaḋ ḋno maille Ꝑeaṗꝯal ⁊ inꝯꝑn Conꝯail Cinḋmaġaiṗ. Ríoġḋomna Eiṗꝑnn an ꝑan ꝑin ꝑꝑꝯal. Rí Eiṗꝑnn imoṗṗo Conꝯal. Ra imiṗ an ꝑeaṗ ꝑa ḃaí ꝑꝑuṗṗa ꝑin ḋo Conꝯal. Ḃa ḋoiliḋ imuṗṗo co móṗ lá Conꝯal an ꝯꝯel ꝑin : .i. a inġꝑn ḋo ṁeallaḋ, ⁊ a ḋuḃaiṗt ná maiṗꝑꝑḋ ꝑeaṗ an ꝯꝯeoil muna ꝑꝑáġḃaḋ ꝑéin ḋeiṁin an ꝯꝯeoil. Ro ḃaoi iaṗaṁ ꝑeaṗ an ꝯꝯeoil oꝯ iṗnaiḋe ġo mbeiṫṫíṗ a naoin ionaḋ, Ꝑeaṗꝯal ⁊ inꝯꝑn Conꝯail, ⁊ maṗ ꝑa báṫṫuṗ i n-aoin-ionaḋ, Ꝑeaṗꝯal ⁊ inꝯꝑn Conꝯail, ṫainiꝯ ꝑeaṗ an ꝯꝯeoil ḋ'ionnꝑoiġhiḋ Conꝯail, ⁊ ꝑa innir ḋo a mbeiṫ i n-aoin-ionaḋ. Ṫáiniꝯ Conꝯal ꝑeiṁe ḋ'ioñꝑoicchiḋ an ṫiġe i ꝑaṗaṫṫuṗ, ⁊ maṗ ꝑa aiṗiġ inġꝑn Conꝯail éiṗion co na ṁuinṫiṗ ḋo ċum an ṫiġe, uaiṗ ꝑo ba ġlic amnuṗ ainꝯiḋ iṗi, aṁail ꝑo bꝑḋ a h-aṫaiṗ, ꝑa ꝑoiliġ ꝑon éḋaċ Ꝑꝑꝯal, ⁊ ꝑa ꝑuiḋ ꝑéin ꝑoṗ an éḋaċ iaṗṫṫain. Ṫainiꝯ cat móṗ baoi iṗṫaiġ ḋ'ioñꝑoíċċiḋ Ꝑꝑꝯail co n-ḋuaiḋ a ċoṗa, ⁊ ġo ꝑo ꝑluiꝯ an cat ꝑloiṫi moṗa ḋo ċoṗaib Ꝑeaṗꝯail. Ḋo ꝑaḋ Ꝑeaṗꝯal an láṁ ꝑꝑċa, ⁊ ꝑa ġaḃ 'ma ꝑlucaiṫ an cat, ⁊ ꝑoṗ maṗḃ.

Ro ꝑéġ tꝑa Conꝯal an tꝑċ ime, ⁊ ní ꝑaca Ꝑꝑꝯal ann. Ṫáiniꝯ ꝑoiṁe ḋ'innꝑoiġhiḋ ꝑiṗ an ꝯꝯeoil, ⁊ ꝑo báiḋ é i n-aḃainn. Ṫáiniꝯ iaṗṫṫain ḋ'ioñꝑoiġiḋ a inġine ꝑéin, ⁊ ꝑa ḃaoi aġ iaṗꝑaiḋ loġṫa ꝑuiṗꝑe aṁail biḋ óġ iṗi ⁊ na beṫṫíṗ ciontа ꝑaiṗꝑioṁ ꝑꝑia. San coṁꝑac cliṫ ꝑin tꝑá ꝑo coimꝑꝑꝑꝑ Aoḋ Allan.

Aṗ

[v] *Ceannmaghair.*—This place is still so called in Irish, and in the anglicised form Kinnaweer. It is situated at the head of Mulroy Lough, in the territory of Fánaid, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. See Four Masters, A. D. 702, note [q], and A. D. 1392. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster Cenn-Magair is referred to as if it were the same as Fanaid; but it is now considered as the

girl secretly: her father, Congal, had devoted her to God, and she was in a nunnery, and her father had given much gold and silver and cattle to her for preserving her virginity. But however, the general enemy of the human race, namely, the devil, deceived her; she fell in love with Ferghal, son of Maelduin, and Ferghal loved her. Ferghal and the daughter of Congal of Ceannmaghair[v] cohabited together. Ferghal, at this time, was a royal heir apparent of Erin, and Congal was King of Erin. The man who was [the messenger] between them told this to Congal, and Congal was much grieved at the news of the seduction of his daughter, and he said that the bearer of the story should not live unless he verified it to him. The bearer of the story was waiting until Ferghal and the daughter of Congal should be in one place; and when they were in one place, the bearer of the story came to Congal and told him of their being in one place. Congal came forward to the house in which they were, and as the daughter of Congal perceived him and his people approaching the house,—for she was cunning, sharp, and peevish, as was her father,—she covered Ferghal under the clothes, and afterwards sat upon the clothes herself. While Ferghal was in this position, a large cat which was in the house came to him, and biting at his legs, devoured large pieces of flesh off his legs. Ferghal put down his hand, and taking the cat by the throat, choked her.

Congal searched the house all round, but did not see Ferghal in it. He came forward to where the bearer of the story was, and drowned him in a river! He afterwards came to his daughter, and asked forgiveness of her because she was [as he supposed] a virgin! that his crime against her might not be upon him[w]. By this secret connexion Aedh Allan was begotten!

Now,

north-west part of it.

[w] *Might not be upon him.*—i. e. that his sin in accusing his daughter, who was a consecrated virgin, might be forgiven him.

Ar na breit imurro, Aod Allain, ra srb a ṁáṫair é do dib mnáib (ra ba tairisi lé) dá b́ádad, ná fionnad a h-aṫair fuirre, ⁊ na fsrgaided an taṫair fria. Bsn do Cinél Conaill dib́sidén dno, ⁊ bsn do Cenel Eoġain. An bsn Eoġanaċ tra mar ra ġaip 'na láiṁ an aoidin mbig nálainn ra líonad ó ġrád ⁊ ó ṙeirc na naoidine í; isd ro ráid ra mnaoi comṫa, a ṙiur ioñmain, ar sí, noċa malairt na naoidinesi as cóir, aċt as a coiṁéd go maiṫ. A sd ro raidsidi, annsa latsa é ina re na ṁáṫair féin, ⁊ is ísíde ra srail ḟoirne a b́ádud, ar iomoṁon feirgi a haṫar. Ra gaṗ fearg hiside, ⁊ ra ċuir an Leanaṁ for lár, ⁊ ro deabthaiġsiot maille .i. an dara dé ga anacal, ⁊ an dí oile ga b́adud. Ǯidead ro foruaislig an b́sn Eoġanaċ an mnaoi oile, ⁊ ra ġab a hub́all ṙluġatan go ra ḟaoṁ caċ ní ma raṗattur ac deab́aid .i. an lsnaṁ do lsuġad. Ra lsaiġead leo mar aon iar sin an lsnaṁ.

Tárla trá fsċt aon maṫair an lsnaiṁ is in tsċ i rab́a an lenaṁ a ccinn ceiṫre mbliadan, ⁊ gan a fius di a b́eiṫ a mbsṫaid. As ann ro b́aoi an macaoṁ gá ċluiċi. Do rála msnma a máṫar fair, ⁊ ro fiarfuid cia aos an macaoiṁ ud ar si? Asd ra ráid cáċ gur bo mac ceiṫre mbliadan. Ro gairm sí na mna tairisi úd ar a hamus ⁊ asd ra ráid riu: as mór an col do rigniusa, ar si ar imgab́ail feirge m'aṫar .i. mac na haoisi ud do malairt. Aċt ra ráidsiot na mná friasi: na déna toirsi itir, ar siad, as é sud an mac sin, ⁊ siñe ra coméd é. Do rad si aisgeda iomda do na mnáib iartain, ⁊ ruccad uaiṫe an mac go dicelta d'innsoicċid a aṫar féin .i. Fsrġal.

Ingsn

[1] *Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain.*—These were two kindred races in Ulster descended from Eoghan and Conall, two sons of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, who died in 406. They gave names to the territories of Tir-Eoghain [Tyrone] and Tir-Chonaill [Tyrconnell]. O'Neill was, in later ages, the chief of the one, and O'Donnell of the other; but before the English invasion, Mac Laughlin was dominant in Tyrone, and O'Muldory, or O'Canannan, in Tyrconnell.

Now, when Aedh Allan was born, his mother gave him in charge to two women (who were dear to her) to be drowned, that her father might not discover her crime, or be angry with her. One of these women was of the Cinel-Conaill, and the other of the Cinel-Eoghain[x]. When the woman of the Cinel-Eoghain took into her hands the beautiful little infant, she was filled with love and affection for it, and she said to her female companion: "Dear sister," said she, "it is not right to destroy this infant, but to preserve it well." The other replied: "He is dearer to thee than to his own mother, who commanded us to drown him, from fear of the anger of her father." The other became angry, and laid the child on the ground, and they fought with each other, the one for preserving, and the other for drowning him. But the Cinel-Eoghain woman prevailed over the other, and held her by the apple of the throat until she consented to her wishes; namely, to rear the child. After this both conjointly reared the child.

On one occasion, at the end of four years, the mother of the child happened to come into the house in which the child was, not knowing that he was alive. The child was at his play, and the mother's mind was fixed upon him, and she asked: "What age is yon child?" said she. All replied that he was a child of the age of four years. She called these trusted women to her, and said to them: "I committed a great wickedness," said she, "in destroying a son [who would now be] of that age, to escape the anger of my father." But the women said to her: "Be not sad at all;" said they, "yon child is that son, and we were they who preserved him." She afterwards gave great rewards to the women, and the boy was conveyed away[y] from them privately to his own father, Ferghal.

Now,

[y] *Conveyed away.*—This is a better story than the account of his descendant Ferdoragh, Baron of Dungannon, who, according to Fynes Moryson, was fourteen years old before Con O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, knew that he was his son.

Ingin imurro ri Cianacta máthair in Néill Condail, ⁊ hirid bin ar caoini ⁊ ar rochraidh baoi a n-Eirinn na hairmrir; act cina bá hairmbirt í go fodha, go tháinig gur an ccailligh naoimh, go Luathrinn d'iarraidh fuirriridh ernaighthe do dhénam fuirre frir an choimdedh dá furtacht, ⁊ do rinne Luaithrinn rin, ⁊ ro coimhrredh Niall iartain i mbroinn ingine righ Cianacta, ⁊ rugadh iartain, ⁊ arí ba ríogan 'Eirenn an tan ro ag Fírgal.

Cid fil ann tra act ó ro labair do na macaibh amail a dubhramar ra a rloigh, ⁊ ra furail forra ⁊ ar cach uile léirthionol do dhíamh fan bliadain bud nírá d'innroighidh Laighen do thobach na horuma forra, uair nír comaillrit Laighin amail ro gheallrat.

Kal. Ab initio Mundi m. dccc.xxiiii. ab incarnatione Domini dccxxii.

Cath Almaine itir Laighniu ⁊ huibh Neill. In tertio Decembrir ra cuired an cath ra. Cauir an cátha ra .i. an horoma ro mait Finnachta do Moling a tobach dFírgal ⁊ irsi on na ra fuilngeadhor Laighin, nir tucrat Laighin do Loingrech mac Aongusa, ⁊ ni tucrat do Congal Cinnmhagair, cia ro fuilngsitsir dimnidh ó Congal, agus ní moo dno rob áil dóibh a tabairt d'Fírgal, uair ro tairirnigrid imbriathraibh Moling ra gheall na bertha uatha tré bítha an horoma ó Laighnibh. Ba trom tra la Fírgal rin .i. Laighin do nimhcomhall angealltha frir, go ro fuacrad rluaighedh direarra

[a] *Cianachta.*—A territory in East Meath, of which Duleek was the capital, inhabited by a sept of the race of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster.

[b] *Luaithrinn.*—St. Luchrinna, a virgin, the patroness of the church of *Kill-Luaithrinne,* in the territory of Corann, county of Sligo. Luchrinna was of the same race as this Queen of Ireland; that is, of the race of Tadhg, grandson of Oilioll Olum.—See Colgan's "Acta Sanctorum," p. 756.

[c] *Almhain.*—Now Allen, a celebrated hill, situated about five miles to the north of the town of Kildare. This battle is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 718, in the Annals of Ulster at 721, and in the Annals of Tighernach

Now, the daughter of the King of Cianachta[z] was the mother of Niall Condail, and she was the fairest and the mildest woman that was in Erin in her time. She was, however, barren for a long time, until she came to the holy nun Luaithrinn[a] to request of her to pray to God for her relief; and Luaithrinn did so, and Niall was afterwards conceived in the womb of the daughter of the King of Cianacta, and he was born [in due time] afterwards, and she was Queen of Erin, with Ferghal, at this time.

Howbeit when he spoke concerning his sons, as we have said, before his hosts, he commanded them and all in general to assemble all their forces in the following year to invade Leinster, to force the Borumean tribute from them, for the Leinster-men did not perform what they had promised.

[A. M. 5924.] Kal. *Ab initio Mundi* v.m. dcccc.xxiv. *ab incarnatione Domini* Dcc. xxii.

[722.] The battle of Almhain[b] [was fought] between the Leinstermen and the Ui-Neill. *In tertio Decembris* this battle was fought. The cause of this battle was this: the Borumean tribute which Finnachta had remitted to Moling[c] was demanded by Ferghal, and this the Leinstermen would not brook. The Leinstermen had not paid it to Loingsech, son of Aengus[d], nor to Congal of Cennmaghair[e], though they had suffered sore annoyances from the hands of Congal; neither were they willing to pay it to Fergal, for they insisted upon the

at 722, which last is the true year. It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise that King Ferghal had 21,000 men in this battle, and the Leinster-men only 9000.

[c] *Moling.*—i. e. St. Moling, who was Bishop of Ferns, A. D. 691 to 697. See Lanigan, vol. iii., pp. 132-135.

[d] *Loingsech, son of Aengus.*—He was monarch of Ireland from A. D. 695 to 704.

[e] *Congal of Cennmaghair.*—He was monarch of Ireland from A. D. 704 to 711, when Fergal, son of Maelduin, succeeded. See "Ogygia," Part iii., c. 93.

ᴅᵢᵣᵉᵃᶜᵣᵃ ᴅᵢ́ṁóᵣ ᵘᵃᴅ ᶠᵒᵣ Ḷᵉᵗ Cᵘᵢᵒᵒ .ᵢ. ᶠᵒᵣ Eᵒᶠᵃᵒ ⁊ ᶠᵒᵣ Cᵒᵒᵃᵒ ⁊ ᶠᵒᵣ Aᵢᵣᶠᵢᵃᵒᵃᵒ ⁊ Mᵢᴅᵉ, ᵃᵒ ᶜᵉᵗᵣᵃᵐᵃᵒ ᵇᵒᵃᵒᵃᵒ ᵃ ᶠᵉᵃᵒᵉᵒᵣᵃ ᶠᵉᵒ, ᵒᵒ ᵒᵉᵗᵣᵉᵉᵣ ᵇᵒᵃᵒᵃᵒ ᵈᵉᵒ, ᵘᵉ quᵢᵇᵘᵣᵈᵃᵐ placeᵉᵗ, ᵈᵒ ᵉᵒᵇᵃᵒ ᵒᵃ ᵇᵒᵣᵒᵐᵃ.

Ḃá ᶠᵃᵈᵃ ᵗᵣᵃ ᵖᵒ ᵇᵃᵣ ᵒᶠ ᵃᵒ ᵗᵒᵒᵒᵒᵣᵃᵒ, ᵘᵃᵒᵣ ᵃᵣᵣᵉᵈ ᵃᵈ ᵇᵉᵒᵣᵉᵈ ᶠᵃᵒ ᶠᵉᵃᵣ ᵈᵒ Ḷᵉᵒᵗ Cᵘᵢᵒᵒ ᶠᵘᵣ ᵃ ᵖᵒᵒᵉᵃᵈ ᵃᵒ ᶠᵘᵃᵒᵒᵣᵃᵈ .ᵢ. "ᵈá ᵗᵗí Ḋonnbó ᵃᵣ ᵃᵒ ᶠᵒᵘᵃᶠᵃᵈ, ᵖᵃᶠᵃᵈᵣᵃ." Ḋonnbó ᵢᵐᵘᵣᵣᵒ mac ᵇᵃᵒᵗᵣᵉᵃᵇᵗᵃᵒᶠᵉ ᵉᵒᵣᵒᵈᵉ ᵈᵣᵉᵃᵣᵃᵒᵇ Rᵒᵣᵣ, ᵃᶠᵃᵣ ᵒí ᵈᵉᵃᶜᵃᵒᵈ ᶠá ᵒᵃ ᵃᵒᵈᵉᵢ ᵃ ᵗᵃᵒᶠ ᵃ ᵐáᵗᵃᵣ ᵢᵐᵃᶜ ᵖᵒᵃᵐ, ⁊ ᵒí ᵖᵃᵒᵇᵉ ᵢ ᵑ-Eᵢᵣᵒᵒᵒ ᵘᵒᵉ ᵇᵘᵈ ᶜᵃᵒᵒᵐᵉ, ᵒᵃ ᵇᵘᵈ ᶠᵒᵣᵣ ᶜᵣᵘᵗ ᵒᵃ ᵈᵉᵒᵇ, ᵒᵃ ᵈᵒᵒᵃᵐ ᵢᵐáᵣ. Ní ᵖᵃᵇᵃ ᵢ ᵑ-Eᵢᵣᵒᵒᵒ ᵘᵒᵉ ᵇᵘᵈ ᶠᵣᵢᵃᵇᵇᵃ, ᵒᵃ ᵇᵘᵈ ᵒᵒᵒᵃᵐᵉ ᵢᵐáᵣ, ⁊ ᵃᵣ ᵘᵃᵈ ᵇᵘᵈ ᶠᵒᵣᵣ ᵖᵃᵒᵒ ᵉᵣᵣᵃ ⁊ ᵖᵘᵣᶠᵉᵒᵃ ᶠᵒᵣ ᵈᵒᵐᵒᵒ; ᵃᵣᵉ ᵇᵘᵈ ᶠᵒᵣᵣ ᵈᵒ ᶠᵉᵒᵉᵣ ᵉᵃᶜ, ⁊ ᵈᵒ ᵢᵐᵈᵒᵣᵐᵃ ᵒᵒᵒᵒᵣ, ⁊ ᵈ'ᶠᵢᶠᵉ ᶠᵒᵒᵗ, ⁊ ᵇᵘᵈ ᶠᵒᵣ ᵖᵢᵃᵒᵒᵢ [.ᵢ. ᵢᶠᵉᵉᵉ ᵢᵐᵐᵉᵒᵉᵗᵃ] ᵃᵒ ᵉᵢᵐᵉᵒ; ᵈᵉ quᵒ ᵈᵢᶜᵢᵗᵘᵣ:—

'Aᵢᵒᵒᵉ ᵐᵃᶜᵃᵒᵇ Ḋonnbo ᵇáᵒᵇ
Ḃᵢᵐᵐᵉ ᵃ ᵒáᵒᵇ ᵒᵃᵒᵒᵒᵇ ᵇᵉᵒᵒ
Aᵢᵐᵉ ᵒᶠᵃᵒᵇ Iᵐᵐᵣᵢ Fᵃᵒᵒ
Ra ᵉᵒᶠᵃᵒᵇ ᵗáᵒᵐ ᵗᵣᵒᵒᵒᵣᵢ ᵃ ᵗᵣᵉᵒᵣ.

Nᵢᵃᵣ ᵒᵢᶜᶜ ᵈᵒᵐᵒ ᵃ ᵐáᵗᵃᵣ Ḋonnbo ᵒᵃ Fᵉᵣᶠᵃᵒ, ᶠᵒ ᵗᵗᵘᶜᶜᵃᵈ Mᵃᵒᵒ mᵢᶜ

[f] *During this world's existence.*—The writers of the Ui Neill, among whom Adamnan is set down, insisted that the great St. Moling obtained a remission of this tribute by an equivocation which was altogether unworthy of a saint, and therefore many subsequent monarchs of the Ui Neill attempted to compel the Leinstermen to pay it. See "Annals of the Four Masters," A. D. 106, p. 99, and A. D. 593, p. 216, *et seq.*

[g] *Leth-Chuinn.*—i. e. Conn's half, i. e. the north half of Ireland.

[h] *Cinel Eoghain.*—i. e. the race of Eoghan, or the men of Tyrone [Tir-Eoghain] and their relatives.

[i] *Cinel-Conaill.*—i. e. the race of Conall, or the inhabitants of Tirconnell.

[j] *Airghialla.*—i. e. the inhabitants of the present counties of Louth, Armagh, and Monahan.

[k] *Donnbo.*—No account of this personage is to be found in any other authority; and this legend must have found its way into

the words of Moling, to whom it was promised that the Borumean tribute should never, during this world's existence[f], be demanded from the Leinster-men. Now Fergal deemed this intolerable; namely, that the Leinster-men should not keep their promise to him, so that he ordered a very great and irresistible hosting upon Leth-Chuinn[g]; i. e. a hosting of the Cinel-Eoghain[h], Cinel-Conaill[i], and Airghialla[j], and of the men of Meath, in the fourth year of his reign, or in the thirteenth, as some will have it, to levy the Borumean tribute.

Long, indeed, was this muster of forces being carried on, for each man of Leth-Chuinn to whom the order came used to say: "If Donnbo[k] come on the hosting, I will." Now Donnbo was a widow's son of the Fera-Ross[l], and he never went away from his mother's house for one day or one night, and there was not in all Ireland one of fairer countenance, or of better figure, form, or symmetry, than he; there was not in all Erin one more pleasant or entertaining, or one in the world who could repeat more amusing and royal stories[m], than he; he was the best to harness horses, to set spears, to plait hair, and he was a man of royal intelligence in his countenance: of whom was said—

Fairer than sons was Donnbo,
Sweeter his poem than all that mouths rehearse,
Pleasanter than the youths of Innis-Fail[n],
The brilliancy of his example took the multitude.

His mother did not permit Donnbo to go with Fergal, until Mael-mic-Failbhe,

the old vellum Book of Nehemias Mac Egan from some romantic historical tale on the battle of Almhain, now unknown.

[l] *Fera-Ross.*—The name of a tribe inhabiting the district around the present town of Carrickmacross, county of Monaghan, whose territory extended into the present county of Louth.

[m] *Royal stories.*—i. e. stories relating to kings.

[n] *Innis-Fail.*—This was one of the most ancient names of Ireland.

mic Failḃe mic Erannain mic Criomṫainn, comarba Colaim Cille, fria airic beo ⁊ go ttuccsaiḋe Colam Cille dno dia ċionn go risedʼ Donnbo slán da taiġ féin a críċ Laiġsn.

Tocomla dno Fearġal for séd. Ra battur dna luċt eolais reiṁe, nír bó maiṫ an t-eolus do radsad do .i. i ccumgaiḃ gaċa conaire ⁊ in-aiṁréḋaiḃ gaċa conaire go rancuttur Cluain Dóbail i n-Almain. As ann buí Aoḋan claṁ Cluana Doḃail ar a ċinn. Do ronsat dno na sluaiġ a micostaḋ .i. a aon ḃó do ṁarḃaḋ ⁊ a fuine ar ḃsraiḃ na fiaġnaisi, ⁊ a tsċ do ḃreiṫ da ċinn, ⁊ a losccaḋ; consrbsrt an claṁ com ba diġal go bráṫ for Uiḃ Néill an digal do ḃereḋ an coimdiḋ fairsin, ⁊ tainicc an cláṁ reṁe go pubal Fsrgail, ⁊ battur riograiḋ Leiṫe Cuinn uile ar a ċinn i sin ṗuball in tan sin. Ro ḃaoi an claṁ ag acaoine a imniḋ na ffiaġnaisi; ní tainig críde neiċ diḃ fair, aċt criḋe Conbrstan mic Congusa ri ffsr Ross, ⁊ a seḋ ón ná ba haiṫreċ do Coinbrstan, uair ni terna ri do nsċ ro ḃaoi isin ṗuball aċt Cubrstan mac Congusa a aonar as in caṫ. Conaḋ ann adbert Cubrstan :—

Ad agar caṫ for dearg flaind
A fir Fsrġaile ad glionn;
Baḋ bronaiġ muintir mic Maire
Ar mbreiṫ an taiġ dar cionn,
Bó an ċlaiṁ ro gaod a ndsġaiḋ a daim,
Mairg láiṁ ra toll a mbrad
Ar ní rimcomart mac Brain, ⁊rl.

Ar

[o] *Mael-mic-Failbhe.*—This may be intended for *Conamhail mac Failbhe*, tenth Abbot of Hy, who was of the Airghialla. Tighernach calls him Conmael, and it is not impossible that our author, who is not very precise, may have called him Mael mc Failḃe. His date comes very near this period, for he died 710.

[p] *Cluain-Dobhail.*—This name is now forgotten.

[q] *Cubretan*—This name is not to be found in any of the published Irish An-

Mael-mic-Failbhe[o], son of Erannan, son of Criomhthann, successor of Colum Cille, was pledged for his return alive, and until he pledged Colum Cille for himself that Donnbo would return safe to his own house from the province of Leinster.

Fergal proceeded upon his way. Guides went before him, but the guidance they afforded him was not good; i. e. through the narrowness of each road, and the ruggedness of each pass, until they reached Cluain-Dobhail[p], at Almhain. And Aedhan the Leper of Cluain-Dobhail was there before them. The hosts ill-treated him: they killed his only cow, and roasted it on spits before his face, and they unroofed his house and burned it; and the Leper said that the vengeance which God would wreak on the Ui-Neill, on his account, would be an eternal vengeance; and the Leper came forward to the tent of Fergal, where the kings of Leth-Chuinn were before him. The Leper complained of the injuries done him, in their presence; but the heart of none of them was moved towards him, except the heart of Cubretan[q], son of Congus, King of Fera-Ross; and for this Cubretan had no reason to be sorry, for of all the kings who were in the tent, none escaped from the battle except Cubretan, son of Congus, alone. On which occasion Cubretan said:

A red bloody battle was waged,
O good Fergal, in thy valley;
The people of the son of Mary were sorrowful
After taking the roof off the house.
The cow of the Leper was killed, after its ox.
Woe to the hand that pierced their neck,
For the son of Bran did not defend, &c.

Then

nals. *Cubretan* signifies dog or hero of Britain. The ancient Irish had many names of men compounded with *cu*, a dog; as *Cu-mara*, dog of the sea; *Cu-Uladh*, Canis Ultoniæ, *Cu-Muman*, dog of Munster, *Cu-Caisil*, dog of Cashel, &c.

Ar anorin arrert Fhrgal fria Donnbó; déna airfided dúin, a Doinnbó, fo bid ar tu ar deaḃ airfide fuil i n-Éirinn .i. i cúirig, agar i cuirlendoib, ⁊ i cruitib, ⁊ randaib, ⁊ raidrechoib, ⁊ rigrgélaib Éirenn, ⁊ ir in mainri i mbárach do bérram-ne cath do Laignib. Ac, ar Donnbo, ní ḋumgaimri airfide duitri anocht, ⁊ nimṫa aon gníoṁ dib rin uile do taidbrin anocht, ⁊ cirri airm i radairi a márach, ⁊ imbeora, do ḋénra airfide duitri. Dénaḋ imurro an riogdorud hua Maigléine airfide duit anocht. Tugaḋ hua Maigléni ḋuca iartain. Ro gabraide og indirin cath ⁊ comraṁa leiṫe Cuinn ⁊ Laigen ó ṫogail Tuama Tshbaṫ, .i. Deanda rígh, in ra marbaḋ Cobṫach Caolbreg, conigi an aimrir, rin, ⁊ ní bá mór cosalta do rinneḋ leo in aíḋchi rin ra méd eagla leo Laigin, ⁊ la méid na doininne, .i. uair aíḋḋe ṗéle Fhinnian gaiṁridh rin.

Imṫúr Laigin do lottuirraide i cCruachán Claonta, dáig ní ṁaiḋ for Laignib da ndearnat a comairle ann, ⁊ gur obar tiurad do ḋum an ḋaṫa. Lottur iarrain go Dinn Canainn, araide do ḋum an ḋaṫa.

Conrancuttur tra ir in maidin ar na márach na caṫa cshṫarḃa, naoi míle do Laignib, mile ar ricit imurro do Leiṫ Cuinn. Ar cruaiḋ ⁊ ar feoḋair ra cuireḋ an caṫra leiṫ for lsṫ, ⁊ ra ḡaḃ cach na ḋoṁraicib ann.

Ra

[r] *Maighleine.*—This personage is not mentioned in any other known Annals.

[s] *Tuaim Tenbath,* i.e. *Dinnrigh.*—O'Flaherty places this event so far back as A.M. 3682. This was the name of the ancient palace of the Kings of Leinster. The remains of its earthen works are situated on the west side of the River Barrow, in the townland of Ballyknockan, about a quarter of a mile south of Leighlin Bridge. For a notice of the burning of this palace, see "Leabhar na g-Ceart," pp. 15, 16. The ancient Irish poets had a great many stories of this description which they used to recite to their kings and chieftains. See Campion's "Historie of Irelande," chap. vi.

[t] *The eve of the festival of Finnian.*—i. e. the 11th of December. The Annals of Clonmacnoise make it the 3rd of the Ides

Then Fergal said to Donnbo: "Show amusement for us, O Donnbo, for thou art the best minstrel in Erin at pipes, and trumpets, and harps, at the poems and legends and royal tales of Erin, for on to-morrow morning we shall give battle to the Leinster-men." "No," said Donnbo, "I am not able to amuse thee to-night, and I am not about to exhibit any one of these feats to-night; but wherever thou shalt be to-morrow, if I be alive, I shall show amusement to thee. But let the royal clown, Ua Maighleine[r], amuse thee this night." Ua Maighleine was afterwards brought to them. He commenced narrating the battles and the valiant deeds of Leth-Chuinn and Leinster from the demolition of Tuaim Tenbath, i. e. Dinn-righ[s], in which Cobhthach Cael-mBreagh was killed, unto that time; and they slept not much that night, because of their great dread of the Leinster-men, and of the great storm, for it was the eve of the festival of Finnian[t], in the winter.

With respect to the Leinster-men, they repaired to Cruachan Claenta[u], for the Leinster-men would not be defeated if they should hold their council there, and proceed from thence to battle. They proceeded thence to Dinn-Canainn[v], and thence to the battle.

On the following morning the battalions of both sides met: nine thousand of the Leinstermen, and twenty-one thousand of Leth-Chuinn. Vigorously and fiercely was this battle fought on both sides, and all showed equal fight.

The

of December, which would be the 11th.

[u] *Cruachan Claenta.*—i. e. the round Hill of Clane, situated about five miles to the north-east of Allen, where this battle was fought. The Leinster-men believed that whenever they could hold their council of war here, they should not be defeated. The origin of this belief is not yet discovered, nor is this superstition noticed in "Leabhar na gCeart," among the *Geasa* and *Urgarthæ* of the Kings of Leinster.

[v] *Dinn-Canainn.* — Now Duncannon, nearly midway between Clane and the Hill of Allen.

Ra ba dimór ra innisi comrama na Laoċ Laiġen ⁊ Laoċ Leiṫe Cuinn. Asbert go ffacas Brigid os cionn Laiġen; adċís dno Colum Cille os cionn hua Néill. Ra meaṁuiḋ iaraṁ an caṫ ria Murchaḋ mac mbrain, ⁊ re n-Aoḋ mac Donncaḋa, mic Colgan rí Laigen Deasgaḃair. Ra marḃaḋ Fearġal ann Aoḋ m̄d ⁊ Donnchaḋ mac Murchaḋa ro marḃsat Fsrgal fadesin, ⁊ Bile mac Buain, rí Alban, as uaiḋ aimnniġter Corrbile, i n-Almaine. As é dno Aoḋ mend ra marb Donnbó. Ní torcair imurro Fearġal go ttorchair Donnbó. Ra marḃaḋ dno sesca ar céd aṁus in dú sin. A coiṁlín féin ro marḃaid Laiġin san ċaṫ sin do Leiṫ Cuinn .i. naoi mile; ⁊ naoi ngelti diḃ do dol for gelṫaċt, ⁊ cétriġ do riġaiḃ. Ata Cnoc Fsrgail annsin; ra ċuirsiot Laiġin ilaiġ commaidmi and dno, unde dicitur :—

Deoḋlaiṫe Almaine,
Ar cosnaṁ buair Brsġmaine
Ro la badḃ béldearg biorać,
Iolać im csnn fFsrgaile.

Scarass

[w] *Valorous.*—The Irish word comrama, deeds of valour or prowess. The substantive comruma is glossed corcur, victory, in H. 3, 18, p. 536.

[x] *Brigit.*—She was the patroness of all Ireland, but particularly of Leinster. See under A. D. 605, where St. Mura is represented as saying that St. Bridget was greater than he, and her prayers more powerful than his prayers.

[y] *Colum Cille.*—He was the principal patron of the Cinel Conaill. St. Mura was the patron of the Cinel-Eoghain, but Colum was the greater saint of the two, and is therefore introduced as contending with St. Bridget in protecting his kinsmen of the race of Niall.

[z] *Son of Bran.*—King of Leinster.

[a] *Fergal.*—King of Erin.

[b] *Bile, son of Buan of Albain.*—i. e. of Scotland. No account of this Scottish champion has been found in any of the authentic Irish Annals, and it is very probably that he is a mere fictitious character introduced here among the historical chiefs who really flourished at this time

The valorous[w] deeds of the heroes of Leinster and of Leth-Chuinn are very much spoken of. It is said that Brigit[x] was seen over the Leinster-men; Colum Cille[y] was seen over the Ui-Neill. The battle was gained by Murchadh, son of Bran[z], and Aedh, son of Donnchadh, son of Colgan, King of South Leinster. Fergal[a] himself was killed in it; and it was Aedh Menn, and Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, that slew Fergal himself, and Bile, son of Buan, of Albain[b], from whom Corrbile[c], at Almhain, is named. Aedh Menn was also the person who slew Donnbo. Fergal was not killed till Donnbo had first fallen. One hundred and sixty soldiers were killed on the occasion. The Leinster-men killed an equal number of Leth-Chuinn in this battle; i. e. nine thousand and nine of them ran mad[d], and one hundred kings. The hill of Ferghal[e] is at the place. The Leinster-men raised shouts of exultation there, *unde dicitur:*

At the end of the day at Almhain,
In defending the cows of Bregia,
The red-mouthed, sharp-beaked raven,
Croaked over Fergal's head.

Murchadh,

and fought in this battle.

[c] *Corrbile.*—i. e. Bile's Pit, would now be anglicized Corbilly; but there is no place of the name in the neighbourhood of the Hill of Allen.

[d] *Ran mad.*—Connell Mageoghan translates this—"There were nine persons that flyed in the ayre as if they were winged fowle." But this is hardly correct. For the Irish ideas about *gealtacht* and panic, the reader is referred to the "Buile Shuibhne," to the romantic tale called the "Battle of Finntraighe," or Ventry, and "Battle of Magh Rath," p. 231, and p. 234, note [o]. It is still believed in many parts of Ireland that all the lunatics of Ireland would make their way, if unrestrained, to a valley in the county of Kerry, called Gleann na nGealt, and remain there feeding on the herbs and water-cresses of the valley until they should recover their former sanity.

[e] *The hill of Ferghal.*—No hill of this name is now pointed out in this neighbourhood. The name would be now anglicized Knockfarrell.

Scaraſſ Murchaḋ ra midlaiġ,
Broġaiſ a triuna i ttalmuin,
Do ſoi faoḃar fria Fearġal,
Ġo ffein dearmair dſſ Almain.
Baṫ ann céd ruireċ raṫaċ,
Cruaḋaċ, coſtadaċ, carnaċ,
Im naoi nġelta ġan míne,
Um naoi míle fear n-armaċ.
Ceiṫri ċéd cabſaiḋ a Cruaiċ .i. Cruaċain,
Laſ an amſaiġ ġaod ſan ġliaiḋ,
La trí céduib Conaill cruaiḋ,
A ſé * * * * *

Ra ġaḃaḋ annſain an druth hua Maiġléine ⁊ do radaḋ fair ġéim druiṫ do ḋénaṁ, ⁊ do riġne; bá mar ⁊ ba binn an ġéim ſin, ġo mairiḋ ġéim hUi Maiġléine ó ſin a le oc druṫaiḃ 'Eirenn.

Ra ġadaḋ a ċſnn iarttain d'Fearġal, ⁊ ra ġadaḋ a cſnn don druṫ. Ro baoi macalla ġeimi an drúiṫ ſin aieor ġo cſnn trí la ⁊ trí noíḋċé. Aſ de aſ mberar ġéim hUí Maiġléine oġ tafann na fſr 'ſan mónaiḋ.

Do luiḋ dno Aoḋ Laiġen mac Fiṫċeallaiġ, rí hUa Maine Connaċt i raon maḋma ⁊ teiċiḋ, ġo nebert fria macoiḃ: naċ ma fáccḃaiḋ, a ṁacca, buó ferrde bur máṫair friu mo ḃreiṫ ſi liḃ. Nit berad, or Laiġin, conaḋ ann ſin ro marḃaḋ Aoḋ Laiġen, ri hUa Máine. Ra ſiaċtattur imurro, a ṁic [corp] Aoḋa Laiġin im Aoḋ Alláin mac Fearġaile, ġo Lilcaċ, airm a mbuí Modiċu, mac

[f] *Aedh Laighean.*—i. e. Aedh, or Hugh of Leinster. He is not mentioned in the pedigrees of the Ui-Maine, printed for the Irish Archæological Society; but his brother Dluthach is set down as chief of Ui-Maine, and as dying in 738.

[g] *Aedh Allan.*—He was afterwards monarch of Ireland from A. D. 734 to 743.

Murchadh, no companion of cowardice,
Brings his numerous heroes on the ground;
He turns his weapons against Fergal,
With great heroes, south of Almhain.
There perished there an hundred chieftains, prosperous,
Vigorous, contentious, victorious,
With nine gone mad without mildness,
With nine thousand men of arms.
Four hundred fell at Cruach, i. e. Cruachain,
By the soldiery, wounded in the conflict,
With three hundred of the hardy Cinel Conail;
And six * * * * * *

The clown, Ua Maighleine, was taken prisoner, and he was asked to give "a clown's shout," and he did so. Loud and melodious was that shout, so that the shout of Ua Maighleine has remained with the clowns of Erin from that forth.

Fergal's head was afterwards struck off, and the clown's head was struck off. The reverberation of the clown's shout remained in the air for three days and three nights. From which comes [the saying] "the shout of Ua Maighleine chasing the men in the bog."

Aedh Laighen[f], son of Fithcheallach, King of Ui-Mainè, in Connaught, was routed, and fled from this battle; and he said to his sons: "Do not leave me, O my sons; your mother will be the better of it, if you bring me with you." "They shall not bring thee," said the Leinster-men; so that then, Aedh Laighen, King of Ui-Mainè, was killed. But his sons carried the body of Aedh Laighen, with Aedh Allan[g], son of Fergal, to Lilcach[h], where Modichu, son of Amairgin, and the Gall Craibhthech[i] were; and it was on this occasion that the Ui-Neil

[h] *Lilcach.*—A place near Slane, in East Meath, not yet identified. See Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 512, 723.

[i] *Gall Craibhtheach.*—i. e. the pious or

mac Aṁaiṛgin, ⁊ an Gall Cṛaiḃdeaċ, conaḋ ann ṛin claiḋiṛit hUí Néill ⁊ Connachta claḋ na cille, ⁊ iad i ṛioċt na gcléiṛeaċ, ⁊ aṛ amlaiḋ ṛin ṛa ṛaoṛaid tṛi mioṛḃuile na naoṁ, go ꝼꝼail cotaċ hUa Néill ⁊ Connaċt ó ṛin ale 'ṛin cill ṛin: unde Aoḋ Allain cecinit:—

Ní ꝼꝼuaṛamaṛ aṛ talmain Almain badid ṛédiṫiṛ;
Ní ṛangamaṛ iaṛ ṛin caṫ Lilcaċ badid neṁṡṫaṛ.

Ba buaḋaċ tṛa an lá ṛin do Laiġniḃ. Ra hanaiceḋ imuṛṛo Cubṛetan mac Congusa ṛi ꝼꝼeaṛ Roṛṛ aṛ na ṛunna do ṛiġne an aidhċe ṛeiṁe.

I Condail na ṛíoġ báttuṛ Laiġin an aiḋċi ag ol ꝼína ⁊ mṡḋa aṛ ccuṛ an caṫa go ṛuḃaċ ṛoimṡnmaċ, aguṛ cáċ díoḃ ag innisin a coṁṛaṁa, iṛ iad mṡḋṛaig meaḋaṛċaoin. Aṛ and ṛin ṛa ṛáiḋ Muṛchaḋ mac Bṛain: "Do ḃéaṛainn caṛṛat ceṫṛe cumala, ⁊ mo eaċ ⁊ m'ṡṛṛaḋ don laoċ ṅo ṛaġaḋ iṛin áṛṁaċ, ⁊ do ḃéṛaḋ coṁaṛṫa cugainn aṛ." Raġad-ṛa, aṛ Baoṫgalaċ laoċ dim Muṁain. Geḃiḋ a ċaṫeṛṛaḋ caṫa ⁊ coṁlanna uime, go ṛáinig go haiṛm i mBaoí coṛṛ Ꝼeaṛgaile, go ccuṛla ní i nṡagaiṛgaiṛe iṛin iṛin aeoṛ óṛ a cinn, condeṛeṛt. Aṛ cloṛṛ uile, timaṛnaḋ duiḃ ó ṛiġ ṛṡċt niṁe. Dénaíḋ aiṛꝼide dá ḃuṛ ttiġeaṛna anoċt .i. d'Ꝼeaṛġal mac Maoldúin, cia do ṛoċṛaṗaiṛ ṛunn uile in ḃaṛ naoiṛ dana eidiṛ cuiṛleandċu, ⁊ coṛnaiṛe, ⁊ cṛuitiṛe, ná taiṛmṡṛcca eṛꝼuaṫ no hég comnaṛt ṛib d'aiṛꝼideḋ anoċt d'Ꝼeaṛgal.

Go

religious Gall, or foreigner, probably a Saxon or Englishman. This was the same Gall who gave name to Inis an Ghaill (Inchaguile) in Lough Corrib, county of Galway.

[j] *The part he took.*—i. e. in sympathizing with the leper, whose hut the army of the Hy-Neill had pulled down.

[k] *Condail of the Kings.*—Now Old Connell, in the county of Kildare, about five miles to the east of the Hill of Allen.

Ui-Neil and the Connaught-men erected the wall of the church, they being in the disguise of the clergy, and they were thus saved through the miracles of the saints, so that the friendship of the Ui-Neill and the Connaught-men is in that church from that forward. Unde Aedh Allan *cecinit* :—

We did not find on earth a smoother place than Almhain,
We did not reach, after this, a place more sacred than Lilcach.

Now, the Leinster-men were victorious in this battle. Cubretan, son of Congus, King of Fera-Ross, was protected in consequence of the part he took[j] the night before.

It was at Condail of the Kings[k] the Leinster-men were that night drinking wine and mead, merrily, and in high spirits, after gaining the battle; and each of them was describing his prowess, and they were jolly and right merry. Then Murchadh, son of Bran, said: "I would give a chariot of [the value of] four cumhals, and my steed and battle-dress, to the hero who would go to the field of slaughter, and who would bring us a token from it." "I will go," said Baethgalach, a hero of Munster. He puts on his dress of battle and combat, and arrived at the spot where the body of [King] Fergal was, and he heard a noise in the air over his head, and he said, on hearing it: "All praise be to thee, O King of the seven heavens! ye are amusing your lord to-night; i. e. Fergal, son of Maelduin, though ye have all fallen here, both poets, pipers, trumpeters and harpers, let not hatred or ability prevent you to-night from playing for Fergal." The young warrior then heard the most delightful and entrancing piping and music in the bunch of rushes next him, a Fenian melody sweeter than any music. The young warrior went towards it. "Do not come near me," said a head to him. "I ask who art thou?" said the young warrior. "I am the head of Donnbo," said the head, "and I made

Ʒo ccuala ıaraṁ an toʒláċ an cuırıġ ⁊ an ceol ſíreaċtaċ, ʒo ccuala dan 'ſan tum luaċra ba nſra ḋó an tórd fıanſa ba bınne ceolaıḃ. Luıḋ an toġlaċ na dóċum; na taır aſ m'amuſ ar an cſnn fṙıſ. Cſſc, cıa ṫu? ar an tóʒlaċ. Nıñ, mıſı cſñd Duınnbó, ar an cſnn, ⁊ naıdm ro naıdmſḋ fṙım a réır aırfıdeḋ an rí anoċt, ⁊ ná erċóıdıḋ ḋam. Caıḋe corp Fſrʒaıl ſunn, ar an t-óʒlaċ? Aſ é do aıṫtne fṙıt anall. "Ceıſc andad bér lſm," ar an tóʒlaċ? "Aſ tú aſ deaċ lım:" Nom béra, ar an cſnn; aċt raṫ Crıſt dod ċınn da nom ruʒa, ʒo dtuʒa mé ar amuſ mo colla do ríḋıſı. Do bér éʒın, ar an tóʒlaċ, ⁊ ımpoı an tóʒlaċ ⁊ an cſnn laıſ conıʒe Condaıl, ⁊ fuaır Laıġın aʒ ól ar a ċſnn 'ſın aíḋċı cétna. An ttuʒaıſ comarṫa lat? ar Murchaḋ. Tuʒaſ ar an tóʒlaċ, cſnn Duınnbo. Foraım ar an ḟuaıṫne úd ṫall, ar Murchaḋ. Tuʒſad an ſluaġ uıle aıṫne faır ʒur bé cſnn Duınnbó, ⁊ aſeḋ ro ráıḋſıd uıle: dırſan ḋuıt a Duınnbó, bá caoṁ do dealḃ, déna aırfıde ḋúınn anoċt, feḃ do rıʒnıſ dot tıġearna ımbuaraċ. Impoıġter a aıġıḋ dono, ⁊ attraċt a dord fıanſa attruaġ ar áırd, ʒo mbáttur uıle aʒ caoı ⁊ aʒ tuırſı. Iḋnaıcıḋ an laoċ cédna an cſnn do ċum a colla aṁaıl ro ġeall, ⁊ coırġıḋ é ar a ṁeıde. Cıttraċt ráınıc Donnbó ʒo tſċ a ṁáṫar, uaır aſſıad trí ıonʒanta an caṫa ſa .ı. Donnbo do roċtaın na ḃſtaıḋ ʒo nıʒe a ṫſċ dar cſnn breıṫre Coluım Cılle, ⁊ ʒéım an druıṫ hUí Maıʒléıne trí la ⁊ trí haıḋċe 'ſan aeor, ⁊ na naoı mıle do foruaıſlıġ an ḟıċıt, unde dıcıtur:

Caṫ Almaıne, áṙ ʒeın
Móṙ an ġníoṁ Decembeır

Ro

[l] *If thou bring me.*—i. e. if thou art minded to bring me at all, find my body, and bring my head and body together.

[m] *To its body.*—Stories of this kind are very common in Irish. See the Registry of Clonmacnoise, printed in the "Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society," for the story of Coirpre Crom,

made a compact last night that I would amuse the King to-night, and do not annoy me." "Which is the body of Fergal here?" said the young warrior. "Thou mayest observe it yonder," said the head. "Shall I take thee away?" said the young warrior; "thou art the dearest to me." "Bring me," said the head; "but may the grace of God be on thy head if thou bring me[l] to my body again." "I will indeed," said the young warrior. And the young warrior returned with the head to Condail the same night, and he found the Leinster-men drinking there on his arrival. "Hast thou brought a token with thee?" said Murchadh. "I have," replied the young warrior, "the head of Donnbo." "Place it on yonder post," said Murchadh: and the whole host knew it to be the head of Donnbo, and they all said: "Pity that this [fate] awaited thee, O Donnbo! fair was thy countenance; amuse us to-night, as thou didst thy lord last night." His face was turned, and he raised a most piteous strain in their presence, so that they were all wailing and lamenting! The same warrior conveyed the head to its body[m], as he had promised, and he fixed it on the neck [to which it instantly adhered, and Donnbo started into life]. In a word, Donnbo reached the house of his mother. The three wonders[n] of this battle were: the coming of Donnbo home to his house alive, in consequence of the pledged word of Colum Cille, and the shout of the clown Ua Maighleine, which remained [reverberating] three days and three nights in the air, and nine thousand prevailing over twenty-one thousand; *unde dicitur:*—

The battle of Almhain, great the slaughter,
Great the deed of December

Which

whose head was put on by St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise.

[n] *Three wonders.*—Three wonders are usually introduced into Irish romantic stories. Compare with the three wonders of the battle of Magh-Rath.

Ro brıs Murchaḋ morda creaċ
Mac Braın la laocraıḋ laıġneaċ.
Meaṁaıḋ ar Fergal Fail
Ar mac Maoılıduın dsrmaır
Ʒo meltís muılle fo leırg
Ar lıntıḃ fola foırdercc,
Oċt rıġ oċtmoġad ıar ffíor
Naoı míle, gan ımarríoṁ,
Do Leıṫ Cuınn comal ngnaoı
Do roċaır ann ar aon ċaoı.
Naoı ngeılte for gealtaċt ḋe
Lottur díoḃ for Fıḋ nƷaıḃle,
Ra claoċloıdsıt daṫ ıarttaın,
Ara gleṫea caṫ Almaın.

haec sunt nomına regum quı ınterfecti sunt ın hoc bello. hı sunt quıdem do ṡíol gCuınn.

Fsrgal mac Maoılıduın cum lx. mılıtıbus suıs; Forbasaċ, rı Bogaıne; Fsrgal hUa Aıṫsċḋa; Fsrgal Ua Taṁnaıġ; mac Eaċaċ Leaṁna; Congalaċ mac Conaıncc; Eıcneaċ mac Conaıng; Coıbdenaċ mac Fıaċaıḋ; Conall Crau; Fsrgas Ʒlut; Muırgss mac Conaıll; Lstaıṫeaċ mac Conċarat; Anmċaıḋ mac Concarat; Aedgeın hUa Maıṫe; Nuada Uırc rı Ʒuıll ⁊ Irguıll, ı-g-Cınel Conuıll; .x. nepotes Maoılfıtrıġ. Ite sın rıg hUa Néıll an tuaıscırt.

hı autem quı sequuntur hUí Néıll an desgırt:—

Oılell mac Fsraḋaıġ; Suıbne mac Congalaıġ; Aod Laıgsn hUa

[o] *Of Fail.*—i. e. of Ireland.

[p] *Fidh-Gaibhle.*—A celebrated wood of Leinster, situated in the parish of Cloonsast, about five miles north of Portarlington, in the King's County. It is now locally called Fee-Guile, or Fig-Isle!

[q] *Boghaine.*—Now the barony of Bannagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

Which the majestic Murchadh of plunders gained,
Son of Bran, with the heroes of Leinster.
It was gained over Fergal of Fail[o],
The son of Maelduin the mighty;
So that mills in the plain did grind
[Turned] by ponds of red blood shed.
Eighty-eight kings, in truth,
Nine thousand [men], without exaggeration,
Of the men of Leth Chuinn, of fair faces,
Fell there in one battle-field.
Nine persons panic-stricken ran mad,
And went into the wood of Fidh-Gaibhle[p].
They changed colour afterwards,
For the Battle of Almhain blenched them.

These are the names of the kings who were slain in this battle. These were some of the race of Conn :—

Fergal, son of Maelduin, with sixty of his knights; Forbasach, King of Boghaine[q]; Fergal Ua Aithechta; Fergal Ua Tamhnaigh, the son of Eochaidh Leamhna; Congalach, son of Conaing; Eignech, son of Conaing; Coibhdenach, son of Fiacha; Conall Crau; Fergal Glut; Muirghes, son of Conall; Letaithech, son of Cucarat; Aedhgen Ua Maithe; Nuada Uirc, King of Gull and Irgull[r] in Cinel-Conaill; ten grandsons of Maelfithrigh. These [foregoing] were the chiefs of the northern Ui-Neill.

The following were of the Ui-Neill of the south :—

Oilell, son of Feradhach; Suibhne, son of Conghalach; Aedh Laighen

[r] *Gull and Irgull.*—Two territories in the north of the barony of Kilmacrenan, county of Donegal, more usually called Ros-guill and Ros-Irguill. The name of the former is still remembered, but that of the latter has been long forgotten.

hUa Cſrnaiġ; Nia mac Cormaic; Cloṫna mac Colgan; Tadg mac Aigṫide; Dubḋaċríoċ mac Duibḋaḃairſnn; Mſncorraċ mac Gammaiġ; Eloḋaċ mac Flainn 'O'Sgigi; Dunchaḋ Ua Fiaċraċ; mac Conloingri; mac Maoilemona; Doiriad mac Conla; Flann mac Aoḋa Oḋḃa; mac Concoingelt; mac Tuaṫail mic Faolċon; Indrſċtaċ mac Taiḋg; mac Garbáin; da Ua Maoilċáiċ; dá mac Aileni; Focarta Ua Domnaill; Ailell mac Conaill Graint; Fiḋgal mac Fiḋcheallaiġ; Duibdil hUa Daimine et frater eius; dá mac Muirſḋaiġ mic Indrſċtaiġ; Nuada mac Duibdunċuire; Rſċtarra hUa Cumurcuiġ Ua Maine; Cſr Cſra; Fſrġas Ua Eogain no Leoġain; Flaiṫeamail mac Dlúṫaiġ; Donġalaċ hUa Aonġara; Conall Mſnn rí Ceneil Cairbre; mac Erca mac Maoilidúin; Trí hUi Nuaḋat; Flann mac Irgalaiġ; Aoḋ Laiġen mac Fiṫċeallaiġ; Niall mac Muirgſra.

Dolore autem et frigore mortui sunt clxxx. tar éis caṫa Almaine i ttorċuir Fſrgal mac Maoilidúin, ⁊ca.

Initium regni Cionaḋa, mic Irgalaiġ, secundum quosdam.

Ꝁal. Ro ġaḃ dno Fogartaċ mac Néill ainmniuġaḋ riġe 'Eirenn fo cédóir i ndſġaiḋ Fſrgail, aoin ḃliaḋain, no a dó iuxta quosdam, go marḃaḋ la Cionaoḋ Leiṫċaoċ mac Iorgalaiġ. As fair ro meaṁaiḋ an caṫ i tTailtin ra Laiġniḃ.

Cionaoḋ imurro iartain ceiṫri bliaḋna i riġe nEirenn. As dosain do geall Aḋaṁnan ⁊ sé a mbroinn a ṁáṫar go ngeḃaḋ riġe n-Eirenn. Ḃá maiṫ dno riġe an Cionaoḋa. Indraḋ Laiġen lais an céd

[a] *Odhbha.*—A place near Navan, in East Meath.

[b] *Cinel-Cairbre.*—A sept of the south Ui-Neill, situated in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford, to which barony the name is still locally applied.

[c] *Aedh Laighen, son of Fithchellach.*—He was chief of Hy-Many, in Connaught.

[d] *Lethchaech.*—i. e. half-blind. The word caoċ, written also coeċ or caeċ, as now used, does not always mean blind, though

Laighen Ua Cearnaigh; Nia, son of Cormac; Clothna, son of Colgan; Tadhg, son of Aigthide; Dubhdachrioch, son of Dubhdabhairenn; Mencossach, son of Gammach; Elodhach, son of Flann O'Sgigi; Donnchadh Ua Fiachrach; the son of Culoingsi; the son of Maelmona; Doiriadh, son of Conla; Flann, son of Aedh Odhbha[s]; son of Cucoingelt, son of Tuathal, son of Faelchu; Indrechtach, son of Tadhg; son of Garbhan; the two Ua Maelcaichs; the two sons of Ailen; Focarta Ua Domhnaill; Ailell, son of Conall Grant; Fidhgal, son of Fithchellach; Duibhdil Ua Daimine, and his brother; the two sons of Muredhach, son of Indrechtach; Nuada, son of Dubhdunchuire; Rechtabhra, son of Cumascach Ua Maine; Cer of Cera; Ferghus Ua Eoghain (or Leoghain); Flaitheamhail, son of Dluthach; Donghalach Ua Aenghusa; Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Cairbre[t]; Mac-Erca, son of Maelduin; the three grandsons of Nuadhat; Flann, son of Irghalach; Aedh Laighen, son of Fithchellach[u]; Niall, son of Muirghes.

One hundred and eighty died of sickness and cold after the Battle of Almhain, in which Fergal, son of Maelduine, was slain, &c.

[724.] The beginning of the reign of Cinaedh, son of Irgalach, according to some.

[722.] Kal. After Fergal, Fogartach, son of Niall, took the name of King of Erin at once, for one year, or two, according to some, when he was killed by Cinaeth Lethchaech[v], son of Irgalach. He had been defeated by the Leinster-men in the Battle of Tailtin.

[724.] After him Cinaedh was king of Erin for four years. It was to him, while he was in his mother's womb, Adamnan had promised[w] that he would attain to the sovereignty of Erin. The reign of this

it is certainly cognate with the Latin *cæcus*. It generally means purblind or one-eyed.

[w] *Adamnan had promised.*—No notice of this promise has been found in any other Annals or historical tracts.

céd bliadain ⁊ maidm for Dunchad mac Murchada, is sochaide do saorclandaib ro marbad tres an ċogad so.

Indrsctaċ mac Muirsdaiġ, rí Connaċt, moritur. Caṫ eidir Dunchad mac Murchada ⁊ Laidgnéin rí hUa cCionnsiolaiġ, ⁊ maidid an caṫ for Laidgnein.

Ꝑal. Caṫ Cinndelgṫen i ttorcur Fogartaċ hUa Csrnaiġ. Cionaod mac Iorgalaiġ uictor erat; unde Rumañ cecinit :—

Meaṁaid caṫ Cinn delgṫsn do rig lond buirr,
Luid srgall dar srgail, caṫ ceisdreċ derg Doṁnaill.

Ꝫo mbad iar marbad Fogurtaiġ no gabad Cionaod riġe iar ffairind.

Cuindlss ab. Cluana mic Nois, Faolchu ab. Iae.

Ꝑal. Colman Uamaċ, saoi Airdmaċa moritur.
Colman Banbáin, saoi Cille dara moritur.
Mac Ailerain Cille ruaid moritur.

Ꝑal. Cillene Fota ab. Iae.
Dachonna cráibdeaċ, Epscop Condeire, quieuit.

Ꝫuin Criomṫainn mic Ceallaiġ, mic Ꝫertide, riġ Laiġen, i ccaṫ Bealaiġ lice. Ꝫuin Ailella mic Bodbċada Mide. Caṫ eidir

[x] *Indrechtach, son of Muiredhach.*—His death is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 718, but it is an interpolation and a mistake.

[y] *Dunchadh, son of Murchadh.*—Annals of Four Masters, 722; Annals of Ulster, 727.

[z] *Cenndelgthen.*—Annals of Four Masters, 720, Annals of Ulster, 723. The chronology is confused here. Fogartach Ua Cearnaigh was slain in 724, and was succeeded by Cinaedh, who reigned till 727. —*Ogygia*, Part iii., c. 93.

[a] *Rumann.*—He is usually styled the Virgil of Erin, and died, according to the Annals of Tighernach, in the year 747. —Four Masters, 742; Annals of Ulster, 746.

[b] *Cuindles, &c.*—The obits of these two Abbots are entered in the Annals of Ulster under A. D. 723, but the true year is 724.

[c] *Colman Uamach.*—The death of this Abbot, and also of Banbain of Cill-dara, are

this Cinaeth was good. He plundered Leinster the first year, and defeated Dunchadh, son of Murchadh, and many of the nobles were killed during that war.

Indrechtach, son of Muiredhach[x], King of Connaught, died. A battle [was fought] between Dunchadh, son of Murchadh[y], and Laidhgnen, King of Ui-Cinnselaigh; and Laedhgnen was defeated.

Kal. The Battle of Cenndelgthen[z], in which was slain Fogartach Ua Cernaigh. Cinaedh, son of Irgalach, was the conqueror; on which Rumann[a] sung:

The Battle of Cenn-delgthen was gained by the strong mighty king.
Battalion passed over battalion in the bloody battle of Domhnall.

[724.] It was after the killing of Fogartach that Cinaedh assumed the sovereignty, according to some.

Cuindles[b], Abbot of Cluain mic Nois, Faelchu, Abbot of Ia [died].

[725.] Kal. Colman Uamach[c], sage of Ard-macha, died.
Colman Banbain, sage of Cill-dara, died.
Mac Ailerain, of Cill-ruaidh[d], died.

[726.] Cillene[e] Fota, Abbot of Ia [died].
Dachonna[f], the Pious, Bishop of Coinneire, died.

The death of Crimhthann, son of Cellach, son of Geirtide, King of Leinster, in the Battle of Bealach-lice[g]; the death of Ailell, son of Bodhbhcha, of Meath. A battle [was fought] between Ederscel[h], King

entered in the Annals of the Four Masters at 720, but in the Annals of Ulster at 724. The true year, however, is 725.

[d] *Cill-ruaidh.*—Now Kilroot, in the barony of Upper Glenarm, county of Antrim. The obit of Mac Ailerain is not given in any of the published Annals.

[e] *Cillene.*—Four M., 725; Tigh. 726; Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 382.

[f] *Dachonna.*—He was Bishop of Connor, and died, according to Four M., in 725.

[g] *Bealach-lice.*—i. e. road of the flagstone. See Ann. Four M., A. D. 721.

[h] *Ederscel,* King of Bregia: Compare Ann. Ult., 726.

eiuip Eaupipgél, piġ Ḃpiġ, ⁊ Faolán, pí Laiġin, ⁊ po meaṁaiḋ ann pop Eatupipgél, pí Ḃpeaġ.

Ip in bliaḋain peo po marbaḋ Cionaoḋ Caoċ maċ Iopġalaiġ, ⁊ níop gab neaċ da ḟíol piġe n-Éipenn. Flaiṫbhertaċ mac Loinpiġ pop marb.

Initium regni Flaiṫbhertaiġ.

Kal. 'San bliaḋain pi po ḃpip Aongap, pí Foipṫpeann, tpí cata pop Opupt piġ Alban. Caṫ Opoma Foprnoċta eiuip Cenel Conaill ⁊ Eogain, i ttopċair Flann mac Iopċuile, ⁊ Sneḋgup Ḋearg hUa Ḃpaċaiḋe.

Adamnani reliquiae in hiberniam transferuntur, et lex eiur renouatur. Ḃap Murchaḋa mic Ḃpain, piġ Laiġin. Caṫ Mairtin iuip Laiġniḃ féin; meamaiḋ imurro ré n-Uiḃ Ḋunlaing pop Uiḃ cCionnpiolaiġ, i ttopċair Laidcinn, ⁊ mac Conmella, pí hUa g-Cinnpiolaiġ, ⁊ Aongap mac Faolċon mic Faolain, ⁊ Cṫchernach mac Naoi hUi Ceallaiġ. Ḋunchaḋ uicṫop erat.

Caṫ Ḃoirne, no Inpi Ḃreoġain, eiuip Fearaiḃ Life ⁊ Fearaiḃ Cualann ⁊ Congal mac Ḃpain. Faolan uicṫop fuit.

Ḋormitacio Céle Críopd.

Kal. Flann ab. Ḃinnchair quieuit. Leo Aug. moritur. Caṫ Ḋroma

[i] *Flaithbhertach.*—The true year of his accession was A. D. 727. The Four M. are wrong in placing it in 723.

[j] *Fortrenn.*—i. e. Pictland, in Scotland. This entry is not in the published Annals. The Annals of Ulster have at 725—"Nechtain mac Deirile *constringitur* apud Druist Regem:" Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 382.

[k] *Druim-fornacht.*—A place near Newry, in the Co. Down. The Four M. place this battle under A. D. 721, but the Ann. Ult. under 726; the true year being 727.

[l] *Relics of Adamnan.*—Ann. Ult. 726. The law of Adamnan, here referred to, prohibited women from going into battle, or on military expeditions.—Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 383, Pref. l.–liii.

[m] *Murchadh, son of Bran.*—Ann. Four M., 721; Ann. Ult., 726.

[n] *Maistin.*—Now Mullaghmast, near Athy, in the county of Kildare.

King of Bregh, and Faelan, King of Leinster, in which Ederscel, King of Bregh, was defeated.

[727.] In this year Cinaedh Caech [the blind], son of Irgalach, was slain, and none of his descendants assumed the monarchy of Erin. Flaithbhertach, son of Loingsech, was he who killed him.

The beginning of the reign of Flaithbhertach[i].

Kal. In this year Aenghus, King of Fortrenn[j], gained three battles over Drust, King of Alba [Scotland]. The Battle of Druim-Fornacht[k] [was fought] between the Cinel Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, in which were slain Flann, son of Irthuile, and Snedhgus Derg Ua Brachaidhe.

The relics of Adamnan[l] were translated to Erin, and his law was renewed. The death of Murchadh, son of Bran[m], King of Leinster; the Battle of Maistin[n] [was fought] between the Leinster-men themselves, in which the Ui-Dunlaing defeated the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, in which Laidhcenn Mac Conmella, King of Ui-Ceinsellaigh, and Aenghus, son of Faelchu, son of Faelan, and Cethernach, son of Nae Ua Ceallaigh, were slain. Donnchadh was the victor.

The Battle of Boirinn, or of Inis-Breoghain[o], was fought between the men of Liffe and the men of Cualann, and Congal, son of Bran. Faelan was the victor.

The rest of Cele-Christ[p].

[728.] Kal. Flann, Abbot of Bennchair[q], died. Leo Augustus died[r]. The

[o] *Inis-Breoghain.*—i. e. Breogan's Island. This place has not been yet identified. This battle is entered in the Ann. Ult. at the year 726, but the true year is 727. The Four M. are wrong in placing it under 721.

[p] *Cele-Christ.*—i. e. the servant, or vassal of Christ. His death is entered in the Ann. Ult. at 726; Tighern. 727; Four M. 721.

[q] *Flann, Abbot of Benchair.*—He is called Flann Aentroibh, Four M. 722; Ann. Ult. 727; Tighern. 728.

[r] *Leo Augustus.*—This must be Leo. III., "the Isaurian." Died, June, 741, after a reign of 24 years.

Droma Corcain eidir Flaitḃeartaċ mac Loingsiġ ⁊ mac Iorgalaiġ, i ttorċair Cionaoṫ ⁊ Eodus mac Ailella, ⁊ Maoldúin mac Fearaḋaiġ, ⁊ Dunchaḋ mac Cormaic.

Caṫ Aillinne eidir ḋá ṁac Murchaḋa mic Brain .i. Faolán ⁊ Dunchaḋ. Faolan iunior uictor fuit, et regnauit. Caṫal mac Fionguine ⁊ Ceallaċ mac Faolċair, rí Osraiġe euaserunt. Dunchaḋ mac Murchaḋa, ri Laiġsn interfectus est. Aċt ċsna téirna Dunchaḋ as an ċaṫ, ⁊ baoi seaċtmain 'na ḃsthaiḋ. Gabaiḋ Faolan riġe Laigsn, ⁊ atnaiġ mnai an Dunchaḋa .i. Tualaiṫ, inġsn Caṫail mic Fiongaine, ri Muṁan.

Domnall, ri Connaċt, moritur.

In hoc anno composuit Beda opus suum magnum, hoc est, in nono anno Leonis.

Kal. Ecbertus sanctus Christi miles in hi-Coluim Cilli quieuit. Beda in Cronicis cessat.

Kal. Mac Onċon scriba Cille Dara; Suiḃne ab Ard maċa quieuit; Gall ó Lilcaiġ .i. prudens quieuit; Mac Concumbri suí Cluana mic Nois; Aongus mac Becce Bairce moritur; Cocall oḋar suí Bsnċair moritur.

Caṫ Fearnmaiġe itir Cetamun * *

Kal. Colman hUa Liattain religionis doctor [obiit].
Eochaid mac Colgáin, ab Ard Macha, moritur.

Caṫ

[s] *Druim Corcain.*—Ann. Ult. 727; Tighern. 728.

[t] *Aillinn.*—Now Dun Aillinne, near Old Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare: Ann. Ult., 727. "*Bellum* Ailenne *inter duos germanos filios* Murchada, mic Brain, et Duncha, *senior jugulatur; junior Foelanus regnat.* . . . . Domhnall mac Ceallaig, *rex* Connacht, *moritur.*"

[u] *Beda.*—Bede died in the year 734, according to the Saxon Chronicle and the Annals of Ulster, but the true year is 735. No account is given in any other work of the year in which he composed, or put out, his great work. The Emperor, Leo III., succeeded in March, 718, so that the tenth year of his reign was 727, when Bede is said to have composed [i. e. perhaps, pub-

The Battle of Druim Corcain[s] [was fought] between Flaithbhertach, son of Loingsech, and the son of Irgalach, in which were slain Cinaeth and Eodus, son of Ailell, and Maelduin, son of Feradhach, and Dunchadh, son of Cormac.

The Battle of Aillinn[t], between the two sons of Murchadh, son of Brann, i. e. Faelan and Dunchadh. Faelan, who was the junior, conquered and reigned; Cathal, son of Fingaine [King of Munster], and Cellach, son of Faelchair, King of Osraighe, escaped. Dunchadh, son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, was slain; but he survived the battle, and lived for a week after it. Faelan assumed the sovereignty of Leinster, and married the wife of Dunchadh; namely, Tualaith, daughter of Cathal, son of Fingaine, King of Munster.

Domhnall, King of Connaught, died.

In hoc anno composuit Beda[u] suum magnum opus, hoc est in nono anno Leonis.

[729.] Kal. Ecbertus[v] sanctus Christi miles in Hi-Coluim Cille quievit. Beda in Chronicis cessat.

[730.] Kal. Mac-Onchon[w], scribe of Cill-dara, and Suibhne, Abbot of Ard-Macha, quievit; Gall of Lilcach, i. e. the prudent, quievit; Mac-Concumbri, sage of Cluain-mic-nois; Aengus, son of Bec Boirche, died; Cochall Odhar, sage of Benchair, died.

The battle of Fernmhagh[x], between Cetamun * *

[731.] Kal. Colman Ua Altain[y], a religious doctor, died.

Colgu, son of Eochaidh, Abbot of Ard-macha, died.

[733]

lished] his work; for it is not to be supposed that Bede composed his work in one year.

[v] *Ecbertus.*—He died at Hy, according to Bede, and the Saxon Chronicle, on Easter Sunday, the 24th of April, A. D. 729.—Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 379, 383.

[w] *Mac-Onchon.*—Ann. Ult. 729; Tigh. 730.

[x] *Fernmhagh.*—Now Farney, a barony in the county of Monaghan. This entry is not in any of the published Annals. It is left unfinished in our MS.

[y] *Colman Ua Altain.*—A. D. 730. "Col-

Cać do bṙiṙeḋ do Aoḋ Allan mac Ḟḟṡail ḟoṙ Ḟlaiṫbeaṙṫach mac Loingṙiġ, ṙí 'Eiṙenn, ġo dṫuġ Ḟlaiṫbeaṙṫać loingiuṙ a Ḟoṙṫṙeannoiḃ ċuiġe a n-aiġiḋ Cinéil Eoġain, ać ċḟna ṙa báiḋeaḋ eaṙṁóṙ an ċoḃlaiġ ṙin. Moṙṙ Ḟlaiṫbeaṙṫaiġ ḟéin 'ṙin bliaḋain ṙin, ⁊ ṙġaṙṫain ṙiġe n'Eṙenn ṙe Cenel gConaill ġo ḟaḋa iaṙṫṫain.

Iṙ in bliaḋain ṙi ad ċḟṙ an ḃó ⁊ ṙé coṙa ḟúiṫe, ⁊ da coṙṙ aice, ⁊ aoin cḟnn; ṙo bliġeḋ ḟo ṫṙí hí cać .ḟ. laoí .i. nDeilġiniṙ Cualann.

Kal. Aoḋ Allain mac Ḟḟṡail do ġaḃáil ṙiġe n-'Eiṙenn.

Flann Sionna hUa Colla ab Cluana mic Nóiṙ.

Ṙṙinceṙṙ no ponṫiḟex Maiġe eo na Saxon ġaṙolṫ obiṫ.

Seḃḋann inġen Chuiṙc, abbaṫiṙṙa Cille daṙa [d'écc].

Cać Connaćṫ iṫṫiṙ [. . . . in quo cecidit] Muiṙeaḋać mac Indṙeaćṫaiġ.

Cać do bṙiṙioḋ d'Aoḋ Allan ḟoṙ Ulṫoiḃ, iṫiṙ Aoḋ Róin ṙí Ulaḋ ⁊ Conćad ṙi Cṙuiṫne a ḟḟochaiṙd Muiṙṫeṁne, ṫṫṡmpall Ḟochaṙd ata oṙd Aoḋa Róin.

Cać do ṙíḋiṙi eduṙ Aoḋ Allan ⁊ Cenel Conaill, iṫiṙ Conaiġ mac

man *nepos* Littain, *religiosus doctor pausat. Mors* Echdach mic Colggen *Anachorete Ardmache.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

[a] *In that year.*—This battle was fought in 734, in which King Flaithbheartach died. The chronology of the Four Masters is incorrect. For Fortrenn the F. M. and Ann. Clonm. have Dal-Riada.

[b] *Deilginis-Cualann.*—Now Dalkey Island, near Dublin. F. M. 727; Ann. Clonm. 730; Ann. Ult. 732; but the true year would be 734, according to our text.

[c] *Aedh Allan.*—F. M. 730; Ann. Ult. 733; Tigh. 734.

[d] *Flann Sinna Ua Colla.*—This and the two obits succeeding are entered in the Ann. F. M. under 726, and in the Ann. Ult. under 731; but the true year is 732 (Tigh.), and they are clearly misplaced above.

[e] *Muiredhach, son of Indrechtach.*—The F. M. make him Bishop of *Magh-eo-na Saxon*, and enter his death under 726, but they are totally wrong. In the Ann. Ult. 731, and Tigh. 732, the true reading may be translated thus:—" The battle of Connacht, wherein fell Muireadhach, son of Indrechtach. *Pontifex Maighe heo Sax-*

[733, or 734.] Kal. A battle was gained by Aedh Allan, son of Fergal, over Flaithbhertach, son of Loingsech, King of Erin, so that Flaithbhertach brought a fleet out of Fortrenn [Pictland] to assist him against the Cinel-Eoghain. The greater part of that fleet was, however, drowned. The death of Flaithbhertach himself took place in that year[a], and the sovereignty of Erin was separated from the Cinel-Conaill for a long time afterwards. In this year was seen a cow with six legs under her, and two bodies, and one head. She was milked thrice each day; i. e. at Deilginis-Cualann[a].

[734.] Kal. Aedh Allan[b], son of Fergal, assumed the sovereignty of Erin.

Flann Sinna Ua Colla[c], Abbot of Cluain-mic-nois [died].

[732.] Gerald, pontifex of Maigheo [Mayo] of the Saxons, died.

Sebhdan, daughter of Corc, Abbess of Cill-dara [died].

A battle in Connaught between [. . . . . in which fell] Muiredhach, son of Indrechtach[d].

A battle was gained by Aedh Allan over the Ulta, at Fochard-Muirtheimhne[e]; i. e. over Aedh Roin, King of Uladh, and Conchadh, King of the Cruithnigh[f]. In the church of Fochard the Ord [thumb] of Aedh Roin is [preserved].

Another battle was fought between Aedh Allan and the Cinel-Conaill;

onum Garaalt obit."—See Ann. F. M., Ed. J. O'D., p. 324.

[e] *Fochard-Muirtheimhne.*—Now the church of Faughard, in the county of Louth, about two miles to the north of Dundalk. This battle is noticed in the Ann. F. M. at the year 732; Ult. 734; Tigh. 735.

[f] *Cruithnigh.*—i. e. of the Picts, i. e. of the Picts of Ulster. The Ann. Ult. and Tigh. call him "Conchad mac Cuanach rex Cobo (ꝑi Cobhc, *Tigh.*). The F. M. call him chief of East Ulster, Co. Down, and add, that the head of Aedh Roin was cut off on a stone called Clochan-commaigh, in the doorway of the church of Fochard, and that the cause of the battle was the profanation of the church of Cill-Conna [now Kilcoony, in Tyrone] by Ua Seghain, one of the people of Aedh Roin.

mac Congaile mic Feargasa Fánad. Caṫ Caṫail do Domnall i tTailltin.

Kal. Oeġſḋċar Epscop nAondroma quieuit.

Beda Sapiens lxxxiii anno aetatis suae quieuit.

[FRAGMENTUM II.]

ALIUD FRAGMENTUM ex eodem Codice extractum per eundum; incipiens ab anno circiter 661.

Kal. Cuimin Foda quieuit lxxii anno aetatis suae unde Colman Ua Cluasaiġ, aide Cuimin cecinit:

Marḃ frim andſs, marḃ antuaiḋ,
Nibttur ionmuin aṫsluaiġ,
Do foir a rí niṁe glais
An docairte taṫar lais.
Marḃáin na bliaḋna sa,
Ní bo caointe ní occa,
Maolduin Becc mac Fearguſa,
Conainn, Cuimin Foda.

Má

[g] *Conaing, son of Congal.*—He was slain in the year 732 [733, *Tigh.*] in the battle of Magh-Itha, according to the Ann. Ult., F. M. 727. "*Congressio iterum inter* Aedh [Allan] mac Fergaile et *Genus* Conaill in Campo Itho, *ubi cecidit* Conaing mac Congaile mic Ferguso [Fanaid] et *ceteri multi.*"—*Ann. Ult.* 732. This battle is misplaced in our text. It was fought in the reign of Flaithbheartach.

[h] *The battle of Cathal.*—This is a mistake. It is entered in the Ann. F. M. at 732, but in the Ann. Ult. at 736. Thus:—"*Congressio invicem inter Nepotes* Aedo Slaine *ubi* Conaing mac Amalgaid *moritur;* Cernach *vicit,* et Cathal mac Aedo *cecidit; juxta lapidem* Ailbe *ab orientali parte gesta est.*" See Tigh. 737.

[i] *Oeghedhchar.*—He was Bishop of Nendrum, an island in Lough Cuan, in the

Conaill; [i. e.] between Conaing, son of Congal[g], son of Fergus of Fanaid. . . . . The battle of Cathal[h], by Domhnall at Tailltin.

[734.] Kal. Oeghedhchar[i], Bishop of Oendruim, quievit.

[734, or 735.] Beda Sapiens[k] lxxxiii°., anno ætatis suæ quievit.

[FRAGMENT II.]

ANOTHER FRAGMENT extracted from the same Manuscript, by the same, beginning about the year 661.

[662.] Kal. Cuimin Foda[l] died in the seventy-second year of his age; hence Colman Ua Cluasaigh[m], tutor of Cuimin, sung:

Dead to me is the south, dead the north,
No second host is dear to me;
Relieve, O King of the blue heaven,
The sufferings that are with it.
The deaths of this year,—
Not one of them should be lamented[n],—
[Were] Maelduin Beg, son of Fergus
Conainn, Cuimin Foda.

If

county of Down.—*Ann. Ult.* 734; *Tigh.* 735.

[k] *Beda Sapiens.*—Ann. Ult. 734; Tigh. 735. Bede was born in the year 673, and died in the year 735, in the sixty-third year of his age. Therefore, either two of the x's should be struck out of our text, or all English authorities which treat of his age are incorrect, which is not likely.

[l] *Cuimin Foda.*—i. e. Cuimin, the Long or Tall. He was Bishop of Clonfert. See Four M. and Ann. Ult. 661; Book of Hymns, p. 84, *sq.*

[m] *Colman Ua Cluasaigh.*—He was the tutor of Cuimine Foda, and died in the same year.

[n] *Should be lamented.*—Because they all went straightways to heaven, and there was no need of sorrowing after them. See Colgan's "Acta SS.," p. 149, Note 7.

Má ro dligthe fſr dar muir
Seiſḋ iſſruiṫe nGriogoir,
Maḋ a h-Eirinn ní baoí ní dó
Inge Cuimine Fodo.
Seaċ ba hepſcopſom ſom ba 'rí,
Ba mac tiġearna mo Chuimin
Tſndal 'Eirenn ar ṙoaſ,
Ba h-alainn mar ro choaſ.
Maiṫ a ċeinel, maiṫ a ċruṫ,
Bá lſṫan a comṙlonnaḋ
Ua Coirpre ⁊ Ua Cuirc,
Ba ſaoi, ba hán, ba hoirderc.

Caṫ Ogamain, du i ttorchair Conaing mac Congaile, agus Ultan mac Erinine, ri Ciannachta. Blaṫmac mac Aoḋa Slaine uictuſ eſt a ſociiſ Diarmada. Maonac mac Fingín ri Muṁan moritur.

Kal. Seigine .i. Mac hu Cuinid, ab Bſnchair quieuit.

Morſ Guaire Aiḋne, rí Connaċt, unde—

Carn Conaill morſluag file na comair
Bi marb uile ciata bi,
Durſann do Guaire Aiḋni.

Guin

• *A man over sea.*—i. e. a foreigner, viz. in reference to Italy. No Irishman ever yet was Pope of Rome. These lines are given differently by the Four Masters. The Irish, however, claimed Gregory the Great (whom they styled of the golden mouth) as one of their race, and they have engrafted his pedigree on the regal Irish stem of Conaire II., the ancestor of the O'Connells, the O'Falveys, and other families. The O'Clerys give his pedigree as follows in their work on the Genealogies of the Irish Saints :—" Gregory of Rome, son of Gormalta, son of Conla, son of Arda, son of Dathi, son of Corc, son of Conn, son of Cormac, son of Corc Duibhne, son of Cairbre Musc, son of Conaire." Baronius, however, shows from better evidence that he was born at Rome of a patrician family, being the son of Sylvea and Gordian, the

If it were ordained that a man over sea[o]
Should sit [as Pope] more learned than Gregory,
If from Erin, no one for it
Except Cuimine Foda.
He was not more bishop than king;
My Cuimin was the son of a lord[p],
The lamp of Erin for his knowledge,
He was beautiful, as all have heard.
Good was his race, good his form,
Extensive was his kindred,
Descendant of Coirpre, descendant of Corc,
He was a sage, noble, illustrious.

[662.] The battle of Ogaman[q], in which fell Conaing, son of Congal, and Ultan, son of Ernin, King of Cianachta. Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine, was conquered by the followers of Diarmaid. Maenach, son of Finghin, King of Munster, died.

[663.] Kal. Seigine[r], i. e. Mac hu Cuinn, Abbot of Benchar, died.

The death of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, whence [the verses]:

Carn-Conaill; a great host is near it;
They were all killed, though lively,
Sorrowful it was to Guaire Aidhne.

The

noblest of the Senate, and the grandson of Felix, who had been Pope himself.

[p] *Son of a lord.*—He was an incestuous child, and his tutor, St. Colman O'Cluasaigh, might well have omitted this boastful allusion to his pedigree. This is quoted in Cormac's Glossary, *sub voce* ꝫaṁ. Many illegitimate children became distinguished saints, as well as Cuimine Foda. See Dr. Todd's remarks on this subject, *Liber Hymnor.*, p. 92.

[q] *Ogaman.*—Not identified. See Ann. Clon. 658; Ann. F. M. 660; Ann. Ult. 661; Tigh. 662.

[r] *Seigene.*—A. D. 662. "*Quies* Segain micc U Chuinn abb benchoip et. *Mors* Guaire Aidhne; Jugulatio ii. filiorum Domnaill filii Aedo .i. Conall et Colgu.

Ꝑuin ḋa mac Ḋomnaill .ı. Conall aꝑuꝛ Colꝑa. Ꝑuaṫal mac Moꝛꝑainn moꝛıꝑuꝛ.

Ꝑuenoc mac Ꝑıonꝑaın ab Ꝑeaṅṅa móıꝛe quıeuıꝑ. ḃaoḋan ab Cluana mıc Nóıꝛ.

Ꝓal. Moꝛluıḋ mac Aoḋa Slaıne .ı. ḃláṫṁac [ꝛ Ḋıaꝛmaıḋ] ı cCalaꝑꝑuım. ḃa maꝛḃ Ḋıaꝛmaıḋ ḋono ıꝛın ıonaḋ céḋna, aꝑuꝛ ꝛé ꝛínꝑe ꝛe Cꝛoıꝛ na ꝛ́ꝛaṁ aꝑ ꝑaıꝑꝛın ꝛluaıġ Laıꝑen ċuıꝑe ḋa maꝛḃaḋ; ꝛa cuaıḋ a a In quıbuꝛḋam lıbꝛꝛ ınuenıꝑuꝛ quoḋ hı ḋuo ꝛeꝑeꝛ .ı. ḃlaṫṁac ꝛ ḋıaꝛmaıḋ xıı. annıꝛ, ın quıbuꝛḋam —— annıꝛ quoꝛ noꝛ ꝛequımuꝛ. Maꝛḃ ꝑra ḋon moꝛꝑlaıḋ ꝛın .ı. ḋo'n ḃuıḋe Conaıll, na ḋá ꝛıġ ꝛı Eıꝛenn .ı. ḃlaṫmac ꝛ Ḋıaꝛmaıḋ.

Ꝑeċın Ꝑoḃaıꝛ; Aılꝛꝛan an ꝛġna; Colmán Caꝛ, aꝑuꝛ Aonġuꝛ Ulaıḋ. Ceıṫꝛe abaıḋ ḃꝛıṅċaıꝛ .ı. ḃꝛaċ, Cuımıne, Coluım, aꝑuꝛ Aoḋán.

Cu ġan máṫaıꝛ, ꝛı Muṁan, eꝑ cum ceꝑeꝛıꝛ ꝑam ꝛluꝛımıꝛ. Eochaıḋ laꝛlaıṫe ꝛí Ḋaıl Aꝛaıḋe ḋo maꝛḃaḋ ḋo coṁalꝑoıb Maoılꝑoꝑhaꝛꝑaıġ mıc Ronáın. Uaıꝛ ınġꝛn ḋ'Eochaıḋ laꝛlaıṫe ꝛo ḃaoı aꝑ Ronán aꝑ ꝛı Laıġꝛn; óꝑ an ınġꝛn, ꝛꝛn an Ronán, ġo ꝑꝑuġ ꝛí ġꝛáḋ ḋo ṁac Ronáın .ı. ḋo Maolꝑoꝑhaꝛꝑaıġ, ꝛ ġo ꝛaıḃ ꝛí ġá ġuıḋe ġo ꝑaḋa, aꝑuꝛ ní ꝑuaıꝛ uaıḋ a ꝑaoṁaḋ, ꝛ óꝛ ná ꝑuaıꝛ aꝛeaḋ

Mors Gartnaid filii Domnaill, et Domnaill mic Totholain. Mors Tuathail mic Morgaind. Tuenog filius Finntin, abba Fernann, Indercach *episcopus*, Dima *episcopus quiescunt*."—*Ann. Ult.* See Tigh. 663.

[s] *Baedan.*—Ann. F. M. 663; Ann. Clonm. 660; Ann. Ult. 663; Tigh. 664.

[t] *The plague.*—i. e. the Buidhe Chonmaile. See Ann. F. M.; Ann. Clon. 661; Ann. Ult. 664; Tigh. 665.

[u] *Caltruim.*—Now Galtrim, in the county of Meath. This plague is also mentioned by Bede, who writes that in the year 664 a sudden pestilence depopulated the southern coasts of Britain, and afterwards, extending into the province of the Northumbrians, ravaged the country far and near, and destroyed a great multitude of men. He also states that it did no less harm in the island of Hibernia, where many of the nobility and of the lower ranks of the English nation were

The mortal wounding of the two sons of Domhnall, i. e. Conall and Colgu. Tuathal, son of Morgann, died.

Tuenoc, son of Fintan, abbot of Ferna-mor, died; Baedan[s], Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died.

[664.] Kal. The death of the sons of Aedh Slaine by the plague[t]; namely, Blathmac and Diarmaid, at Caltruim[u]. Diarmaid died at the same place, while he was standing up with his back against a cross viewing the hosts of Leinster approaching him to kill him. He went, &c. &c. It is found in certain books that these two kings, Blathmac and Diarmaid, reigned twelve years, but in others . . . . years[v], *quos nos sequimur*. Of this plague, i. e. of the Buidhe Chonaill, these two Kings of Erinn, Blathmac and Diarmaid, died.

Fechin of Fobhar[w], Aileran the wise, Colman Cas, and Aengus Uladh, died. Four abbots of Bennchair: viz. Berach, Cuimine, Colum, and Aedhan [died].

Cuganmathair, King of Munster, died, with many others. Eochaidh Iarlaithe[x], King of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the foster-brothers of Maelfothartaigh, son of Ronan; for the daughter of Eochaidh Iarlaithe was married to Ronan, King of Leinster; the daughter was young, Ronan was old, so that she loved Ronan's son, i. e. Maelfothartaigh, and she was courting him, but she obtained not his consent, and when she did not, what she did was to tear her head-dress[y], to scratch and bleed her face, and to come into the presence of Ronan in this plight

at that time studying theology or leading monastic lives, the Scoti supplying them with food, and furnishing them with books and their teaching gratis. See also Colgan's "Acta SS.," p. 601.

[v] *Years.*—Here the number of years is left blank in the MS.

[w] *Fobhar.*—Now Forc, in the county of Westmeath. The Four Masters have these entries at the year 664, which is the true year.

[x] *Eochaidh Iarlaithe.*—He is called King of the Cruithnigh, or Picts of Ulster, in the Ann. F. M. 665.

[y] *Her head-dress.*—This story is not found in the other Annals.

aſeaḋ do ṙiġne, cuṁdaċ a cinn do ṁionuġaḋ ⁊ a haiġiḋ do ſgṙíobaḋ, ⁊ ꝼuilṙeḋ 'ma haiġiḋ, aġuſ toiḋeaċt d'ionnſoiġ Ronain aṁlaiḋ ſin. Cṙſd ſin? a inġſn, aṙ Ronán. Do ṁac ſuġaċ-ſa, aṙ ſí, Maolꝼatharṫaiġ, dom ṡáṙuġhaḋ, ⁊ mo b̈ṙiſioḋ ḋó, ⁊ comṙac ꝼṙium. Maṙb̈ṫaṙ Maolꝼotharṫaiġ la Ronan iaṙ ſin. Tiaġaid dno comaltaḋa Maolꝼotharṫaiġ iaṙ ſin ġo nuiġ bail i ṙaibe Eoċuiḋ Iaṙlaiṫe, ⁊ ġaiṙmid leo amaċ é o ċáċ, ⁊ maṙb̈aid i ġcionta na ndſṙna a inġſn. Unde Flaittiṙ cecinit :—

Indiu dellioġaiṙ liġe
Eochaḋa mic Fiachach Luṙgan,
I n-uiṙ cille Coindeiṙe
Ro ġab̈ ṙoiṫſṙ a ġulban.
Ro ġab̈ Eochaiḋ aon ċaimſe
Ina liġe-leabaiḋ oiṙcthe.
Bṙónan ꝼil ꝼoṙ ceċ ḋuine
Atá ꝼoṙ Dun Sob̈aiṙce.

Initium ṙeġni Sſċnaſaiġ mic Blaṫmaic, u. anniſ. R. E.

Ꝼal. Moṙſ Oilella mic Doṁnaill, mic Aoḋa, mic Ainmiṙioc.

Ꝼal. Maolcaiċ mac Scandail, ṙi Cṙuiṫne moṙituṙ. Baoiṫin ab Bſnnċuiṙ.

Ꝼal. Cṙíotán ab Bſndcuiṙ quieuit. Cuimin Fionn, ab Iae, quieuit. Iomṙam Columbani cum ṙeliquiiſ multoṙum ſanctoṙum

ġo

[1] *Conneire.*—Now Connor, the head of an ancient episcopal see in the county of Antrim. The name is still locally pronounced *Connyer*, not *Connor*.

[a] *Dun-Sobhairce.*—Now Dunseverick, in the north of the county of Antrim.

[b] *Sechnasach.*—He succeeded in the year 665, and died in 671. See "Ogygia," p. 431.

[c] *Ailell, son of Dohmnall.*—His death is entered in the Ann. F. M. 665, but the true year was 666.

[d] *Maelcaich.*—F. M. 665 [*rectè* 667].

[e] *Critan.*—Ann. Ult. 668 [*rectè* 669].

plight. "What is this, my girl?" said Ronan. "Thy wanton son, Maelfothartaigh," said she, "has violated and forced me, and cohabited with me." After this Maelfothartaigh was killed by Ronan. But the foster-brothers of Maelfothartaigh afterwards came to where Eochaidh Iarlaithe was, and they called him out from all his people, and killed him, in revenge of what his daughter had done. Unde Flaithir cecinit:—

This day distinguished the grave
Of Eochaidh, son of Fiacha Lurgan,
In the earth of the church of Conneire[z],
Which has received the great heat of his mouth.
Eochaidh has received one shirt
In his grave-bed, slaughtered,
Which has brought sorrow upon every person
Who is at Dun-Sobhairce[a].

[665.] The beginning of the reign of Sechnasach[b], son of Blathmac, quinque annis, King of Erin.

[666.] Kal. The death of Ailell, son of Domhnall[c], son of Aedh, son of Ainmire.

[667.] Kal. Maelcaich[d], son of Scandal, King of the Cruithne, died. Baithin, abbot of Benchair, quievit.

[669.] Kal. Critan[e], abbot of Benchair, quievit. Cuimin Finn[f], abbot of Ia, quievit. The sailing of Colman[g], with the relics of many saints,

[f] *Cuimin Finn.*—i. e. "Comyn the Whyte," Ann. Clonn., Ann. Ult., 668 [*rectè* 669]. This is the celebrated Cumineus Albus mentioned by Adamnan as author of a book on the virtues of St. Columbkille. He was also the author of a very curious letter on the Pascal Controversy, published by Ussher in his "Sylloge," No. 11.

[g] *Colman.*—The sailing of Colman to Inis-bo-finne, or *Insula vaccæ albæ* (now Bophin Island, situated off the west coast of the barony of Muresk, in the south-west of the county of Mayo), is given in the

go hInis bó finne, ubi fundauit ecclesiam. Cath feirtri itir Ulcuib 7 Cruithne, in quo cecidit Cathusach mac Luirgne, ri Ulad. Mors Dunchada hUi Ronáin. Faolan mac Colmain ri Laigen moritur. Mors Maoilfothartaigh mic Suibne, ri hUa tTuirtre. Cath Damdeirg, i ttorchuir Díocuill mac Eachach, 7 Congal mac Loiciné. Guin brain finn mic Maoilóctraigh, rí na nDési.

Fal. Mors blathmaic mic Maoilcobha.

Fal. Guin Sechnasaigh, mic blathmaic R. E. Duibdoin 7 cā., do Chairbrib fo mhart i fFill Sechnasach: de quo dicitur:

Ba frianach, ba heachlasgach
An teach i mbíodh Sechnasach,
Ba hiomda fuideall fos flaith
I tteigh i mbíodh mac bláthmaic.

Orsu, ri Saxon moritur. Constantinus Aug. moritur.

Lorgaid bhrénair la breathnaibh. Lorgad Aidhmacha.

Mors Cumasgaigh mic Ronáin.

Cath Droma Coepir. Cath Tolcha árd, du i ttorchair Dungaile mac Maoilecuile, ri Boghaine. Loingsioch uisctor fuit. Cormac mac Maoilfothartaigh moritur.

Initium

Ann. Ult. at A. D. 667. See also Bede's "Eccl. Hist.," lib. iv., c. 4, and Ussher's "Primordia," p. 825, 964, 1164, and O'Flaherty's "West Connaught," pp. 115, 294.

[h] *Fersat.*—Ann. Tigh. 666; Ann. Ult. 667. This was probably the *Fersat*, or ford, which gave name to Bel-ferste, now Belfast.

[i] *Ui-Tuirtre.*—A tribe giving name to a territory comprising the present baronies of Upper and Lower Toome, in the county of Antrim.—*Four Masters*, A. D. 668, p. 280, note [k].

[k] *Damhderg.*—This was the name of a place in Bregia, but it has not been yet identified. See F. M., A. D. 738.

[l] *Deisi.*—i. e. Decies, in the present county of Waterford.

[m] *Sechnasach.*—Ann. Ult. 670. The true year was 671.

[n] *Ossa.*—i. e. Osney, King of the Northumbrian Saxons, who died, according to the Saxon Chronicle, 15th Feb., 670.

saints, to the island of Inis-bo-finne, where he founded a church. The battle of Fersat[h], between the Ulta [Ulstermen] and the Cruithni, in which was slain Cathasach, son of Luirgne, King of Uladh; the death of Dunchadh Ua Ronain; Faelan, son of Colman, King of Leinster, died. The death of Maelfothartaigh, son of Suibhne, King of the Ui-Tuirtre[i]. The battle of Damhderg[k], in which were slain Dicuill, son of Eochaidh, and Congal, son of Loichine. The mortal wounding of Bran, son of Maelochtraigh, King of the Deisi[l].

[670.] Kal. The death of Blathmac, son of Maelcobha.

[671.] Kal. The mortal wounding of Sechnasach[m], son of Blathmac, King of Erin. Duibhduin, and others of the Cairbri, slew Sechnasach by treachery, de quo dicitur:

Full of bridles and whips,
Was the house in which Sechnasach was,
Many were the leavings of plunder
In the house, in which was the son of Blathmac.

Ossa[n], King of the Saxons, died. Constantinus Augustus died[o].

[672.] The burning of Bennchair[p] in Britain. The burning of Ard-Macha.

The death of Cumascach, son of Ronan.

The battle of Druim Coepis[q]. The battle of Tulach-árd[r], in which fell Dungaile, son of Maeltuile, King of Boghaine[s]. Loingsech was the victor. Cormac, son of Maelfothartaigh, died.

The

[o] *Died.*—Wrong; for Constantine lived till 685. See note [n], *infra*, p. 70.

[p] *Bennchair.*—i. e. Bangor, in Wales, A. D. 671, "*Combustio Bennchair Britonum.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

[q] *Druim Coepis.*—Not identified.

[r] *Boghaine.*—Now the barony of Bannagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

[s] *Tulach-árd* (i. e. high hill), not identified.

Initium regni Cindfaolaid mic Cruinnmail, ṁic Blaiṫmic. iii annis.

Kal. Constantinus filius Constantini imperauit xuii. annis.

Kal. Guin Congaile Cſnnfoda mac Dunchaḋa, ri Ulaḋ, Becc Boirċe rod ngon. Doer mac Maoltuile, ri Ciannaċta do marḃaḋ.

Kal. Caṫ in Airċealtra i ttorchair Cſnnfaolaḋ mac Cruinṁail rí Eirſnn; Fionnachta mac Dunchaḋa uictor fuit, unde dicitur :—

Ra iaḋsad um Fionnaċta fiana iarṫair ṫíre,
Ro maolaḋ mór a ċoire um Cſnnfaolaḋ a riġe.

Kal. Colmán Insi bó finne quieuit. Initium regiminis Fionnaċta ṁeic Dunchaḋa .xx. bliaḋain.

Kal. Cosgraḋ Ailiġ la Fionnaċta. Caṫ eidir Fionnaċta ⁊ Laigniu ag loċ Gaḃair fe ille fe anond, sed tamen Fionnaċta uictor fuit.

Ni do sgéluiḃ Fionnaċta so ṡíos. An Fionnaċta tra ba daiḋḃir doċonáiġ é ar túr. Ro baoi tſċ ⁊ bſn aige: Ní raiḃe imurro do seilḃ aige aċt aon daṁ ⁊ aon ḃó. Fſċt aon do rala rí

fFſr

[t] *Cennfaeladh, son of Crunnmhael.*—The Annals of Ulster call him son of Blathmac. "A. D. 671, Ceannfaeladh mac Blathmaic *regnare incipit.*" But our Annals may be right.

[u] *Constantinus.*—He was the son, not of Constantinus, but of Constans II., whom he succeeded in 668. He died in 685. This entry is therefore inserted in a wrong place.

[v] *Congal Cennfoda.*—"A. D. 673, *Jugulatio* Congaile Cennfoti mic Duncho, *regis* Ult. Becc Bairche *interfecit eum.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

[w] *Doer, son of Maeltuile.*—This obit is not in any of the published Annals.

[x] *Aircelltair.*—The situation, or present name of this place, which is somewhere in Meath, has not been yet identified. This entry is given in the Ann. Ult. at 674, more correctly, thus: "*Bellum* Cinnfaelad *filii* Blathmic filii Aedo Slaine *in quo* Cennfaelad *interfectus est.* Finnsneachta mac Duncha *victor erat.*"

The beginning of the reign of Cennfaeladh[t], son of Crunnmhael, son of Blathmac. [He reigned] three years.

Kal. Constantinus[u], son of Constantinus, governed seventeen years.

[674.] Kal. The mortal wounding of Congal Cennfoda[v], son of Dunchadh, King of Uladh; it was Beg Boirche that slew him. Doer, son of Maeltuile[w], King of Cianachta, was killed.

[675.] Kal. The battle of Aircelltair[x], in which fell Cennfaeladh, son of Crunnmael, King of Erin; Finnachta, son of Dunchadh, was the victor, *unde dicitur* :—

> There closed about Finnachta the soldiers of the western territory [i. e. Westmeath].
> They removed, though great his host, Cennfaeladh from his sovereignty.

[676.] Kal. Colman of Inis-bo-finne[y] quievit. The beginning of the reign of Finnachta, son of Dunchadh [R. E.][z] [who reigned] twenty years.

[677.] Kal. The destruction of Ailech by Finnachta. A battle was fought between Finnachta and the Leinster-men on both sides of Loch Gabhair[a], but nevertheless Finnachta victor fuit.

Some of the stories about Finnachta are set down here. At first this Finnachta was poor and indigent. He had a house and a wife, but he had no property but one ox and one cow. On one occasion the

[y] *Colman of Inis-bo-finne.*—See Ann. Ult., A. D. 675.

[z] *R. E.*—i. e. *Ri Erinn*, King of Ireland. These letters are in the margin.

[a] *Loch-Gabhair.*—Now Loughgawer, or Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath. This lake is now dried up, and many curious antiquities have been found where it was. See "Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy," vol. i., p. 424. In the Ann. Ult. this entry is given under the year 676, thus: "A. D. 676, *Bellum inter* Finnsneachta et *Lagenios in loco proximo* Loch Gabar in quo Finnsneachta *victor erat.*"

ꝼꝼſꝛ Roſ ꝼo ſeaċꝛan ⁊ mſꝛuġaḋ ı ġcoṁꝼoċꝛaiḃ boiṫe Ꝼınnaċta. Ní ꝛaiḃe ꝛempe ꝛıaṁ aḋaiġ bú mſſa ınáſ an aḋaiġ ſın, ḋo ġaıllım, ⁊ ḋo ſnſċta, aġuſ ḋo ḋoꝛċaḋaḋ, ⁊ an tſċ ḋáꝛ bo aıl ḋon ꝛí ḋul ⁊ ḋ'á ṁnaoı ⁊ ḋá ṁuıntıꝛ níoꝛ ꝛo cumġattaꝛ ḋola ꝛa méıḋ na ḋoınınne ⁊ na ḋoꝛċaḋaıḋ, ⁊ ba ıaḋ a n-ıomꝛáıte taıꝛıſıom ꝼo ḃonaıḃ na ccꝛann. Aḋ cuala ımuꝛꝛo Ꝼıonnaċta ıaḋ ꝼoꝛſ na hıomꝛaıtıḃ ſın, uaıꝛ nıꝛ bo ſḋ ꝼoḋa ó ḃoıṫ ſıom ꝛo báttuꝛ an tan ſın, ⁊ táınıc aꝛ a ccıonn aꝛ an tſlıġıḋ, ⁊ aſeḋ ꝛo ꝛáıḋ ꝛıu, ba ċóꝛa ḋóıḃ toıḋeaċt ḋá ḃoıṫſıom; Cıbınnıſ ꝛa ḃaoı ſí, ına ımṫſċt na haıḋċe ḋoıꝛċe ḋoınınne. Aſſḋ a ḋuḃaıꝛt an ꝛí ⁊ a ṁuıñtıꝛ, ıſ ꝼíoꝛ aſ cóꝛa aꝛ ſıaḋ, ⁊ aſ maıṫ lınn eḋıꝛ a ꝛaḋa ꝛınn. Tanġattuꝛ ıaꝛ ſın ḋá ṫaıġ ⁊ ꝛo ba moo méıḋ an taıġı ıoná a ſaıḋḃꝛe. Ḋo ꝛaḋ ımuꝛꝛo Ꝼıonnaċta buılle a ccıonn a ḋaım, ⁊ buılle oıle a ġcſnn na bó. Ro ıoꝛlaṁaıġſıt muınnteꝛ an ꝛí ꝼéın ġo tꝛıc ⁊ ġo tınnſſnaċ ḋo ḃıoꝛ ⁊ ḋo ċoıꝛe, ⁊ ꝛo ċaıṫſıoḋ ġuꝛ ba ſáıṫıġ. Ra coḋlattuꝛ ġo maıṫ ıaꝛttaın ġo ttáınıġ an ṁaıḋın. Ro ꝛáıḋ ꝛı ꝼꝼſꝛ Roſ ꝛa ṁnaoı ꝼéın ıſ ın maıḋın. Naċ ꝼetaꝛ, a ḃſn, ġéꝛ bo ḋaıḋḃıꝛ a nallana an tſċſa, conıḋ ḋaıḋḃꝛe anoſſa, aꝛ maꝛḃaḋ a aon bó ⁊ a aon ḋaṁ ḋúınne. Aſ ꝼıoꝛ tꝛa ſın, aꝛ an ḃſn. Aſeḋ aſ cóıꝛ anoſ a ſaıḋbꝛıuġaḋ uaınne. Cıbé méıḋ laıġſḋ ḋo béꝛaſae ḋon ꝼıoꝛ ḋo beꝛſa a cutꝛuma ḋá ṁnaoı. Aſ maıṫ na naḃꝛae, aꝛ an ꝛí. Ḋo ꝛaḋ tꝛa an ꝛí aıꝛġe lán móꝛ bó ⁊ muca ıomḋa ⁊ caoıꝛıġ co na mbuaċaıllıḃ ḋ'Ꝼıonnaċta. Ḋo ꝛaḋ ḋno bſn an ꝛıġ ḋo ṁnaoı Ꝼıonaċta an cutꝛuma céḋna. Ḋo ꝛaḋſaḋ ḋno éḋaıġe ſaıneaṁla, ⁊ eıch maıṫe ḋóıḃ, aġuſ ġaċ ní ꝛanġattuꝛ a lſſ ḋon tſaoġal.

Níoꝛ bo cıan ıaꝛttaın tꝛa ġo ttáınıc Ꝼıonaċta maꝛcſluaġ móꝛ ḋo ṫoıġ ſſṫaꝛ ḋó, aꝛ na ċuıꝛeḋ ḋon tſıaıꝛ, ⁊ ꝼꝛıṫaıġıḋ aıce ꝼaıꝛ.

[b] *Fera-Ross.*—A tribe and territory comprising the county around Carrickmacross, in the county of Monaghan, and a part of the county of Louth.

the King of Fera-Ros[b] happened to wander and stray in the neighbourhood of Finnachta's hut. There never was before a worse night than this for storm, and snow, and darkness, and the King and his wife, with their numerous people, were not able to reach the house which they desired to reach, in consequence of the intensity of the cold and the darkness; and their intention was to remain under the shelter of the trees. But Finnachta heard them express these intentions—for they were not far from his hut at the time—and he came to meet them on the way, and said to them that they had better come to his hut—such as it was—than to travel on that dark, stormy, cold night. And the King and his people said: "It is true it were better," said they, "and we are glad, indeed, that thou hast told us so." They afterwards came to his house; and the size of the house was greater than its wealth. Finnachta, moreover, struck the ox on the head, and struck the cow on the head, and the King's own people actively and quickly prepared them on spit and in cauldron, and they ate thereof till they were satiated. They slept well afterwards till the morning came. The King of Fera-Ros said to his own wife, "Knowest thou not, O woman, that this house was at first poor, and that it is now poorer, the owner having killed his only cow and his only ox for us?" "This is indeed true," said the wife: "and it behoves us now to enrich it; whatever much or little thou wilt give to the man, I will give the same amount to his wife." "Good is what thou sayest," said the King. The King then gave a large herd of cows, and many pigs and sheep, with their herdsmen, to Finnachta; and the King's wife gave the same amount to the wife of Finnachta. They also gave them fine clothes, and good horses, and whatever they stood in need of in the world.

It was not long after this until Finnachta came with a great troop of horse to the house of a sister of his, who had invited him, to be in-

 vited

ꝼaiꞃ. Aꝫ taiḋeċt ḋóiḃ na n-imꞃim, aꞃ ann ḋo ꞃala ḋo Aḋaṁnán na ꞃꝫolaiġe óꝫ beiṫ aꝫ imtſċt na ꞃliġſḋ céḋna, ⁊ ballán lan ḋo lomom aꞃ a ṁuin, ⁊ oꝫ teicſḋ ḋo ꞃéꞃ an maꞃcꞃluaġ ḋon tꞃliġiḋ ḋo ꞃala a ċoꞃ ꝼꞃia cloiċ, ⁊ toꞃchaiꞃ ꝼéin, ⁊ ḋno an ballán ꝫo nḋſꞃnaḋ bꞃioꞃꝫ bꞃuaꞃ ḋe, ⁊ ꝫéꞃ bo luaṫ ḋo na heochaiḃ níoꞃ bó nſṁ, luaiṫe ḋo Aḋaṁnán ꝫo na ballan bꞃiꞃte ꝼoꞃ a ṁuin, ⁊ ꞃé ḋuḃaċ ḋobꞃónaċ. O ꞃo conḋaic Ꝼionnaċtá é ꞃo maiḋ a ꝼaitbiuḋ ꝫáiꞃe ꝼaiꞃ, ⁊ ꞃo baoi ꝫá ꞃaḋ ꞃe hAḋaṁnán, ḋo ꝫéna ꞃin ꞃúḃaċ ḋíoṫ, uaiꞃ aꞃum comꞃaiċnſċꞃa ꝼꞃia ꝫaċ n-imnſḋ ḋo cumanꝫ: ꝼoꝫeḃꞃa a ꝼoġlaintiḋ, aꞃ Ꝼionnaċta coimḋíoḋnaḋ uaimꞃi, ⁊ na bí ꝫo ḋuḃaċ. Aꞃeḋ ꞃo ꞃaiḋ Aḋaṁnán, a ḋſġ ḋuine, aꞃ ꞃé, atá aḋḃaꞃ ḋuḃ aꝫam, uaiꞃ tꞃí meic léiġinn maiṫe ataiḋ a naointiġ, ⁊ ataimne ḋá ꝫiolla aca ⁊ aꞃeḋ ḃíoꞃ ꝫiolla aꞃ timċioll uainn aꝫ iaꞃꞃaiḋ bſṫamnaiꞃ ḋon ċoiꝫioꞃ, ⁊ ḋamꞃa ꞃáiniꝫ iaꞃꞃaiḋ neiṫe ḋáiḃ aniu: ꞃá ċuaiḋ an tioꞃḋalta ꞃá ḃaoi aꝫamꞃa ḋóiḃ ꝼo láꞃ, aꝫuꞃ an ní aꞃ ḋoilꝫe ann .i. an ballán iaꞃaċta ḋo ḃꞃiꞃioḋ, ⁊ ꝫan a íoc aꝫom. Ꞇcꝼaḋꞃa an ballán, aꞃ Ꝼinnaċta, ⁊ tuꝫꞃa lat an cuiꝫſꞃ ꝼuil aꞃ ḋo ꞃꝫáṫꞃa anoċt ꝫan ḃiaḋ ꝫo nuiꝫe an tſċ ḋ'á ttiaꝫaimne; ꝼo ꝫeḃaiḋ biaḋ ⁊ lionn aꝫainne. Ḋo ꞃiġnſḋ aṁlaiḋ ꞃin, tuꝫꞃat an coiꝫioꞃ cléiꞃſċ, ⁊ ꞃo coiꞃġſḋ an tſċ leanna, lſṫ an toiġe ḋo cléꞃċiḃ ⁊ an leṫ aile ḋo laochaiḃ. Aite Aḋamnáin ꞃo líonaḋ é ó ꞃaṫ an ꞃꞃioꞃaḋ naoíḃ, ⁊ ꞃꞃiꞃit ꝼaiꞃtine, ⁊ aꞃeḋ ꞃo ꞃáiḋ: buḋ aiꞃḋꞃí Eiꞃeann, aꞃ ꞃé, an ꝼſꞃ ḋá ttuꝫaḋ an ꝼlſġꞃa: ⁊ buḋ cſnḋ cꞃaḃaiḋ ⁊ eaꝫna Eiꞃſnn Aḋaṁnán, ⁊ buḋ e anmċaꞃa Ꝼionnaċta, ⁊ biaiḋ Ꝼinnaċta i ꝼſċtnaiġe móiꞃ, co ꞃo oilbeimniꝫ ḋo Aḋaṁnán.

Níoꞃ

[c] *Broken vessel on his back.*—It appears from a passage in Bede's "Eccl. History," lib. iii., c. 27, that the sons of the Saxon nobility who were studying in Ireland in 646 "went about from one master's cell to another, the Scoti willingly receiving them all, and taking care to supply them with food, and to furnish them with books to read, and their teaching gratis." It is curious how much this re-

vited by him in his turn. As they rode along they met Adamnan, who was then a young school-boy, travelling the same road, having a vessel full of milk on his back; and as he ran off out of the way before the horsemen, his foot struck against a stone, and he fell with the vessel, which was broken to pieces, and, though the horsemen rode swiftly, they were not swifter than Adamnan with his broken vessel on his back[c], and he being sad and melancholy. When Finnachta perceived him, he burst into a fit of laughter, and he said to Adamnan: "That shall make thee glad, for I am willing to repair every injury in my power: thou shalt receive, O school-boy," said Finnachta, "shelter from me, and be not sorrowful." What Adamnan said was:—"O good man," said he, "I have cause for being melancholy, for there are three good school-boys in one house, and they have us as two messengers, and there is always one messenger going about seeking food for the five; and it came to my turn to-day to seek for them. The gathering I had fell to the ground, and, what I grieve for more, the borrowed vessel has been broken, and I have not wherewithal to pay for it." "I will pay for the vessel," said Finnachta; "and do thou bring with thee the five who are without food depending on thee, to the house to which we are going, and you shall receive food and drink from us." This was done accordingly: the four clerics were brought; and the ale-house was prepared, half the house for clerics, and the other half for laics. The tutor of Adamnan was filled with the grace of the Holy Spirit, and with the spirit of prophecy, and he said:—"The man by whom this banquet is given shall be supreme monarch of Erin, and Adamnan shall be the head of the piety and wisdom of Erin, and he shall be the spiritual adviser of Finnachta, and Finnachta shall be in great repute until he shall offend Adamnan."

Not

sembles the modern "poor scholar of our own times," who went about on foot, and was everywhere entertained by the Irish peasantry on account of his learning.

Níor bo cian d'aimsir iar sin co ttáinic Fionnachta ⁊ ni fFis Ros a chara féin leis d'ionnsaighidh bráthar a athar, .i. Cionnfaolad, do iarraidh fhsainn fair. Do rad Cinnfaoladh ándmoesaighedhacht na Mídhi uile ó Sionainn go fairge dho, .i. ar cheithri tuathaibh fichit. Ro bhaoi Finachta fri se n-aimsire amlaidh sin. Táinic d'á comhairle fri a charuid fén .i. ni Fer Rossa, cia do ghénadh, uair nír bhó lor lair mar so boí. Do radraidhe dhna comhairle chruaidh chródha dhó, ⁊ arebh so ráidh sisi: Nach soinnsi Sligh Asail Míde for dhó? Dhsara an dara leith do'n Mhide corop taisiri duthrachtach duit, ⁊ mar bhúr taisiri dhuit an leth sin, dhsna comdhal frisin in lith eile, ⁊ marbh a nosghdhaoine a suinn catha raidhe, ⁊ ní namá biar laighe na Midhe aghat, acht biaidh cidh sighe Thmhrach beós, máidh ail lith. Do sighne iarahm Fionnachta an comairle sin, ⁊ ra fhuaghair cath iar sin fos bráthair a athar .i. fos Cinnfaoladh. O do cuala bhsn Cinnfaoladh sin so boí ag béim fos a fhsi 'man maoraighedhacht do rad d'Finacta; ar ann so chan an bhsn: Ra iadhrad, ut supra. Do radadh cath go cruaidh chródha sthorra iar sin .i. eidir Cionnfaoladh ⁊ Fionnachta i n-Aircealltra, ⁊ so marbhadh Cinnfaoladh ann ⁊ rochaidhe maille fris. Ro ghabh Fionnachta iar sin sighe n-Eirsnn na fiscid bliadhain.

Ar é an Fionnachta sin so mhaith an mborama do Molinghg, ar na tobhach la cithrachaid sí remhi sin anall, .i. ó Thuathal Tsechmhar go

[d] *Sinainn.*—i. e. the River Shannon. Ancient Meath extended from the River Shannon to the sea.

[e] *Slighe-Asail.*—An ancient road extending from the Hill of Tara in the direction of Lough Owel and the Shannon. It divided ancient Meath into two equal parts, not east and west, as at present, but north and south. See Ann. Four M., A. D. 157, p. 104.

[f] *Ut supra.*—See above, under A. D. 675.

[g] *Twenty years.*—This is correct. He succeeded in 675, and was slain 14th Nov., 695.

[h] *Borumha.*—This was an exorbitant tax, said to have been originally imposed on the Leinster-men by the monarch Tua-

Not long after this, Finnachta and his friend the King of Fera-Ros came to his father's brother, Cennfaeladh, to ask land of him, and Cennfaeladh gave him the head stewardship of all Meath from the Sinainn[d] to the sea, i. e. over twenty-four territories. Finnachta was thus situated for some time. He came to consult with his own friend, the King of Fera-Ros, as to what he should do, for he was not satisfied with his station. His friend gave him a hard and wicked advice, and he said to him: "Does not Slighe-Asail[e] divide Meath into two equal parts? Make thou one half of Meath faithfully loyal to thee; and when this half is loyal to thee, appoint a meeting with the other half, and kill their chieftains who are their leaders in battle, and thou shalt not only have the full sovereignty of Meath, but also of Teamhair, if thou wilt." Finnachta followed this advice; and he afterwards challenged his father's brother to battle, viz. Cennfaeladh. When Cennfaeladh's wife heard this, she was reproaching her husband for having given the stewardship of Meath to Finnachta. It was then the woman sung: "There closed," &c., *ut supra*[f]. After this a battle was vigorously and bravely fought between them; viz. between Cennfaeladh and Finnachta, at Aircealtra, where Cennfaeladh and numbers of others were slain along with him; after which Finnachta assumed the monarchy of Erin [and reigned] twenty years[g].

It was this Finnachta that remitted the Borumha[h] to Moling after it had been levied during the reigns of forty kings previously, viz. from

thal Techtmhar in the second century. It was the cause of many battles, but was at at length remitted by Finnachta at the request of St. Moling, who is represented in the text as having deceived him by a mental reservation. See Ann. F. M., 696, p. 298. Acts of this kind attributed to the Irish saints, as if laudable, by their biographers, are a curious evidence of the rudeness of the times, and have been censured by the earlier Bollandists in the severest terms.

ʒo Fionnaċta, Táinig iaraṁ Molinʒ ó Laiġniḃ uile d'iarraiḋ maiṫme na Boroṁa for Fionnaċta. Rá iarr tra Molinʒ ar Finnaċta maiṫim na Boroṁa fria lá ⁊ aiḋċe. Rá ṁaiṫ iaraṁ Finaċta an Boroṁa fria la ⁊ aiḋċe. Rob ionann aʒ Molinʒ sin aʒas a maiṫiṁ tre ḃíṫe : uair ní ffuil 'san aimsir aċt lo ⁊ aíḋċe. Bá doiġ imurro la Finnaċta as aon lo ⁊ aon aiḋċe namá. Táinig Molinʒ reiṁe amaċ, ⁊ asḋ ro ráiḋ; Tuʒais cáirde impe tré ḃíṫe ⁊ ané; ro ġeall Molinʒ nḋṁ dFionnaċta. Ro ṫuiʒ dno Finaċta ʒur ro ṁeall Molinʒ é, ⁊ adrubairt fria a ṁuintir : eirġíḋ ar sé i ndḋġaiḋ an duine naoiṁ do ċuaiḋ uaim, ⁊ abraíḋ ris naċ ttuʒusa aċt cáirde aon laoi ⁊ aon aiḋċe ḋó; uair an dar lḋm, ro meall an duine naoṁ mé, uair ní ffuil aċt la ⁊ adaiġ is in mbioṫ uile. O ro fidir Molinʒ imurro ʒo ttiocfaiḋe na dḋʒhaiḋ rá rioṫ ʒo tric tinneasnaċ ġo ráinig a ṫḋċ, ⁊ ní ruʒsad idir muintir an rí fair.

Aḋ beiraid araile ʒo ruʒ Molinʒ duan lais d'Fionnachta .i. Fionnaċta for Uiḃ Néill $\overline{\text{ꝛc}}$ (atá sin 'sin Boroṁa 'sin liobursa sʒriobṫa). Ro maiṫḋ tra an Boroma do Molinʒ ó sin ʒo bráṫ, ⁊ ciar bo haiṫreaċ la Fionnaċta níor ḟḋ a toḃaċ, uair as do ċionn niṁe ro ṁaiṫ. Et hoc est uerius.

In xu°. anno ab hoc anno ro ṁaiṫ Fionnaċta an Boruṁa tainiʒ Aḋaṁnán fó cédóir d'ionnsaiġiḋ Finaċta tar éis Molinʒ, ⁊ ro ċuir cléreaċ d'á muinntir ar cionn Fionnaċta ʒo ttíosaḋ da aʒ allaṁ. As ann ro ḃoí Finnaċta aʒ imirt fiṫċille. Tair d'aʒallaṁ Aḋaṁnáin, ar an cléreaċ. Ní raċad ʒo dtair an cluiċi si, ar

[1] *The book called the Borumha.*—There is a copy of this historical tract preserved in the Book of Lecan, and another in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2, 18. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 106, p. 100. It is much in the style of this story, but less modernized. It is interspersed with quotations from ancient Irish poems adduced in proof of the historical facts related by its author.

from Tuathal Techtmhar, to Finnachta. Moling came [as an ambassador] from all Leinster to request a remission of the Borumha from Finnachta. Moling asked of Finnachta to forgive the Borumha for a day and a night. Finnachta forgave the Borumha for a day and a night. This to Moling was the same as to forgive it for ever, for there is not in time but day and night. But Finnachta thought it was one [natural] day and night. Moling came forth before him, and said: "Thou hast given a respite respecting it for ever, and yesterday;" Moling promised heaven to Finnachta. But Finnachta conceived that Moling had deceived him, and he said to his people: "Go," said he, "in pursuit of this holy man, who has gone away from me, and say unto him that I have not given respite for the Borumha, to him, but for one day and one night, for methinks the holy man has deceived me, for there is but one day and one night in the whole world." But when Moling knew that they were coming in pursuit of him, he ran actively and hastily till he reached his house, and the people of the King did not come up with him at all.

Others say that Moling brought a poem with him to Finnachta, beginning: "Finnachta over the Race of Niall," &c. (and this poem is written in the book called the Borumha)[1]. However, the Borumha was forgiven to Moling from that till judgment; and though Finnachta was sorry for it, he was not able to levy it, for it was for the sake of [obtaining] heaven he had remitted it. *Et hoc est verius.*

In the fifteenth year from the year in which Finnachta had forgiven the Borumha, Adamnan came to Finnachta after Moling, and he sent a cleric of his people to Finnachta that he might come to converse with him. Finnachta was then playing chess. "Come to converse with Adamnan," said the cleric. "I will not till this game is finished," said Finnachta. The cleric returned to Adamnan, and told him the answer of Finnachta. "Go thou to him, and say to him

ar Fionnaċta. Táinig an cléreaċ d'ionnsoiġiḋ Aḋaṁnain, ⁊ ro innis frſgra Fionnaċta dó. Eirġiḋ-si da ionnsoiġiḋ sioṁ, ⁊ abair ris: geḃad-sa caogad salm anairſd sin, ⁊ atá salm 'san caogaid sin, ⁊ guiḋfſd-sa an coiṁḋſḋ sin tsalmsain conaċ geḃa mac na ua duitsi no fſr do coṁanma go bráṫ riġe n-Eirenn. Ra ċuaiḋ dno an cléreaċ, ⁊ ro ráiḋ re Fionnaċta sin, ⁊ ní ṫarad Fionnaċta da uiḋe, aċt ro imbir a fiṫċill go ttarnaiġ an cluiċe. Tair d'agallaṁ Aḋaṁnáin, a Fionnaċta, ar an cléreaċ. Ni raġ, ar Fionnaċta, go ttair an cluiċisi. Ro innis an cléreaċ sain do Adamnán. Abairsi frissiom, ar Aḋaṁnán, geḃadsa caogad salm an airſd sin, ⁊ atá salm 'san ċaogaid sin, ⁊ iarrfadsa isin salm sin, ⁊ cuingfſdsa ar an ccoimḋſd gairde saogail dosaṁ. Ra innis an cléreaċ sin d'Finaċda, ⁊ ní tarad Fionnaċta da ḟaoiḋe, aċt ra imbir a ḟiṫċill go ttarnaiġ an cluiċe. Tair d'agallaḋ Aḋamnáin, ar an cléreaċ. Ní rag ar Fionnaċta go ttair an cluiċisi. Táinic an cléreaċ, ⁊ ra innis do Aḋaṁnán freagra Fionnaċta. Eirgsi dá ionnsoiġiḋ, ar Aḋamnán, ⁊ abair fris, geḃadsa an trſs caogad, ⁊ ata salm 'san caogaid sin, ⁊ guidfſdsa an coiṁḋſḋ 'san tsalm sain na fuiġisioṁ flaiṫius niṁe. Táinic an cléreс reṁe go Fionnaċta, ⁊ ra innis sin. Mar ro ċuala Finnaċta sain ro ċuir an fiṫċill go hobann uad, ⁊ táinic d'ionnsoiġiḋ Aḋaṁnáin. Ci dod tug annosa ċugam, ar Adamnán, ⁊ na ttángais ris na tectaireaċtaib eile? Aseḋ fo dera daṁ, ar Fionnaċta, an toṁaoiḋſṁ do roinis reme so orm .i. gan mac na ua uaim do ġaḃáil riġe, ⁊ gan fear mo ċoṁanma i riġe n-Eirſnn, no gairde saoġail daṁ; édrom forom saiḋ, an tan imurro ro ġeallaisi nſṁ do ġaid form, as uime tánag go hobann do d'agallaḋsi; uair ní ffuil a fulaingsaiḋe agam-sa.

An fíor, ar Aḋaṁnan an Ḃhoraṁa do ṁaiṫeann ḋuit lá ⁊ aiḋċe do Moling? As fíor, ar Fionnaċta. Ro meallaḋ ṫu, ar Aḋamnan,

him that I shall sing fifty psalms during that time, and that there is a psalm among that fifty in which I shall pray the Lord that a son or grandson of his, or a man of his name, may never assume the sovereignty of Erin." The cleric accordingly went and told that to Finnachta, but Finnachta took no notice, but played at his chess till the game was finished. "Come to converse with Adamnan, O Finnachta!" said the cleric. "I will not go," said Finnachta, "till this [next] game is finished." The cleric told this to Adamnan. "Say unto him," said Adamnan, "that I will sing fifty psalms during that time, and that there is a psalm among that fifty in which I will ask and beseech the Lord to shorten his life for him." The cleric told this to Finnachta, but Finnachta took no notice of it, but played away at his chess till the game was finished. "Come to converse with Adamnan," said the cleric. "I will not," said Finnachta, "till this game is finished." The cleric told to Adamnan the answer of Finnachta. "Go to him," said Adamnan, "and tell him that I will sing the third fifty psalms, and that there is a psalm in that fifty in which I will beseech the Lord that he may not obtain the kingdom of heaven." The cleric came to Finnachta and told him this. When Finnachta heard this, he suddenly put away the chess from him, and he came to Adamnan. "What has brought thee to me now, and why didst thou not come at the other messages?" "What induced me to come," said Finnachta, "was the threats which thou didst hold forth to me, viz., that no son or grandson of mine should ever reign, and that no man of my name should ever assume the sovereignty of Erin, or that I should have shortness of life. I deemed these [threats] light; but when thou didst promise me to take away heaven from me, I then came suddenly, because I cannot endure this."

"Is it true," said Adamnan, "that the Borumha was remitted by thee for a day and a night to Moling?" "It is true," said Finnachta.

 "Thou

Aḋamnán, aſ ıonann ſın ⁊ a maıṫſṁ tṛé ḃıṫe, ⁊ aſ aṁlaıḋ ṛo ḃoí ʒa aṫċoſſán, ⁊ ṛo ṛáıḋ an laoıḋ:—

Anıu ʒe cſnʒlaıd cuaċa an ṛí cṛınléıṫ ʒan dédа,
An buaṛ do ṁaıṫ do Molınʒ deṫḃıṛ don cınʒ nıſ ḟédа;
Damaḋ mıſı Fıonnaċta, ſʒo maḋ mé ḟlaıṫ Teṁṛa,
Ʒo bṛáṫ noċa attıbeṛaınn, ní dınʒenaınn a ndſṛna.
Ʒaċ ṛí naċ maıṫſnn a ċıuſ aſ ḟada ḃíd a ſʒéla.
Maıṛʒ do ṛad an daıl, an tí aſ laʒ aſ do aſ méla.
Do aṛnaċtaṛ do ſaoſa, aſ aṛ baoſa ʒo mbınne,
Maıṛʒ ṛıġ ṛo ṁaıṫ a ċıuſa, a Ioſa nſmḋa nıṁe.
Soċla ʒaċ nſċ o ṫṛeaḃuſ, aſ maıṛʒ lſnaſ do lıaṫa,
Aſ ḟada an dalſa macaıte, ba ḟaıte ʒomba ḟıaċa.
Dáṁſa ṛíſı ṛuaḋuſ cṛu, ṛo ṫaıṛnḟınn mo ḃíodḃaḋa
Ro ṫoıʒeḃaınn mo dıonʒna, ṛobſat ıomḋa m'ıoṛġala
Robdíſ ıomḋa m'ıoṛġala, mo bṛıaṫṛa nıbdıſ ʒuaċa.
Robdíſ ḟíoṛa mo ḋala, ṛobdíſ lána mo ṫuaṫa.
Robdíſ ıomḟoıʒſı m'aıṛde, mo ḋala ṛobḋíſ daınʒne.
An dál ſa, cıa cıam ba tecmaınʒ, ní lécḟaıñ ṛe Laıġne.
Ʒuıḋımſı ıtʒe ḟoṛ Dhıa, naċum taıṛ báſ no baoġal,
Ʒuṛ ṛo ṫeṛno anıu Molınʒ, ní dſċ do ṛınn no dḟaoḃaṛ.
Mac Faıllen ḟſṛ daṛ m̊, ní claıḟıḋſṛ daṛa maṛa.

Ro

[1] *Thou hast been deceived.*—This story is found in the tract called the "Borumha Laighen," but the antiquity of that tract, in its present form, cannot be very great. A writer in the "Dublin University Magazine" for Feb., 1848, p. 225, says "that it would have been better for the people of Leinster to have continued to pay the Borumean tribute to this day than that their St. Moling should have set an example of clerical special pleading and mental reservation, in the equivocation by which he is represented to have procured their release from that impost." The whole story is, however, a mere bardic fiction as regards Adamnan and Moling; but it must be confessed that it was universally read and received as true in ancient times by the people of Leinster and Ulster, and must have exercised a

"Thou hast been deceived"[k], said Adamnan, "for this is the same as to remit it for ever." And he went on scolding him, and sung the lay:—

To-day, though they bind the locks of the white-haired toothless King,
The cows which he forgave to Moling are due to a wiser head.
If I were Finnachta[1], and that I were chief of Teamhair,
Never would I forgive it; I would not do what he has done.
Of every king who remits not his tribute, long shall the stories remain.
Woe to him who gave this respite; to the weak it is sorrow!
Thy wisdom has ended, and given way to folly.
Alas for the King who forgave his tributes, O heavenly Jesus of heaven!
Weak is every one who is anile; woe! who follow grey-beards!
Long is this bargain to last; longer till the debts are due!
Were I a king who sheds blood, I would humble my enemies,
I would raise up my fortresses, many would be my conflicts.
Many would be my conflicts: my words would not be false.
Just would be my compacts, full would be my territories.
Visible would be my qualities, firm would be my treaties.
This treaty should it happen to me, I would not cede to Leinster-men.
I ask a petition from God, that death or danger may not overtake me,
That Moling may this day escape, may he not perish by point or edge [of weapon].
Mac Faillen, from beyond the sea, will not be driven over sea.

He

demoralizing effect upon their minds.

[1] *If I were Finnachta.*—These lines were evidently fabricated by some warlike poet who wished to stimulate the race of Tuathal to renew this tribute. In one of the poems addressed to Turlough Luineeh O'Neill, he is advised to renew the Borumha.

Ro ḟiɔir runa mic Dé, ro ḟiɔir mac Dé arúna.
Trí ċaoɡaiɔ ſalm ɡaċ Dia, aſeḋ ɡeḃiuſ ar Dhia.
Trí ċaoɡaiɔ boċt ſeolſoirṫe, aſeḋ biaṫuſ ɡaċ noíḋċe.
An bile buaḋa biſiġ, an ḟiſiḋ ɡuſ na ḟſſaiḃ
Long lſrɔa ḟo ḟuair ḟáilte, tonn bearḃa bairce Breaſail,
An lon óir aſ an inne, an cláṙ óir oſ na clannaib,
'Eiɡne Duḃġlaiſi ɔuinne, ḟuaim toinne tonn ḟria halla. Aniu.

Ro ṫarinn tra iar ſin Fionnaċta a ċſnn a n-uċt Aḋaṁnáin, ⁊ ɔo riġne aiṫriġe 'na ḟiaḋnaiſi, ⁊ ro loġ Aḋamnan ɔo maiṫſṁ na Boraṁa.

Ꝑal. Morſ Colɡan mic Failḃe Flainn, rí Muman. Caṫ eɔir huiḃ Cinnſilaiġ ⁊ Oſraiɡiḃ, in quo Tuaim ſnáṁa .i. Cícaire, rí Oſraiġe occiſuſ eſt. Faolán Sſncuſtul, rí hUa cCinnſiolaiġ uictor ḟuit. Unɔe—

An caṫ la Tuaim ſnáṁa níſ éiɔir [.i. níſ ba éiɔir]
Diambert ḟeaċtuſ naɔ etail [.i. naɔſtoil leiſ a ṫaḃairt]
Faolan cáirɔe ar éiɡin

Dó

[m] *Berbha.*—i. e. the River Barrow, on the banks of which St. Moling erected his monastery. Breasal, here referred to, was Breasal Breac, one of the Pagan kings of Leinster, who is much celebrated by the Irish poets for his naval exploits. He is the ancestor of all the great families of Leinster and Ossory. See Reeves's "Eccl. Antiq. of Down, Connor, and Dromore," p. 200.

[n] *Dubhghlaise.*—Now Douglas, a stream in the east of the Queen's County, which falls into the River Barrow.

[o] *Forgave him.*—Finnachta had committed a great sin against the race of Tuathal by forgiving the Borumean tribute to gain heaven for himself, or by allowing himself to be outwitted by St. Moling. To remit the Borumha in order to gain heaven for himself was doubtless to deprive the race of Tuathal Techtmhar of a great revenue for a selfish purpose; but to allow himself to be outwitted by St. Moling was scarcely a sin on the part of the King, for it appears that Finnachta had no notion of remitting the Borumha at all. He merely promised to stay the levying of it for one natural day and night, which St. Moling, by a kind of logic not very intelligible, interpreted to mean *for ever*, and this interpretation Adamnan

He knows the secrets of the Son of God; the Son of God knows his secrets.
Thrice fifty psalms each day he sings to God;
Thrice fifty paupers, worthy deed, he feeds each night.
The virtuous, productive tree, the seer with the visions,
The foreign ship which has found welcome,
The wave of Berbha[m] of the ship of Breasal,
The golden treasure from the centre, the golden board over the tribes,
The salmon of the brown Dubhghlaise[n], the wave-sound, the wave against the cliff.

After this Finnachta placed his head in the bosom of Adamnan, and he did penance in his presence, and Adamnan forgave him[o] for the remission of the Borumha.

[678.] Kal. The death of Colgu[p], son of Failbhe Flann, King of Munster. A battle [was fought] between the Ui-Ceinnseallaigh and the Osraighi, in which Tuaim-snamha, i. e. Cicaire, King of Osraighe, was slain. Faelan Senchustal, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was the victor. On which was said :—

The battle by Tuaim-snamha could not be gained[q];
Which he fought against his will,
Faelan respite, with difficulty,

To

is represented as having approved of. In the historical tract called the "Borumean Tribute," St. Moling is represented as requesting the King to forgive the Borumha till *Luan*, i. e. Monday, in the ordinary sense of the word, but it appears that Luan also meant the Day of Judgment; and St. Moling insisted on this being the true meaning of the word as used in the compact between him and the head of the race of Tuathal Techtmhar on this occasion, although the latter had no idea that the word was to be used in that sense. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 106, p. 99, and A. D. 593, p. 216, *et seq.*

[p] *Colgu.*—A. D. 677. "Toimsnama, *rex* Osraigi, *quievit. Mors* Colggen mic Failbei Flainn, *regis* Muman."—*Ann. Ult.*

[q] *Gained.*—The words within brackets in the Irish text are given as a gloss over

Dó dos rad fo ċosmaile ba braṫ a bronnaḋ
Go ttug gialla Osraiġe o ṫa Buana go Cumar.

Caṫ Dúin loċa. Caṫ Liag Maoláin. Caṫ i Calatros in quo uictus est Domnall Breac. Faolan (.i. dalta Caoimġin) mac Colmain, rí Laiġean moritur.

Quies Failbe ab Iae.

Kal. Caṫ etir Fionnaċta ⁊ Becc mBoirċe. Incipit Fianamail regnare for Laiġniḃ.

Kal. Colman ab Bſnnċair quieuit.

Losgaḋ na rioġ i nDun Ceiṫirn .i. Dungal mac Sġanail, ri Cruiṫne, ⁊ Cſnnfaolaḋ mac Suiḃne, ri Ciannaċta Glinne Gaiṁin; la Maolduin mac Maolfitriġ ro losgaḋ.

Ciar ingſn Duibrea.

Kal. Guiṅ Cindfaolaiḋ mic Colgain, rí Connaċt.

Caṫ Raṫa móire Maiġe line fri Breaṫnu, du i ttorċair Caṫusaċ mac Maoldúin, rí Cruitne, ⁊ Ultán mac Dioċolla.

Mors

nis eidir and na detail respectively.

[r] *From Buana to Cumor.*—This is probably a mistake for, "from Bladma to Cumar," i. e. from Slieve Bloom to the Cumar, or Meeting of the Three Waters, which was the extent of the ancient Ossory, and is still that of the diocese of Ossory.

[s] *Dun-locha.*—Probably Dunloe, in the county of Kerry. This entry, and the following, are not to be found in any of the other Annals.

[t] *Liag-Maelain.*—Not identified.

[u] *Calatros.*—A place in the west of Scotland. See Reeves' "Adamnan," p. 123, and Ann. Ult., A. D. 677. Domhnall Brec was King of Scotland.

[v] *Faelan.*—His death is entered in the Ann. Clonm. at the year 663, and in the F. M. at 665. St. Caeimhghin, the tutor of this king, died in the year 618.

[x] *Failbhe.*—Ann. Ult. 678, Tigh. 679. He was the immediate predecessor of Adamnan, who makes a distinct allusion to him in his "Vit. Columbæ," lib. i., c. 3 (Reeves, p. 26).

[y] *Bec Boirche.*—"A.D. 678, Bellum contra Bec mBoirche."—*Ann. Ult. Tigh.* 679.

[z] *Colman.*—"A.D. 679 [*Tigh.* 680]. Colman, abbas Benchair, pausat."—*Ann. Ult.*

[a] *Dun Ceithirn.* — Now called the Giant's Sconce. It is an ancient cyclopean fort situate in the parish of Dunbo,

To him gave, in appearance, his grant was betrayal,
So that he took the hostages of Osraighe from Buana to Cumor[r].

The battle of Dun-locha[s]. The battle of Liag-Maelain[t]. A battle was fought in Calatros[u], in which Domhnall Breac was conquered. Faelan[v] (the alumnus of Caimhghin), son of Colman, King of Leinster, died.

[679.] The death of Failbhe[x], Abbot of Ia.

Kal. A battle between Finnachta and Bec Boirche[y]. Fianamhail began to reign over Leinster.

[680.] Kal. Colman[z], Abbot of Benchair, died.

[681.] The burning of the kings in Dun-Ceithirn[a], i. e. Dunghal, son of Sgannal, King of the Cruithni, Cennfaeladh, son of Suibhne, King of Cianacta-Glinne Gaimhin[b]; by Maelduin, son of Maelfithrigh, they were burnt.

Ciar[c], daughter of Duibhrea.

[682.] Kal. The killing of Cennfaeladh[d], son of Colgan, King of Connaught.

The battle of Rath-mor of Magh-line[e] against the Britons, in which were slain Cathasach, son of Maelduin, King of the Cruithni[f], and Ultan, son of Dicolla.

The

in the north of the county of Londonderry. "A. D. 680 [*Tigh.* 681.] Combustio Regum in Dun-Ceithirn," &c.—*Ann. Ult.*

[b] *Ciannachta-Glinne Gaimhin.*—Now the barony of Keenaght, in the present county of Londonderry.

[c] *Ciar.*—She is the patroness of the parish of Kilkeary, in the barony of Upper Ormond, county of Tipperary. See Colgan's Acta SS., p. 14-16, at 6th January, and Ann. F. M., A. D. 679; Tigh. 681.

[d] *Cennfaeladh.*—A. D. 681 [*Tigh.* 682]. Jugulatio Cinnfaela mic Colgen, regis Connacie."—*Ann. Ult.*

[e] *Rathmor of Magh-line.*—Now Rathmore, a townland containing the remains of a large earthen rath with a cave, situate in the parish of Donegore, near the town of Antrim. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 680.

[f] *Cruithni.*—i. e. the Picts of Dalaradia.

Mors Suibne mic Maeluma princeps Corcaige [i. pontifices Corcagienses].

Kal. Dunchad Muirisge mac Maoilduib iugulatus est.

Adamnan do gabail abdaine Iae.

Cath Corann i ttorchair Colga mac Blathmaic, 7 Fergus mac Maoldúin, ri Cineil Cairpre.

Initium mortalitatis puerorum in mense Octobris, quae fuit tribus annis in Hibernia.

Quies Airmedaig na Craibe.

Kal. Mortalitas filiorum in qua omnes principes et fere omnes nobiles iuuenum Scotorum pereierunt.

Kal. Saxones campum Breagh deuastant, et plurimas Ecclesias.

Kal. Domnall breac mac Eachach buide mortuus est.

Quies banbáin sgriba Cille dara.

Kal. Quies Dochuma Chonoc, ab glinne da locha.

Quies Roisene ab Corcaige.

Is in bliadain si do fuarlaig Adhamnán an braid rugrad Saxoin a hEirinn.

Cath Duin Neachtain ittir mac Orra, 7 bruite mac bile uictor fuit [sic].

Sancta

[g] *Suibhne.* — Ann. Ult. 681; Tigh. 682.

[h] *Cork.*—The words in brackets in the Text are written as a gloss over the words "Princeps [*sic*] Corcaighe."

[i] *Dunchadh Muirisge.*—Ann. Ult. 682; Tigh. 683; F. M. 681.

[k] *Adamnan.*—This entry is out of place here. It should have been inserted after the death of Failbhe, A. D. 679. See Reeves's "Adamnan," page xliv.

[l] *The battle of Corann.*—Ann. F. M. 681; Ann. Ult. 682; Tigh. 683.

[m] *Mortality of children.*—Ann. Ult. 682; Tigh. 683; Brut y Tywysog. and Ann. Cambr. 683.

[n] *Airmeadhach of Craebh.*—i. e. Abbot of *Craebh Laisre*, a place near Clonmacnoise. Ann. Ult. 682; F. M. 681; Tigh. 683.

The death of Suibhne[g], son of Maelumha, prince [i.e. abbot] of Cork[h].

[683.] Kal. Dunchadh Muirisge[i], son of Maeldubh, was killed.

Adamnan[k] assumed the abbacy of Ia.

The battle of Corann[l], in which were slain Colga, son of Blathmac, and Fergus, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Cairbre.

The beginning of the mortality of children[m] in the month of October, which continued for three years in Ireland.

The repose of Airmeadhach of Craebh[n].

[684.] Kal. The mortality of the children, in which all the princes and almost all the nobles of the youth of the Scoti perished.

[685.] Kal. The Saxons[o] devastated the plain of Breagh, and many churches.

[686.] Kal. Domhnall Breac, son of Eochaidh Buidhe [King of Scotland], died.

The repose of Banbhan[p], scribe of Cill-dara.

[687] Kal. The repose of Dochuma Chonoc[q], Abbot of Gleann-da-locha.

The repose of Roisene[r], Abbot of Corcach.

In this year Adamnan ransomed the captives[s] whom the Saxons had carried away from Erin.

The battle of Dun Neachtain[t], between the son of Ossa and Bruide[u], son of Bile, in which the latter was the victor.

The

[o] *The Saxons.*—Ann. Ult. 684; Tigh. 685; Ann. F. M. 683; Saxon Chron. 684.

[p] *Banbhan.*—Ann. Ult. 685; Tigh. 686.

[q] *Dochuma Chonog.*—Ann. Ult. 686; Tigh. 687.

[r] *Roisene.*—"A. D. 686 [*Tigh.* 687]. Dormitatio Rosseni, abbatis Corcaidhe mare" [great Cork: *mare* for *móre*].—*Ann. Ult.*

[s] *Ransomed the captives.*—A. D. 686, or 687, Ann. Ult., and 689, Tigh. See Reeves's "Adamnan," pp. 186, 187, notes.

[t] *Dun Neachtain.*—Now Dunnichen, a parish in Forfarshire. The Ann. Ult. 685, and Tigh. 686, say that this battle was fought on Saturday, 20th May, which agrees with 685. See Sax. Chron. 685.

[u] *Bruide.*—He was King of the Picts;

Sancta Edeldrida, Christi regina, filia Annae regis Anglorum, et primo et alteri uiro permagnifico, et postea Edelfrido regi, coniux data est; postquam xii anno thorum incorrupta seruauit maritalem post reginam sumpto uelamine sacro uirgo sanctimonialis efficitur, quae post xui. sepulturae cum ueste qua inuoluta est incorrupta reperitur.

A. D. 686. Kal. Caṫ Imbleacha Phích, i ttorchair Dub̈dáinb̈ſr, ri Arda Ciannaċta, ⁊ Uarcraiṫe hUa Oissin: unde Zab̈orċſnn cecinit :—

Brónaċ Conailli indiu deṫb̈ir dóib̈ iar n-Uarcridiu,
Ní ba eallma biaſ gſn, i n-ard iar n-Dub̈da inb̈ſr.

In hoc bello alienam patiens dominationem Ciannachtea gens priuata est regno.

Segine Ep̄ſ ab Ardmacha.

Cuṫbertus Ep̄ſ quieuit.

Cana mac Zartnain moritur. Constantinus Imperator moritur.

Kal.

"Rex Fortrenn;" Tigh. 686; Ult. 685. Ecfrid, son of Ossa (i. e. Ecgfrith, son of Oswin) is called King of the Saxons. Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 186, note. Lappenberg (Hist. of Engl.). "Geneal. of the Kings of Bernicia," vol. i., 289 (Thorpe's Transl.).

[v] *Etheldrida.*—Or Aedilthryd. Bede, "Eccl. Hist.," lib. iv., c. 19. She is often called St. Audry in England. She died A.D. 679, according to the Saxon Chronicle.

[x] *Ethelfrid.*—More correctly Ecgfrid, or Ecgfrith. He was King of Northumbria. This paragraph is extracted from Bede's *Chron. sive de sex ætatibus sæculi*, A.D. 688 (Works, ed. Giles, vol. vi., p. 327), and is very corruptly transcribed. Bede's words are: "Sancta et perpetua virgo Christi Ædilthryda, filia Annæ regis Anglorum, et primo alteri viro permagnifico, et post Ecfrido regi conjunx data, post quam xii. annos thorum incorrupta servavit maritalem, post reginam sumpto velamine sacro virgo sanctimonialis efficitur: nec mora etiam virginum mater et nutrix pia sanctarum, accepto in construendum monasterium loco quem Elge vocant: cujus merita vivacia testatur etiam mortua caro, quæ

The Queen of Christ, St. Etheldrida[v], daughter of Anna, King of the [East] Angles, who had been first given in marriage to another nobleman, and afterwards to King Ethelfrid[x]; after she had preserved her marriage-bed incorrupted for twelve years, the holy virgin, after she had become Queen, took the sacred veil, and became a nun; who sixteen years after her interment was found uncorrupted, as well as the shroud in which she had been wrapt.

[687.] A. D. 686. The battle of Imblech Phich[y], in which were slain Dubhdainbher, King of Ard-Cianachta[z], and Urchraithe Ua h-Ossin[a]; whence Gabhorchenn cecinit :—

Sorrowful are the Conailli this day; they have cause after Uarcraithe.
Not in readiness shall be the sword in Ard, after Dubhdainbher.

In this battle the race of the Cianachta passed under the dominion of another family, and was deprived of its power.

Segine[b], Bishop, Abbot of Ard-macha [died].

Cuthbertus, bishop, quievit.

Cana[c], son of Gartnan, died. Constantine, the Emperor, died.

[689.]

post xvi. annos sepulturæ cum veste qua involuta est incorrupta reperitur."

[y] *Imblech Phich.* — Now Emlagh, near Kells, county of Meath. Ann. F. M. 686; Ann. Ult. 687; Tigh. 688.

[z] *Ard Cianachta.*—Now the barony of Ferrard, Co. Louth. The Cianachta were of the race of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster. Tadhg, son of Cian, obtained this territory in the third century from Cormac Mac Airt, King of Ireland; the district extended from the River Liffey to near Drumiskin, Co. Louth.

[a] *Urchraidhe Ua h-Ossin.*—"Huarcride nepos Osseni."—Ann. Ult. 687. "Uarcridhe hUa hOssine, righ Conaille."—Tigh. 688. See F. M. at A. D. 686.

[b] *Segine.*—F. M. 686; Ann. Ult. 687; Tigh. 688. Cuthbert was Bishop of Lindisfarne. Ussher's "Primordia," pp. 944, 945; Bede, "Hist. Eccl.," iv. 27.

[c] *Cana.*—See Tigh. 688; Ult. 687. The Emperor Constantine IV., surnamed *Pogonatus*, died in 685.

Ꝑal. Ꝫuin Diarmada Mide, mic Airmſḋaiġ Chaoiċ; de quo banċáinte i nAonaċ Tailltſn cecinit :—

Sia Diarmaid dos for féin, fion gabla ro lenaiḋ laoich,
ba hſḋ uball aḃla óir, rian mara móir mac an Chaoiċ.

Ꝑal. Quies beccáin ab Cluana iraird.
Ꝫnatnat abbatissa Cille dara.
Ꝫuin Congaile mic Maoileduin, mic Aoḋa bſnnáin, rí Muṁan.
Iustinianus minor imperat annis x.
Ꝑal. Cronán mac hUa Cualna ab bſnnċair quiéuit. Fiṫċiollaċ mac Flainn rí hUa Máine moritur. Ailill mac Dungaile ríCruiṫne moritur.
Ꝑal. Adamnanus xiiii anno post obitum Failḃe ab. Iae ad hiberniam uenit. Fſrgas mac Aoḋáin, rí an ċúigiḋ moritur. Ꝫuin Faolċair rí Ossaiġe. Ꝫuin Cinnfaolaiḋ mic Maoilbreasail la Laiġniḃ.
Ꝑal. Bruide mac bile ri Foirtrean moritur.
Maiṫiṁ na borama la Fionnaċta do Moling, ar na breiṫ la xl. ri, unde dicitur :—

Cſṫraċa

[d] *Diarmaid Midhe.* — Or Diarmait of Meath, i. e. King of Meath. "Jugulatio Diarmata m^c. Airmethaigh, .i. r. Midhi, la h Aed m^c. nDluthaigh r. Fercul."—Tigh. 689; Ult. 688. The female poet here quoted is unknown.

[e] *Beccan.*—Ult. 689, where he is called "Dobecog of Cluain Aird," which is correct. Tigh. 690, and F. M. 687, have Cluain Iraird. The devotional name *Dobecog*, or *Dabeog*, instead of the diminutive *Beccan*, is used by Ult. and Tigh.

[f] *Congal, son of Maelduin.*—Ann. F. M. 687.

[g] *Justinianus minor.*—Began to reign 685, and reigned ten years, when he was deposed, and his nose cut off. This entry is out of its proper place.

[h] *Cronan Mac Ua Cualna.*—Ann. F. M. 688; Ann. Ult. 690; Tigh. 691.

[i] *Fithchellach, son of Flann.*—Ann. F. M. 688; Ann. Ult. 690; Tigh. 691.

[k] *Ailell, son of Dunghal.*—Not in the published Annals.

[689.] Kal. The slaying of Diarmaid Midhe[d], son of Airmheadhach Caech [i. e. blind], of whom the female satirist said at the fair of Tailtin :—

Diarmaid placed a bush on himself; he of the fair arms who destroyed heroes.
He was the apple of the golden orchard; the King of the great sea was this son of the Caech [i. e. the blind].

[660.] Kal. The repose of Beccan[e], Abbot of Cluain-Iraird.

Gnathnat, Abbess of Cill-dara, [died.]

The slaying of Congal, son of Maelduin[f], son of Aedh Bennan, King of Munster.

Justinianus minor[g] reigns ten years.

[691.] Kal. Cronan Mac Ua Cualna[h], Abbot of Benchair, died.

Fithchellach, son of Flann[i], King of Ui Maine, died. Ailell, son of Dunghal[k], King of the Cruithni, died.

[692.] Kal. Adamnan[l] came to Ireland in the thirteenth year after the death of Failbhe, Abbot of Ia. Fergus, son of Aedhan, King of the province[m], died. The slaying of Faelchar[n], King of Osraighe. The slaying of Cennfaeladh, son of Maelbresail, by the Leinster-men.

[693.] Kal. Bruide, son of Bile[o], King of Foirtreann, died.

The remission of the Borumha[p] by Finnachta to Moling, after it had been levied by forty kings, on which was said—

Forty

[l] *Adamnan.*—See Adamnan's "Vit. Columbæ" (ed. Reeves), p. 378.

[m] *King of the province.*—i. e. of the territory of Uladh. "Fergus mac Aedain rex in Coicidh," [i. e. of the province] "obiit."—*Ann. Ult.*, A. D. 691.

[n] *Faelchar.*—"Faelchar hua Mailodrai." Tigh. 693. "Faelcar nepos Maele ordae." Ult. 692. "Faolcar Ua Maolodra." F. M. 690; Clonm. 688.

[o] *Bruide, son of Bile.*—He was King of Fortrenn, or Pictland, and died in 693.—Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 378.

[p] *The remission of the Borumha.*—See note [e], p. 84, *supra*, and F. M., A. D. 106, p. 99, and A. D. 593, p. 216.

Cſṫraċa rí do rala, laſa ruġaḋ an Ɓoraṁa
'O aimſir Tuaṫail Tlaċtġa ġo haimſir ꝼior Ꝼionnaċta.

Cetera prescripſimuſ.

Morſ Ꝼianaṁla mic Maoiletuile, ri Laiġſn. Ꝼoiċſċan da ṁuintir ꝼéin rod marḃ; unde Moling:—

An tan ċongair Ꝼianaṁail ċuġṫa a caoṁa uile,
A ꝼomſnad Ꝼoiċſċán, bad beo mac Maoltuile.

Ꝼal. Ɓran mac Conaill incipit regnare ꝼor Laiġniḃ.
Cronán aḃacc ab Cluana mic Nóiſ.
Mochua Ɓallna quieuit.
huidrine Maiġe bile quieuit.
Ġuin Cſrḃaill mic Maoile oḋra rí hUa Néill.
Caṫ eidir Oſraiġe ⁊ Laiġniu, in quo cecidit Ꝼaolċair hUa Maoile oḋra.

Ꝼal. Marbaḋ Ꝼionnaċta mic Dunchaḋa, rí 'Erſnn, dá ḃráiṫriḃ ꝼén ⁊ Ɓreaſal a ṁac maile ꝼriſ. Aſ aṁlaiḋ ſo ro marḃaḋ .i. in tan ro ḟaoiḋ Ꝼionnaċta a ṁac Ɓreaſal iſ in ṗuball i n-Ġreallaiġ Dollaiḋ, tangattar a ḃraiṫre robttur adbartnaiġṫſċa dó .i. Aoḋ mac Dluṫaiġ ⁊ Congalaċ mac Conaing, ġan airriġaḋ dóiḃ iſin puball

[q] *Fianamhail.*—This entry is out of place. It is given by the F. M. at 678, Ult. 679, the true year being 680, as in Tigh.

[r] *Bran, son of Conall.*—Ann. Clonm. 685; F. M. 687.

[s] *Cronan the Dwarf.*—See F. M. 692, and Ann. Ult. 693, where he is called Cronan Bec, i. e. the Little. Tigh. 694.

[t] *Mochua of Balla.*—This obit appears to be out of place here. It is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and in the Ann. F. M. at the year 637. St. *Cronan*, of Balla, died in 693, according to the Annals of Ulster. Tigh. 694; F. M. 692; so that there is probably confusion.

[u] *Huidhrine.*—F. M. 691; Ult. 693.

[v] *Cearbhall.*—Ann. Ult. 693.

[x] *Faelchair.*—See above at A. D. 692.

[y] *Finnachta.*—Ann. Clonm. 690; Ann. F. M. and Tigh. 693; Ann. Ult. 694.

Forty kings there were, by whom the Borumha was levied,
From the time of Tuathal of Tlachtgha, to the exact time of Finachta.

Cætera præscripsimus.

The death of Finamhail[q], son of Maeltuile, King of Leinster. Foichsechan, one of his own people, killed him, of which Moling [said]—

When Fianamhail cried out, "At them, ye nobles all!"
Had Foichsechan withheld, the son of Maeltuile would have lived.

[694.] Kal. Bran, son of Conall[r], began to reign over the Leinster-men.

Cronan the Dwarf[s], Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died].

Mochua, of Balla[t], quievit.

Huidhrine[u], of Maghbile, quievit.

The slaying of Cearbhall[v], son of Maelodhra, King of the Ui-Neill [of Leinster(?)].

A battle [was fought] between the Osraighi and the Leinster-men, in which Faelchair[x], grandson of Maelodhra, fell.

[695.] Kal. The slaying of Finnachta[y], son of Dunchadh, King of Erin and of Breasal, his son along with him, by his own brethren. This is the manner in which he was killed: when Finnachta sent his son Breasal into the tent at Greallach-Dollaidh[z], his brethren, who were opposed to him, viz. Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Conghalach, son of Conaing, came, without being perceived by them, into the tent, and

The true year is 695. See O'Flaherty's "Ogygia," Part iii., c. 93, p. 432.

[z] *Greallach Dollaidh.*—This is probably the place now called Grellach, Anglice Girley, near Kells, in the county of Meath. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 693, note [q], p. 297.

puball ⁊ ra marḃrat Fionnaċta ⁊ a ṁac, ⁊ ra bſnrat a ccionna ḋíoḃ; unde dicitur :—

Ba durran dFionnaċta aniu laiġe i ccroiliġe
Ron bé lá ꝼſraiḃ niṁe diolġaḋ ionna Bóraiṁe.

Orgain Taiḋg mic Failḃe i nGlionn gaiṁin.

Quier Mindbairſn, ab Aċaiḋ bó.

Gaimide Lúġmaiġ moritur.

Morr Bran, mic Conaill big.

Kal. Loingrſċ mac Aongara ro gaḃ riġe n-Ereann i ndſġaiḋ Finnacta re hoċt mbliaḋnaiḃ. Fionguine mac Con gan máṫair moritur. Fſrgal Aiḋne, ⁊ Fianaṁail mac Maonaiġ moriuntur. Congalaċ mac Conaing mic Aoḋa moritur.

Loiċine Mſnd Sapienr, ab Cille dara, iugulatur ert.

Cummeni Muġdorna quieuit.

Kal. Adamnanur uenit in hiberniam, et indicit legem innocentium populir hiberniae .i. gan maca gan mná do ṁarḃaḋ.

Caſán rcriba ó Lurca quieuit.

Moling Luaċra, plenur dierum quieuit.

Maolꝼaṫurtaiġ rig na n-Airġiall quieuit.

Iomairſg Crandċa, i ttorċair Fearċair mac Maoil dúin. Brſtnai ⁊ Ulaiḋ do ꝼáruccaḋ Maiġe Muirṫeṁne.

Kal.

[a] *Tadhg, son of Failbhe.*—Ann. F. M. 693. Glenn Gaimin was the ancient name of the vale of the River Roe, near Dungiven, in the barony of Keenaght, county of Londonderry. It is called by Tighernach, A. D. 695, "Glen in Croccind;" translated "vallis pellis," by the Ann. Ult. 694.

[b] *Mennbairen.*—Ann. F. M. 693; Ult. 694. *Achadh-bo* is the present Aghabo, in the Queen's County. *Lughmhagh* is the present town of Louth.

[c] *Bran.*—Ann. F. M. 687; Tigh. 690.

[d] *Loingseech, son of Aenghus.*—Ann. Ult. and Tigh. 695, which seems the true year. But he reigned nine, not eight years. See O'Flaherty's "Ogyg.," p. 432.

[e] *Finguine.*—Ann. Ult. 695; Tigh. 696.

[f] *Law of the Innocents.*—There are two copies of this *Lex Innocentium*, called *Cain Adamnain*, still preserved, one in a

and killed Finnachta and his son, and cut off their heads, on which was said—

Pitiful for Finnachta this day, to lie in death.
He will be with the men of heaven for remitting the Borumha.

The slaying of Tadhg, son of Failbhe[a], in Glenngaimhin.
The death of Mennbairen[b], Abbot of Achadh-bo.
Gaimide, of Lughmhagh, died.
The death of Bran[c], son of Conall Beg.

[695.] Kal. Loingsech, son of Aenghus[d], took the government of Erin, after Finnachta, for eight years. Finguine[e], son of Cu-ganmathair, died. Ferghal Aidhne [King of Connaught], and Fianamhail, son of Maenach, died. Conghalach, son of Conaing, son of Aedh[Slaine], died.

Loichine Menn the Wise, Abbot of Kildare, was killed.

Cummeni, of Mughdhorna, quievit.

[696.] Kal. Adamnan came to Erin, and promulgated the "Law of the Innocents"[f] to the people of Erin, i. e. not to kill children or women.

Casán[g], scribe of Lusca, quievit.

Moling Luchra plenus dierum quievit.

Maelfothartaigh[h], King of the Airghialls, quievit[i].

The battle of Crannach [was fought], in which was slain Fearchair, son of Maelduin. The Britons and Ultonians devastated Magh Muirtheimhne[k].

[697.]

MS. in the Ambrosian Library at Brussels, and another in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Rawl. 505.--See Ann. Ult. 696, and Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 179.

[g] *Casán.*—"Cassan scriba Luscan, quievit. Moling Luachra dormitavit."—*Ann. Ult.* 696. See F. M., 696; Tigh. 697.

[h] *Maelfothartaigh.*—See Ann. F. M. 695; Ann. Ult. 696.

[i] *Quievit.*—The word "moritur" is written over this word as a gloss, probably because *quievit* was properly applied only to the death of a saint.

[k] *Magh Muirtheimhne.*—This was the

Kal. Mors Forandain, ab Cille dara.

Caṫ Fſrnmaiġe i ttorcair Aoḋ mac Maolduin, ⁊ Conċoḃar Airſd, rí Dáil Araiḋe, qui cecinit :—

Ar mé Concopur creaċaċ, for Loċ Eaċaċ iomaḋḃal.
Mſrclé ria gail imretiur, ir fortecіut don adbut.

Kal. Tres parmae in coelo quasi bellantes uisae sunt ab oriente in occidentem in modo undarum, fluctuantium in tranquillissima nocte Ascensionis Domini. Prima niuea, secunda ignea, tertia sanguinea. Quae, ut arbitratur, tria mala sequentia praefigurabant. Nam in eodem anno armenta bouilia in tota hibernia fere deleta sunt, [et] non solum in hibernia, sed etiam per totam Europam. In altero anno pestilentia humana tribus continuis annis. Postea maxima fames, in qua homines ad infames escas redacti sunt.

Caṫ Fiannamla mic Osene.

Mors Muirġiusa mic Maoildúin, rí Cineil Cairpre. Iustinianus Augustus pellitur.

Kal. Leo imperat annis iii.

Kal. Quies Aoḋa Epscoip Sleḃte.

Fiannamail

level part of the present county of Louth. "Britones et Ulaid vastaverunt Campum Muirtheimhne." Ann. Ult. 696; Tigh. 697.

[l] *Forannan.*—Ann. F. M. 697; Tigh. 698.

[m] *Loch Eachach.*—Now Loch Neagh.

[n] *Three shields.*—This prodigy is not recorded in any of the published Irish Annals, nor in the Saxon Chronicle.

[o] *Herds of cows.*—"Accensa est bovina mortalitas in Hibernia in Kal. Februarii in Campo Trego i Tethbai."—*Ann. Ult.* 699; *Tigh.* 700.

[p] *Unmentionable foods.*—"Fames et pestilentia tribus annis in Hibernia facta est, ut homo hominem comederet."—*Ann. Ult.* 699; *Tigh.* 700.

[q] *Fiannamhail.*—He was probably the Fianamhail Ua Dunchadha, chief of Dal Riada, mentioned in the Ann. F. M. as slain in 698; vide *infra*, p. 100, note [n].

[r] *Muirghes.*—Ann. Ult. 697.

[697.] Kal. The death of Forannan[l], Abbot of Cill-dara.

The battle of Fearnmhagh, in which were slain Aedh, son of Maelduin, and Conchobhar Aired, King of Dal Araidhe, who said—

"I am the plundering Conchobhar, on Loch Eachach[m] mighty.
Rapid they run before valour, they fly to the fortress."

[698.] Kal. Three shields[n] were seen in the heavens, as it were warring from the east to the west, after the manner of undulating waves on a very calm night, being that of the Ascension of the Lord. The first was snowy, the second fiery, the third bloody; which prefigured, as is thought, three succeeding evils: for in the same year the herds of cows[o] throughout Ireland were nearly destroyed, and not only in Ireland, but also throughout the whole of Europe. In the other year there was a human pestilence [which continued] for three successive years. Afterwards the greatest famine [set in], during which men were reduced to devour unmentionable foods[p].

The battle of Fiannamhail[q], son of Oisen.

The death of Muirghes[r], son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Cairpre. Justinianus[s] Augustus is expelled.

Kal. Leo reigned three years.

[700.] Kal. The death of Aedh[t], Bishop of Sleibhte.

Fiannamhail

[s] *Justinianus.*—This refers to the banishment of Justinian II., by the usurper Leontius, here (as well as by Bede, *Chron. in an.* 701) called Leo: who after having cut off his predecessor's nose, and banished him to the Chersonese, A. D. 694, occupied the throne until 697, when his own nose and ears having been cut off, he was imprisoned in a monastery by his successor Tiberius Absimarus; at length, in 704 or 705, Justinian recovered the throne, and put both Leontius and Absimarus to death.

[t] *Aedh.*—He is called "Anchorita," not *Bishop*, of Slebhte: Tigh. 700; Ult. 699; F. M. 628. Sleibhte, now called Slatey, is situated in the Queen's County, near Carlow.

Fiannamail hUa Dunchaḋa, ri Dail Riada moritur.

Isin b̈liaḋainsi do rala eidir Iorgalaċ mac Conaing ⁊ Aḋaṁnan ar sáruġaḋ Aḋaṁnain do Iorgalaċ im marb̈aḋ Néill a b̈ráṫar ḋó ar comairge Aḋamnáin. Aseaḋ do ġníoḋ Aḋamnan trosgaḋ gaċ n-oíḋċe, ⁊ gan codla, ⁊ b̈eiṫ i n-uisgib̈ uarib̈, do ṫimdib̈e saogail Iorgalaiġ. As eaḋ imurro do gníoḋ an córaid sain .i. Iorgalaċ a fiarfaiġiḋ do Adaṁnán, "Créd do ġénasa anoċt a cleiriġ?" Ní ba hail do Adamnán brég do ráḋa fris. Ro innised ḋó go mbiaḋ a ttrosgaḋ gan ċodlaḋ i n-uisge uar go maidin. Do gníoḋ an t-Iorgalaċ an cédna .i. da ṡaoraḋ ar sgúine Adamnáin. Aċt ċsna ro ṁeall Adamnan ésioṁ .i. ro b̈oí Adamnan 'ga ráḋ ra cléreaċ dá ṁuintir, "Bísi sunna anoċt um rioċt-sa ⁊ ṁédaċ-sa iomad, ⁊ da ttí Iorgalaċ dá iarfaighiḋ ḋíot, créd ra ġena anoċt, abairse buḋ fls̈ḋuġaḋ, ⁊ codlaḋ do ġéna, ar ḋaiġ go ndearnasoṁ na cédna, uair assu ra Adamnán brsg da ḟior muintire quam do fén. Táinig iaram Iorgalach dionsoiġiḋ an clériġ sin, ⁊ an dar leis, ba é Adamnán baoi ann, Ro iarfaiġ Iorgalaċ ḋe, créd do ġénasa anoċt, a ċléiriġ? Fls̈ḋuġaḋ ⁊ codlaḋ, ar an cléreaċ. Do roine dno Iorgalaċ fls̈ḋuġaḋ ⁊ codlaḋ an aidċe sin. Do rine imurro Adamnan aoíne, ⁊ ḟrioṫaire, ⁊ b̈eiṫ 's an bhóinn go maidin. An tan dno ro b̈aoi Iorgalaċ 'na ċodlaḋ a seaḋ ad ċonnairc Adamnán do b̈eiṫ go nuige a braġaid is in uisge, ⁊ ro bidg go mór tríd sin as a ċodlaḋ; ⁊ ra innis dá mnaoí. An b̈sn imurro, ba huṁal

[u] *Fiannamhail Ua Dunchadha.*—Ann. F. M. 698; Ann. Ult. 699.

[v] *Irgalach, son of Conaing.*—The cursing of this chieftain by Adamnan at Rath-na Seanadh, at Tara, is mentioned in an ancient poem published in Petrie's "Antiquities of Tara Hill," p. 122–148. See Reeves's "Adamn.," liii., liv., 179.

[x] *Should tell a lie.*—Adamnan (according to this story) did not wish to tell a lie himself, but he had no objection that one of his clergy should tell a lie to screen him. This is a mere legend, and much more modern than the Age of Adamnan. It

Fiannamhail Ua Dunchadha[u], King of Dal-Riada.

In this year a dissension arose between Irgalach, son of Conaing[v], and Adamnan, after Adamnan had been sacrilegiously violated by Irgalach, by killing his brother Niall, who was under the protection of Adamnan. What Adamnan used to do was to fast every night, and remain awake, and stay [immersed] in cold water to cut short the life of Irgalach. And what this champion, i. e. Irgalach, used to do was to ask Adamnan, "What wilt thou do to-night, O clerk?" Adamnan did not like to tell him a lie. He used to tell him that he would be fasting without sleep in cold water till morning. Irgalach used to do the same to free himself from the curse of Adamnan. But, however, Adamnan deceived him. He said to a clerk of his people: "Be thou here to-night in my stead, with my clothes upon thee, and if Irgalach should come to ask thee what thou wilt do to-night, say thou unto him that thou wilt feast and sleep, in order that he may do the same, for Adamnan had rather that one of his people should tell a lie[x] than himself. Irgalach afterwards came to that clerk, and thinking that it was Adamnan who was there, he asked him, "What wilt thou do to-night, O clerk?" "Feast and sleep," replied the clerk. Irgalach, therefore, feasted and slept that night. But Adamnan fasted, and watched, and remained in the Bóinn[y] till morning. Now when Irgalach was asleep, he saw [in a dream] that Adamnan was immersed to the neck in the water, and he started violently from his sleep in consequence of it, and told it to his wife. The wife, however, was humble and submissive to the Lord and to Adamnan,

occurs in the Irish Life of Adamnan. See Reeves, p. liv., and note [v]. Stories of this nature in the lives of Irish saints are severely censured as *fabulæ futiles* by the early Bollandists. They are evidence, not of lax morality in the saints, but of the rude ignorance of the times in which such tales were invented and told as not inconsistent with a saintly character.

[y] *The Bóinn.*—i. e. the River Boyne.

huṁal ıníṡıl í ɗon ċoıṁɗſɗ, ⁊ ɗo Aɗaṁnán, uaıṛ ba ɗoṛṛaċ í, ⁊ ba hſgaıl lé a clann ɗo loɗ ɗṛé ſṡguıne Aɗaṁnáın, ⁊ ṛa ġuíɗeaɗ go meınıc Aɗamnán gan a clann ɗo loɗ no ɗ'eṡguıne. Ra eıṛıġ ıaṛaṁ Ioṛgalaċ moċɗṛáɗ aṛ na ḃáṛaċ, ⁊ ɗo ṛala Aɗamnán na aıġıɗ. Aṡeaɗ ṛa ṛáıɗ Aɗamnán ṛıṡ; "a ṁıc ṁalluıġɗe (aṛ ṡé), ⁊ a ɗuıne aṡ cṛóɗa, ⁊ aṡ mſṡṡa ɗo ṛıġne Dıa, bıoɗ a ꝼıoṡ agaɗ guṛ ob gaıṛıɗ guṛ ṛoɗṡgeṛɗuṛ ṛıɗ ꝼlaıɗıuṡ, ⁊ ṛaġa ɗo ċum n-Iꝼṛınn." O ɗo ċuala bſn Ioṛġalaıġ ṡın, ɗaınıg aṛ amuṡ Aɗamnáın, ⁊ ṛo luıġ ꝼo ċoṡṡaıḃ Aɗamnáın, ṛa aɗɗaıġ Dıa ṛıṡṡ gan a clann ɗ'eaṡguıne, ⁊ gan an ġeın ṛo baoı'na bṛoınn ɗo loɗ. Aṡeaɗ ṛo ṛáıɗ Aɗamnán, buɗ ṛı go ɗeıṁın, aṛ ṡé," an ġen ꝼaıl ıɗ ḃṛoınn, ⁊ aṡ bṛıṡɗe a lſɗṡúıl anoṡṡa ɗṛe eaṡguıne a aɗaṛ. Agaṡ aṡ aṁlaıɗ ṡın ɗo ṛála. Rugaɗ ꝼo ċéɗoıṛ ıaṛṡaın an mac, ⁊ aṡ aṁluıɗ ṛo ḃaoı ⁊ ṡé leaɗċaoċ.

Ꝼéıɗlımıɗ mac Maoıle caɗaıġ. Aılell mac Con-gan máɗaıṛ, ṛí Muman (ɗéc.).

Oṛgaın Néıll mıc Cſṛnaıġ, uɗ Aɗamnanuṡ ꝑṛoꝑheɗauıɗ.

Oṛgaın Néıll oc Dṛſıṡ Eaṡꝼṛaıġ,
Dıa láıṡṡ ɗáıġ ɗo Mullaċ ṛı,
Dıa ꝼꝼſṛ áṛ ꝼoṛ ꝼoṛbaṛ cuan
Dıa luaın ı n-Imlıoċ Ꝼíċh.

Iṛgalaċ mac Conaıng [occıɗıɗ ıllum].
Ꝼal. Ꝼaolɗobaṛ Chlocaıṛ obııɗ.

Tıbeṛıuṡ

[1] *Shall verily be a king.*—He was Cinaedh, son of Irgalach, who reigned as monarch of Ireland from 724 to 727. It does not appear from any other authority that he was a one-eyed king.

[2] *Feidhlimidh, son of Maelcothaigh.*—Not in the published Annals.

[3] *Ailell, son of Cu-gan-mathair.*—Ann. F. M. 699; Ann. Ult. 700; Tigh. 701.

[4] *Niall.*—"*Occisio* Neill mic Cearnaig. Irgalach nepos Conaing *occidit illum.*" Ann. Ult. 700; Tigh. 701. Reeves's "Adamnan," p. liii., liv. Here the compiler of these Annals mixes up two entries,

Adamnan, for she was pregnant, and she was afraid that her child might be destroyed through Adamnan's curse, and she often besought Adamnan not to injure or curse her child. Irgalach rose early the next morning, and Adamnan came to meet him. What Adamnan said was: "O cursed man" (said he), "and thou bloodiest and worst man that God hath made, be it known unto thee that in a short time thou shalt be separated from thy kingdom, and shalt go to hell." When the wife of Irgalach heard this she came to Adamnan, and, prostrating herself at his feet, she besought him, for God's sake, not to curse her children, and not to destroy the infant she had in her womb. Adamnan said: "The child that is in thy womb," said he, "shall verily be a king[z]; but one of his eyes is now broken in consequence of the cursing of his father." And thus it came to pass. The son was born immediately afterwards, and it was found that he was half blind.

Feidhlimidh[a], son of Maelcothaigh, Ailell, son of Cu-gan-mathair[b], King of Munster, [died].

The killing of Niall[c], son of Cearnach, as Adamnan had prophesied.

The plundering by Niall at Dris-Easfraigh,
As he burned to Mullach-ri,
As he inflicted slaughter on numerous troops
On Monday at Imleach-Fich.

Irgalach, son of Conaing [killed him].

[702.] Kal. Faelcobhar[d] of Clochar died.

Tiberius

—one relating to the triumph of Niall, the son of Cearnach Sotal, over his enemies at Imlech Phich, which actually took place in the year 687, and which our compiler has noticed at the proper place—and the other, his death, which occurred in 701. The verses here quoted belong properly to the year 687. See p. 91.

[d] *Faelcobhar.*—Faoldobhair. Ann. F. M. and Ann. Ult. 701; Tigh. 702.

Tiberius imperat annis uii.

Is in mbliadain so marbad Iorgalach mac Conaing .i. i sétmad bliadain flatha Loingsig, tre sguine Adamnáin, 7 so connaisc fén i n-airlinge a naidig sé na marbad amail so marbad. Tainig iarsam Iorgalach an la iar fhaigsin a airlinge ar carraig amach, 7 ad cuala an gud áro .i. fá na fhannaib comhfoigsi duib (ar sé) 7 dooíb 7 loisgíb 7 airgíb iad: 7 sa connaic ar a haitle sin na sluaig 7 na rocuide og innsead an fhsainn; 7 táinigsiom semhe go haird sa imis mac Nesáin aniar, 7 is in uais sin do sála coblach Lisinach do cosc i sosc ann, 7 anfad lán mhór doíb; Ro connaic milid dibside airlinge an adaig seime, .i. tréd do thoscuib do sciothugad uime, 7 an tosc ba móó ann do marbad ód d'aondbuille saigde; agar aread ón sá síorad, uair ba hé Iorgalach an tosc mór sain, 7 ba hé a shluag sfcach mallachtachsom an tréd úd. 'On milid sin sra ad connaisc an airlinge so marbad Iorgalach.

Kal. Colman mac Fionnbair ab lis móis mosiccus.

Mórshluag la Loingsioch, mac Aongusa, i g Connachtaib, d'argain agar d'innisib Connacht. Ro battur filid loingsig ag aorad sí Connacht .i. Ceallach, mac Ragallaig, 7 do bídís ga sáda, nár bo cubaid do shsnig sciothánach mar Ceallach comhthógbail no combuartur se sig n-Eirinn, 7 gé do nít, so ba fair bud maidm. Acht ésna, ní hamlaid sin do sála, acht a cosdarsna, uair ó do connaisc an Ceallach si Connacht a tís 7 a talamh ga lott 7 da hinnisib, so gairm cuige na dá Dunchad .i. Dúnchad Muirisge, 7 an Dúnchad eile

[a] *Tiberius.*—This was Tiberius Apsimarus. See note [a], p. 98, *supra.*

[b] *Irgalach.*—"*Irgalach Nepos* Conaing *a Britonibus jugulatus* in Insi mic Nesan."—*Ann. Ult.* 701; *Tigh.* 702.

[c] *Loingsech.*—Loingsech began his reign in the year 795, and the true year of Irgalach's death was 702.

[d] *Inis-mac Nesain.*—i. e. the island of the sons of Nesan, now Ireland's Eye, [i. e. Ireland's Island], near the Hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

Tiberius[e] reigned seven years.

[702.] In this year Irgalach[f], son of Conaing, was slain, i. e. in the seventh year of the reign of Loingsech[g], in consequence of the curse of Adamnan. And he himself had seen in a dream, the night before his death, how he was [to be] killed. Irgalach came the day after he had seen this vision out upon a rock, and he heard a loud voice, saying, "Into the nearest lands go ye, and burn, consume, and plunder them;" and he saw, after this, hosts and troops plundering the land; and he came forward to a hill to the west of Inis-mac Nesain[h]; and at that time there came a British fleet into port there, being overtaken by a very great storm. A hero of these had seen a vision on the night before, viz., that a herd of swine made an attack upon him, and that the largest boar of them was killed by him with one blow of a dart; and this was indeed verified, for Irgalach was that great boar, and his sinful and cursed host was that herd. By that very champion who had seen this vision was Irgalach slain.

[703.] Kal. Colman[i], son of Finnbhar, abbot of Lis-mor, died.

A great host was led by Loingsech, son of Aenghus, into Connacht, to plunder and waste that province. The poets of Loingsech were satirizing the King of Connacht, i. e. Ceallach, son of Raghallach, and they used to say that it was not proper for a palsied old king like Ceallach to vie or contend with the King of Erin, and that, if he did, he would be defeated. But, however, this did not happen to be the case, but the very opposite: for when Ceallach, King of Connacht, had perceived that his territory and land were being injured and plundered, he called unto him the two Dunchadhs, i. e. Dunchadh Muirsa, and the other Dunchadh, and he determined beforehand that they should succeed to the kingdom of Connacht after

[i] *Colman.*—Ann. Ult. 702; Tigh. 703; F. M. 702. See Colgan, Acta SS., pp. 154, 155. He was commonly called *Mocholmoc*, i. e. "my little Coluin," accord-

eile, ⁊ ra cindaiġe reiṁe go maḋ iad ra geḃaḋ riġe Connacht na dſġaiḋ féin. Ro ḃaoí fén imurro ar na foṫruccaḋ, ⁊ ar ccur ola ⁊ luiḃe ioinḋa rioġḋa faoi. Do rad fſr don díſ rſṁráite (.i. do na dá Dunċaḋ) dá lſiṫ deiſ ⁊ fſr ḋa leiṫ clí, ⁊ ra ċoraiġ Connaċta uime do ċum an ċaṫa. Rá ling fén .i. Ceallaċ aſ a ċarbad amaċ go tric, ⁊ go fada ón ċarrad, ⁊ ad cualaḋ briſgleaċ ċnáṁa an tſſnóraċ og léim aſ an ċarbad, ⁊ ro raiḋ iar ſin ó ġuṫ mór, og léim do ċum an ċaṫa coṁaiṫiġ: a Chonnaċta, ar ſé, díḋniḋ ⁊ coiṁéḋoiġ féin bur ſaoire, uair ní huaiſli ⁊ ní beoḋa an cinſḋ fail in bur n-aiġiḋ iondáṫíſi, ⁊ ní mó do ronſad do ṁaiṫ guſ aniu; ⁊ aṁlaid ra ḃaoi ġá ráḋ, ⁊ a ġuṫ fo criot ⁊ a ṡúile for laſaḋ. Do radſad iaram Connaċṫa dá nuiḋ ſin, ⁊ ra ġaḃ an rí criotánaċ ſin reampa a gcſdn caṫa rí Eirſnn, ⁊ ra ṁaiḋ reiṁe for rí Eirſnn, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ Loingſioċ ri Eirſnn ann, ⁊ dſrgár a ṁuintire, ⁊ a trí mac, ⁊ dá mac Colgán, ⁊ Dubdiḃerg mac Dungaile, ⁊ Eochaiḋ lſṁna, ⁊ Fſrguſ Forcraiḋ ⁊ Conall Ghaḃra. I quart Iuil ro cuirſḋ an caṫ ſo .i. caṫ Corainn. Aſ triaſ na rannaiḃ ſi imurro ra cuireḋ an caṫ. Conall mend cecinit:

Ḃáſa aḋaiġ i ccorann, baſa uaċt, baſa omunn,
Manaba dagocu laſ mba i Corann mac nDunchaḋa,

Da

ing to the Irish mode of expressing personal devotion to a saint. See Colgan's Acta SS., p. 71, notes 2 and 3.

[k] *King of Erin.*—"*Bellum* Corain, *in quo cecidit* Loingsech mac Oengusa *rex Hiberniæ*," &c. Ann. Ult. 702; Tigh. 703; F. M., A. D. 701, p. 302.

[l] *Fourth of July.*—Tigh. and the Ann. Ult. say: "4° id. Julii, 6° hora diei Sabbati hoc bellum confectum est." Therefore the year must have been 704, as O'Flaherty remarks (Ogyg., p. 432), not 703, as in Dr. O'Conor's edition of Tighernach. The Chron. Scotor. has "Id. Julii," or July 15, which corresponds to 703.

[m] *Corann.*—"Coranna regio olim Galengam in agro Mayonensi, Lugniam, et hodiernam Corannam in agro Sligoensi complexa est."—O'Flaherty's *Ogyg.*, p. 334.

[n] *Conall Menn.*—In the Leabhar Gabhala of the O'Clerys (p. 194), and in the F. M. (p. 303), the last two lines of this

after himself. He himself was after bathing, and after applying oil, and many precious herbs. He placed one of the two aforesaid, i. e. of the two Dunchadhs, on his right, and the other on his left, and he arrayed the Connacht-men about him for the battle. Ceallach himself rushed from his chariot actively, and he went a far distance from it, and the crackling of the bones of the old man was heard as he leaped from the chariot; and he after this said in a loud voice, in springing to the battle: "O men of Connacht," said he, "do you yourselves preserve and defend your liberty, for the people who are against you are not nobler or braver than you, and they have not done more good to this day." And he said these words with a trembling voice, and with eyes on fire. The men of Connacht took heed of this, and this palsied king proceeded at their head to meet the army of the King of Erin, and he drove the King of Erin[k] before him; and Loingsech, King of Erin, was killed there, and his people were dreadfully slaughtered, and his three sons were killed; as were the two sons of Colgan; and Dubhdibherg, son of Dunghal; and Eochaidh Leamhna, and Fergus Forcraidh, and Conall Gabhra. On the fourth of July[l] this battle was fought, i. e. the Battle of Corann[m]. It was in consequence of these verses this battle was fought. It was Conall Menn[n] that composed them:

I was a night in Corann; I was cold, I was timid,
Were it not for the goodly youths who were with him in Corann of the sons of Dunchadh.

If

poem are attributed to Cellach himself. The F. M. quote also the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th lines, and attribute them to Conall Menn, chief of the Cinel Cairbre. The Dublin copy of the Ann. Ult. has in the margin the following second account of the battle:—Caṫ Coꞃaınꝺ in quo cecidit Loınʒꞃeċ mac Oenʒuꞃa ꞃı Eꞃenꝺ cum tribus filiis suis, ⁊ ꞃı Caıꞃꝑꞃı Ꝺꞃoma cluaḃ [Drumcliff] ⁊ ꞃı hUa Conaıl Ʒaḃꞃa, ⁊ .x. ꞃıʒ ꝺo ꞃıʒaıb Eꞃenn ımaılle ꞃıu ꞃeın hı cloınꝑınꝺ hı cınn oenaıʒ

Da ttí Loingsioċ do bannai, co na tri céduib céd ime,
Giallfaid cid leab̈or a bhiaċ, Ceallaċ liaṫ Loċa Cime.
Teacsaiġ Ceallaċ ceirtli ċruinni cro tri rinne
Bodb̈ mosling, la riġ láim̈d̈sarg Loċa Cime,
Ba huilg ṫuilg maidsn ra baoi ag Glaiss Chuilg
Beosa Loingsioċ an do ċailg airdrig 'Eirsnn ime cuird.

Ra ċuaid iartain Ceallaċ mac Raġallaiġ d'scclais, ⁊ ro fágaib̈ an d̈á Dunċad̈ 'na riġe, ⁊ ba marb̈ an Ceallaċ i gcionn da bliad̈ain iartain.

Caṫ Maiġe Cuillinn eidir Ultuib ⁊ Breaṫnuib̈ i n-Ard hua n-Eaċd̈aċ, i ttorċair mac Radgund, aduersarius ecclesiarum Dei. Ulaid̈ uictores erant.

Bran mac Conaill, rí Laigsn, moritur.

INITIUM REGNI FÓGARTAIĠ·

Kal. Ceallaċ mac Geirṫide i riġe Laiġsn.

Fogartaċ arís do ġab̈áil rige aoin b̈liad̈ain go ttorċair i ccaṫ Cinndelgtin la Cinaoṫ mac Iorgalaiġ.

Sluaġ la Fógartaċ i Laiġnib̈, go ttugsad Laiġin caṫ dó .i. caṫ Claonta, ⁊ ro m̈aid̈ re Laignib̈ an caṫ, ⁊ ro marb̈ad̈ dearġár muintire

Loġa iter Conaill ⁊ Connaċta.

[o] *If Loingsech.*—O'Reilly quotes this line and the next from O'Clery, but reads *Cellach* instead of Loingsech.—*Dict.*, *voce* biaċ. See note [p], F. M., p. 303.

[p] *Loch Cime.*—Now Lough Hacket, in the parish of Donaghpatrick, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

[q] *Glais-chuilg.*—Situation unknown. It was probably the name of a stream in this barony.

[r] *Into the Church.*—i. e. took the monastic habit.

[s] *Two years.*—"Ceallach mac Ragallaigh, rex Connacht, *post clericatum*, obiit."—*Tigh.* 705; *Ult.* 704.

[t] *The Battle of Magh Cuillinn.*—Tigh. 703: Ult. 702.

If Loingsech[o] should come to the Banna, with his three hundred hundreds about him,
He will make submit, though large his parts, Ceallach the Gray of Loch Cime;
Ceallach of the round balls was active, a circle of spears,
Terrible, was leaped over by the red-handed King of Loch Cime[p].
Ambitious were his deeds, the morning he was at Glais Chuilg[q].
I slew Loingsech there with a sword, the arch King of Erin all round.

Ceallach, son of Raghallach, afterwards went into the Church[r], and left the two Dunchadhs in his kingdom, and this Cellach died at the end of two years[s] afterwards.

The Battle of Magh Cuillinn[t] [was fought] between the Ultonians and the Britons in Ard Ua n-Eachdhach, in which Mac Radgund, the adversary of the Churches of God, was slain. The Ultonians were the victors.

Bran, son of Conall[u], King of Leinster, died.

The Beginning of the Reign of Fogartach[v].

[722.] Kal. Ceallach, son of Geirtide, in the kingdom of Leinster.

Fogartach again assumed the sovereignty for one year, when he fell in the Battle of Cenndeilgtin[x] by Cinaeth, son of Irgalach.

A hosting by Fogartach into Leinster; and the Leinster-men gave him battle, i. e. the Battle of Claenadh[y]. The battle was gained by

[u] *Brann, son of Conall.*—Ann. F. M. 787; Tigh. 690. This entry is out of place here.

[v] *Fogartach.*—He began his reign in 722, and was slain in 724 by Cinaedh, son of Irgalach, his successor.

[x] *Cenndeilgtinn.*—Ann. Ult. 723; Tigh. 724. The place is now unknown. See F. M. 719, 720. Tigh. says that this battle was fought on Saturday, the Nones of Oct. (or Oct. 7), which agrees with A. D. 724.

[y] *Claenadh.*—Now Clane, county Kil-

muintire Fogartaig im Dodbcar mac Diarmada Ruanaid unde Ortanac :

Uinde [.i. cat] corgar cruaid, faon foclaontair cata grain
Go ttorcair lar an fluag Dodbcar bile buidhn báin.

Morr Flainn Fíona mic Orra ri Saxan, in tsgnaid amra, dalta Adamnáin, de quo Riagail Bhfinncuir cecinit:

Iniu fsfar Bruide [.i. mc Deril] cat, im forba a fsnatar,
Manad algar la mac Dé, conidé ad gsnatar
Iniu fo bit mac Orra a ccat fria claidhme glara
Cia do rada aitrige, ir hí ind hí iar narra.
Iniu fo bíd mac Orra, lar ambidír duba deoga
Ro cuala Crírt ár nguíde foirfaorbud Bruide brigga.

Ir in bliadainri fo fhaomhrad fir Éirinn aon fmacht ⁊ aoinriagail do gabail ó Adamhnán um ceile adhrad na Cárg ar Domhnach an cstheamhad déc ergha Aprill, ⁊ im corónugh Fhdair do beith for cléircibh Éirinn uile. Uair bá mór an buaidhrisi rá baoi i n-Éirinn go nige rin .i. buidhn do cléircibh Éirinn ag celebrad na Cárcc ar Dhomhnach an cstheamhad dig Ergha Aprill, ⁊ coronugad Fhdair arrtoil, ar fhliocht Phádraicc; buidhn eile dno óc fechim Choloim Cille, .i. Caircc do ceileabhrad ar cstheamhad décc ergha Aprill gibé láithe fsfmuine ar a mbeith an cstheamhad décc, ⁊ corónugad Simoin Druad forra. An trisi buidhn, níor b'ionann uile iad re feicthibh Patraicc, no re feicthibh Choloim Cille, go mbidír feanadha iomda og cléircibh Éirinn, ⁊ ar amhlaid tigdír na cléirigh rin na fsnadaibh, ⁊ a

dare.—F. M. 702; Ult. 703; Tigh. 704.

[1] *Flann Fiona.*—See Tigh. 704, and Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 185. His real Anglo-Saxon name was Aldfrith. He was King of Northumbria.—Lappenberg. Hist. of Engl., vol. i., p. 187 *n.*

[2] *Bruide.*—The words .i. Mc Deril are in the margin of the MS. See Tigh. 706,

by the Leinster-men, who cut off the people of Fogartach with great slaughter, with Bodhbhchar, son of Diarmaid Ruanaidh. Unde Orthanach [said]:

A battle, a hard victory; lowly they prostrated the battalions of triumph,
And there fell by the host Bodhbhchar, the scion of the white troop.

[704.] The death of Flann Fiona[a], son of Ossa, King of Saxonland, the famous wise man, the pupil of Adamnan, of whom Riagail of Bennchair sung:

This day Bruide[a] fights a battle for the land of his grandfather,
Unless the Son of God wish it otherwise, he will die in it.
To-day the son of Oswy was killed in a battle with green swords,
Although he did penance, he shall lie in Hi after his death;
This day the son of Oswy was killed, who had the black drinks;
Christ heard our supplications, they spared Bruide the brave.

In this year the men of Erin consented to receive one jurisdiction and one rule from Adamnan, respecting the celebration of Easter[b], on Sunday, the fourteenth of the moon of April, and respecting the tonsuring of all the clerks of Erin after the manner of St. Peter, for there had been great dissension in Erin up to that time; i. e. some of the clergy of Erin celebrated Easter on the Sunday [next after], the fourteenth of the moon of April, and had the tonsure of Peter the Apostle, after the example of Patrick; but others, following the example of Columbkille, celebrated Easter on the fourteenth

where we have his death—"Bruide m^c Derile mortuus est."—*Ult.* 705.

[b] *Easter.*—The scribe has written in the margin—Ceileabraḋ na Carg ro. "The celebration of Easter, here." See Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 26 n., and Introd., p. liii.

⁊ a ttuata leo go mbíɗíſ comraicṫe caṫa, ⁊ marḃṫa iomḋa eatorra; go ttangattar uilc iomḋa i n-Eirinn tríɗ ſin .i. an bó ár mór, ⁊ an gorta ró ṁór ⁊ tſɗmanna iomḋa, ⁊ eaċtuṙċinſḋoiġ ɗo lot na h-'Eirſnn. Ḃattur aṁlaiḋ ſin go ꝼada .i. go haimſir Aḋaṁnáin. 'Eiſiḋe an noṁaḋ abb ro gaḃ la tar éiſ Coluim Cille.

Ḃrad mór ɗo breiṫ ɗo Saxonċaiḃ a hEirinn: Aḋaṁnán ɗo ḋul ɗo haṫċuingiḋ na braiɗe, ⁊ aṁail innisiſ Ḃéiɗ 'ſan ſtair Ḃhéiɗ rá tionoilſit ſrmór epſcop Eorpa uile ɗo ḋamnaḋ Aḋamnáin ar an caiſg ɗo ċeleaḃraḋ ar ṡlioċt Coluim Cille, ⁊ ar ċorónuġaḋ Símoin Ɗruaḋ ɗo ḃeiṫ ꝼair .i. ab aure aɗ aurem. Aɗbeir Ḃéiɗ gér ba hiomḋa ſgnaiḋe ſan tſſnaḋ ſain ro ꝼoruaiſliġ Aɗamnan iaɗ uile a hſgna, ⁊ a hſrlaḃra, ⁊ aſeḋ ro ráiḋ Aɗamnán, ní ar aiṫiriſ [Simoin Ɗruaḋ] ro ḃaoi an corónuġaḋ uɗ ꝼair, aċt ar aiṫiriſ Iohanniſ Ḃruinne, ɗalta an tSláinicíoḋa, ⁊ aſ é ſuɗ corónuġuḋ ro ḃaoi ꝼairſiḋe, ⁊ ciar bo annſa re Pſɗar a Sláinicíḋ rob annſa riſ Slainicíɗ Iohan; ⁊ ɗno aſ ar cſṫraṁaḋ ɗécc eſga Aprıl, gibé lá ſſċtṁaine ar a mbeiṫ, ro celeabrattur na hapſtail an ċáiſg. Aſ ann ſin ro eiriġ ſſnóir ann, ⁊ ro ráiḋ: cia é Colom Cille ꝼéin? ɗia ro beiṫ ar áirɗ ſunna, ní gebmaoiſne uaḋ go mbeiṫ ꝼo aoinriaġuil rinne. Siḃſe imurro, ní geḃtua uaiḃ go mbeiṫí ꝼo aoinriaġail ꝼrinn.

[c] *Simon Magus.*—The scribe writes the Latin word "calumnia" in the margin. On this subject see note to the first Fragment of these Annals, under A. D. 718.

[d] *Battles.*—Here again the scribe has written "calumnia" in the margin.

[e] *Bede.*—The scribe writes in the margin—"Non legit Stair Ḃéiɗ" [Historiam Bedæ] "et si legerit non intellexit." See Bede, H.E., v., c. 15.

[f] *Europe.*—Bede does not say a word about this. The compiler of these Annals here confounds the dispute which Colman, Bishop of Lindisfarne, had with the English clergy about the tonsure (Bede, iv., c. 25), with the dispute about Easter.

[g] *Excelled them all.*—Bede says the very contrary; viz., that Adamnan, being admonished by many who were *more learned* than himself, not to presume to live contrary to the universal custom of the Church, &c., he changed his mind, and readily

teenth of the moon of April, on whatever day of the week the fourteenth should happen to fall, and had the tonsure of Simon Magus[c]. A third party did not agree with the followers of Patrick, or with the followers of Columbkille; so that the clergy of Erin used to hold many synods, and these clergy used to come to the synods accompanied by the laity, so that battles[d] and deaths occurred between them; and many evils resulted in Erin in consequence of this, viz., a great murrain of cows, and a very great famine, and many diseases, and the devastation of Erin by foreign hordes. They were thus for a long time, i. e. to the time of Adamnan, who was the ninth abbot that took [the government of] Ia after Columbkille.

A great booty was carried off by the Saxons from Erin, [and] Adamnan went to demand the booty, and, as Bede[e] relates in his History, the greater part of the bishops of all Europe[f] assembled to condemn Adamnan for celebrating Easter after the manner of Columbkille, and for having the tonsure of Simon Magus upon him, i. e. from ear to ear. Bede says that though many were the wise men [assembled] at that synod, Adamnan excelled them all[g] in wisdom and eloquence; and Adamnan said that it was not in imitation of Simon Magus that he had this tonsure, but in imitation of John the Beloved, the alumnus of the Saviour; and that this was the tonsure which he had upon him; and though Peter loved the Saviour, the Saviour loved John; and [he urged] that it was on the fourteenth of the moon of April, whatever day of the week it should fall upon, the Apostles celebrated Easter. It was then a certain senior rose up there, and said, "Who was Columbkille himself? If he were here present, we would not part from him until he should be of the same rule with us; but we shall not part from you until you are of the same

preferred those things which he had seen and heard in the English churches to the customs which he and his people had hitherto followed.

ꝼrinn. Tuꝫ Aḋaṁnán ꝼrſꝫra ꝼair, ⁊ a ſé ro ráiḋ; ḃiaḋſa, ꝼo aoinriaġuil ꝼriḃ. Cóirniġṫſr ṫu deſiḋe, ar na hepſcoip. Aſ lór, ar Aḋaṁnan acom mainiſtir ꝼén: acc, ar iaḋſoṁ, aċt a cédóir. Do níṫſr tra cóirniuġaḋ Aḋamnain ann ſin, ⁊ ní tuꝫaḋ do ḋuine ónoir aſ moo ina an ttuꝫaḋ do Aḋamnan annſin, aꝫuſ aḋnaꝫur an ḃraiḋ mór ſain ḋó, ⁊ tiꝫ reiṁe ꝫo nuiꝫe a mainiſtir ꝼén ꝫo hia. Ro bá maċtnuġaḋ mor ra coiṁṫionol a ꝼaiꝫſin ꝼon coronuġaḋ ſain. Rá baoiſioṁ ꝫá iorail ar an coimṫionol an coronuġaḋ do ġaḃáil, ⁊ nír ꝼéḋ uaṫa. Seḋ Deuſ perminſit conuentui peccare .i. ipſum Aḋamnanum expellere qui miſertuſ eſt hiberniae. Sic ḃeḋa dixit. Uair ra baoi ḃéiḋ maille re hAḋaṁnán céin ro baoí iſ Saxain.

Táiniꝫ tra Aḋamnán i n-'Eirinn iarttain ⁊ ro Iorḋarcaiġ ſain ꝼor 'Eirinn, ⁊ ní ro ꝫaḃaḋ uaḋ an taonſmaċt ſain na Caſcc ⁊ an corónaiġṫe ꝫo nuiꝫe am bliaḋainſi.

Ba marḃ dno Aḋaṁnán ſin ḃliaġainſi, lxxxiii°. aetatiſ ſuae.

[FRAGMENTUM III.]

Tertiuṁ ꝼraꝫmentum ex eodem Codice per eundem Ferbiſium extractum, incipienſ ab anno 5°, reꝫni Maoilſeachloinn mic Mailruanaiġ, ſeu (ut habent A. Dunꝫ.), 849.

Forċoiṁeḋaiġe imurro na Loċlann mar ro báttar ꝫo ꝼriṫꝫnaṁaċ

[h] *Compassion.*—"Misertus est Hiberniæ," i. e. honoured Ireland with his presence.

Thus Bede says.—One would think from this that the Irish writer was telling the story exactly as Bede has it, but this is not so. He tells the story after his own bardic manner, exaggerates the whole affair, and confounds what Bede says of Colman with what he says of Adamnan. Comp. Bede, H. E., v., c. 15.

[k] *Eighty-third.*—See Reeves's "Adam-

same rule with us." Adamnan made answer to him, and said, "I will be of the same rule with you." "Be thou, therefore, tonsured," said the bishops. "It will be sufficient," said Adamnan, "at my own monastery." "Not so," said they, "but at once." Adamnan was, therefore, tonsured there; and no greater honour was ever given to a man than was given to Adamnan there. And the great booty was restored to him; and he came forward to his own monastery to Hi, and his congregation marvelled much to see him with this tonsure. He was requesting of the congregation to take the [same] tonsure, but God permitted the convent to sin, and to expel Adamnan, who had compassion[h] upon Ireland. Thus Bede says[i]; for Bede was along with Adamnan while he was in England.

Adamnan afterwards came to Erin, and he excelled all Erin; and that one regulation of Easter was not received from him, nor the tonsure, until this year.

[704.] Adamnan died in the eighty-third[k] year of his age.

[FRAGMENT III.]

A third fragment, extracted from the same manuscript by the same Firbissius, beginning at the fifth year of the reign of Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaigh, or (as the Annals of Donegal have it) 849.

[A.D. 851.] As now the sentinels of the Lochlanns[l] were vigilantly

nan," p. xl., note [g]. Tigh. records his death at A. 704, and says his age was 77.

[l] *Lochlanns.*—These were the Norwegians, who were settled in Ireland for about half a century previously. This extract, which is evidently a continuation of a long story, seems to have been taken from some history of the Danish invasions now lost.

ꝺnaṁaċ aꝺ ꝼſġaḋ an maꝛa uaṫa aḋ ċonncaṫṫaꝛ an muꝛċoḃlaċ móꝛ muiꝛiḋe ḋ'á n-ionnꝛoíꝺhiḋ. Ro ꝺaḃ uaṁan-móꝛ ⁊ ſꝺla iaḋ: aċṫ ḋꝛſm ḋíḃ aꝛſḋ aḋbeꝛḋíꝛ, coniḋ Loċlannaiġ ḋa ꝼꝼuꝛṫaċṫꝛam ⁊ ḋa ꝼꝼoiꝛiġin. Ḋꝛeam oile, ⁊ aꝛ ꝼſꝛꝛ ꝛa ṫuiꝺꝛioṫṫꝛaiḋe; coniḋ Ḋaunitеꝛ .i. Ḋanaiꝛ ꝛa báṫṫuꝛ ann ḋá n-aꝛꝺainꝛiom ⁊ ḋa n-inḋꝛſḋ; ⁊ aꝛeaḋ ón bá ꝼíꝛe ann. Ra ċuiꝛꝛioṫ na Loċlonnaiġ lonꝺ lánluaṫ na n-aiġiḋ ḋá ḟꝼiuꝛ. Ṫainiꝺ ḋna lonꝺ lánluaṫ an ġiolla óiꝺ ꝛeimꝛaiḋṫe, aenaꝛ ꝛéꝛ na lonꝺoi ḃoile, ꝺo ṫṫáꝛlaṫṫuꝛ na ḋá loinꝺ ḋ'aiġiḋ iṫ'aiġiḋ, ꝺo nebeꝛṫ Sṫiuꝛuꝛman na loinꝺe Loċlannaiġe; ꝛiḃꝛi, a ḟiuꝛa, aꝛ ꝛé, ꝺa ṫíꝛ aꝛ a ṫṫanꝺaḃaiꝛ aꝛ an muiꝛꝛi? an ꝛa ꝛíḋ ṫanꝺaḃaiꝛ, no an ꝛa coꝺaḋ? Aꝛé ꝼꝛeaꝺꝛa ṫuꝺaṫṫuꝛ na Ḋanaiꝛ ꝼaiꝛꝛin, ꝼꝛoꝛꝛ ꝛóṁóꝛ ḋo ṙaiġḋiḃ ꝼoṫa. Cuiꝛiḋ a ccéḋóiꝛ cſnn i ccſnn luċṫ na ḋa lonꝺ ꝛin; ꝛo ꝼoꝛuaiꝛliꝺ lonꝺ na nḊanaꝛ lonꝺ na Loċlannaċ, ⁊ maꝛbaiḋ na Ḋanaiꝛ luċṫ loinꝺe na Loċlannaċ. Lſnꝺaiṫ a n-aoinḟeaċṫ uile na Ḋanaiꝛ i ccſnn na Loċlannaċ, ꝺuꝛ ꝛo báṫuꝛ ꝛin ṫꝛáiġ. Cuiꝛiḋ caṫ ꝺo cꝛuaiḋ, ⁊ maꝛḃaiḋ na Ḋanaiꝛ a ṫṫꝛí coimlíon ꝼén ḋíoḃ, ⁊ ꝛa ḋíċſnnꝛaṫ ꝺaċ aon ꝛo maꝛḃꝛaṫ: Ṫuꝺꝛaṫ na Ḋanaiꝛ lonꝺa na Loċlannaċ leo ꝺo ꝑoꝛṫ. Raꝺabꝛaṫ ṫꝛa na Ḋanaiꝛ aꝛ ꝛain mná ⁊ óꝛ ⁊ uile maiṫiuꝛ na Loċlannaċ; ꝺo ꝛuꝺ an coimḋe uaṫa amlaiḋ ꝛin ꝺaċ maiṫ ꝛuꝺꝛaṫ a ceallaiḃ, ⁊ neṁſḋaiḃ ⁊ ꝛꝺꝛíniḃ naoṁ 'Ɛiꝛeann.

Iꝛ in aimꝛiꝛ ḋno ꝛa ċuiꝛ Maoilꝛeaċloinn ṫeaċṫa aꝛ cſnn Cionaoiṫ mic Conainꝺ, ꝛí Cianaċṫa, ⁊ aꝛ éiꝛiḋe ꝛo loiꝛꝺ Cealla ⁊ ḋiꝛṫiġe na naoṁ (aṁail ꝛo innꝛiomaꝛ ꝛſṁaiñ) aṁail biḋ ḋo coṁaiꝛle

[m] *Young man.*—i. e. who was in the command of the Lochland ship, and mentioned, perhaps, in the former part of the narrative.

[n] *Steersman.*—Sṫiuꝛaꝛmann. This is a Teutonic word, and is probably derived from the Danish, *To steer.*

[o] *Maelsechlainn.* — Maelsechlainn, or Malachy I., began his reign in 846, and died on the 13th of November, 863.

[p] *Cianachta.*—A territory in the east of ancient Meath, in which a sept of Munster-men of the race of Cian, son of Oilioll

lantly observing the sea, they saw a great marine fleet coming towards them. They were seized with great fear and terror. Some of them said that they were Lochlanns who were coming to aid and assist them; but others, who understood better, said that they were Daunites, i. e. Danes, who came to plunder and rob them; and this was indeed the truth. The Lochlanns sent a very swift ship towards them to know who they were, and the swift ship of the young man[m] aforesaid came alone to one of the other ships, and the two ships met face to face; and the steersman[n] of the Lochlann ship asked, "Ye, O men," said he, "from what country have ye come upon this sea? Have ye come with peace, or with war?" The answer which the Danes gave him was to discharge a large shower of arrows at him! The crew of the two ships set to at once: and the ship of the Danes overcame the ship of the Lochlanns, and the Danes killed the crew of the ship of the Lochlanns. The Danes then altogether made for the place where the Lochlanns were, and arrived at the shore. They fought a battle fiercely, and the Danes killed thrice their own number of them, and they beheaded every one they killed. The Danes brought the ships of the Lochlanns with them to a port, and they also took the women, the gold, and all the property of the Lochlanns with them; and thus the Lord took away from them all the wealth which they had taken from the churches, and sanctuaries, and shrines of the saints of Erin.

Now at this time Maelsechlainn[o] sent messengers for Cinaeth, son of Conaing, King of Cianachta[p], and it was he who had burned the churches and oratories of the saints (as we have narrated before[q]), as if to consult with him how they should act with respect to the cause

Olum, were seated at this period. Duleek was its principal church. They were soon after overwhelmed by the southern Ui-Neill, who detested them.

[q] *Narrated before.*—Not narrated in this Fragment, although it was, no doubt,

aiṙle ṙiṡ cionnaṡ do ġéndaoiṡ im caingin na nDanaṙ, uaiṙ ṙá b̈aoi aṁail bíḋ ṡíḋ eidiṙ Maoilṡeaċloiñ ⁊ Cionaoṫ, ⁊ cia ṙa b̈aoi Cionaoṫ i ngalaṙ ṡúla, aċt do ṙiġne tuiḋeaċt d'ionnṡoiġ Maoilṡeachloinn, ⁊ ṡluaġ uime maṙ baḋ da ċoiṁſḋ.

Ra coṁṙaigṡiot iaṙaṁ Maoilṡſċlainn ⁊ Cionaoḋ a n-aoinionaḋ ⁊ Tiġſṙnaċ, ṙi Ḃṙſġ; aṡeaḋ ṙob áil do Maoilṡeaċloinn é ṡén ⁊ ṙí Ḃṙſġ do maṙb̈aḋ ṙí Cianaċta. Ní ḋſṙna dno Maoilṡeaċloinn a ccédóiṙ ṡin, uaiṙ ba ṡoċaiḋe do Chionaoḋ, ⁊ ṙab ſġail leiṡ coṁṁaṙb̈aḋ do dſnaṁ ann. Aṡeaḋ do ṙoine a ṡ̇uiṙeaċ ġo maidſn aṙ na b̈áṙaċ. Ro deilb̈ dno Maoiṡlṡſċloinn cúiṡi bṙéaġaċa ġo ttíoṡdaoiṡ ġo niġe a n-ionaḋ cédna aṙ na b̈áṙaċ, ⁊ ṙa ṡ̇uaġaiṙ do na ṡluaġaib̈ imṫeaċt. O ṙa imṫiġ a ṡ̇luaġ ón Chionaoḋ, táinig Maoilṡſċloinn ġo ṡluaġ móṙ laiṡ d'ionnṡoiġ an Chionaoḋ, ⁊ níoṙ bo lá ġo maiṫ ann, ⁊ aṡeaḋ ṙo ṙáiḋ Maoilṡeaċloinn ó ġuṫ ṁóṙ cṙóḋa náiṁdiġe ṡṙia Chionaoḋ. Cid, aṙ ṡé, 'maṙa loiṡġiṡ diṙṫiġe na naoṁ, ⁊ cid ma ṙa ṙa ṁilliṡ a neṁaḋa, ⁊ ṡġṙeaṙtṙa na naoṁ ⁊ Loċlannaiġ lat? Ra ṡ̇idiṙ imuṙṙo an Cionaoḋ na taṙmnaiġṡeaḋ ní do eaṙlaṗṙa caoin do ḋſnaṁ, aṡeaḋ do ṙiġne b̈eit na ṫoċt. Ra taiṙngſḋ iaṙ ṡin an mac ṡaoṙclannaċ, ṡoiċinelaċ, ṡonaiṙt ṡin amaċ, ⁊ ṙo báidheḋ é tṙé ċoṁaiṙle Maoilṡeaċloinn i ṡṙuṫán ṡalaċ, ⁊ ṡuaiṙ báṡ aṁlaiḋ ṡin.

Iṡ in b̈liaḋain-ṡi, .i. an coiġſḋ bliaġain ṡ̇laṫa Mhaoilṡeaċlainn, ṙa ṫionolṡat dá ṫoiṡſċ loingṡi na Loċlonn .i. Ġain ⁊ Iaṙġna ṡlóiġ móṙa aṡ ġaċ áiṙd a n-aiġiḋ na n-Danaṙ. Tionolaid iaṙaṁ ġo ṙabadaṙ

narrated in the original work from which this extract was taken.

[1] *Breagh.*—A large territory comprising the greater portion of East Meath, and of which Cianachta was a subdivision.

[2] *Dirty streamlet.*—The Ann. Ult. 850, say that he was "demersus in lacu crudeli morte." According to the Four Masters (A. D. 849), he was drowned in the River Ainge, now the Nanny Water, a river flowing through the very middle of Cianachta, and dividing the barony of

cause of the Danes, for there was a kind of peace between Maelsechlainn and Cinaeth, and though Cinaeth was labouring under a disease of his eye, he nevertheless came to meet Maelsechlainn with a host about him, as if it were to guard him.

After this, Maelsechlainn, and Cinaeth, and Tighernach, King of Breagh[r], met together: and Maelsechlainn's desire was that he and the King of Breagh should kill the King of Cianachta. Maelsechlainn, however, did not do this at once, for Cinaeth had more forces, and he was afraid that mutual slaughter might take place. What he did was to wait till the next morning. Maelsechlainn feigned false reasons, for which they should come to the same place the next morning, and he ordered the forces [of Cinaeth] to go away. When his army went away from Cinaeth, Maelsechlainn came with a great host to meet Cinaeth before it was clear daylight, and Maelsechlainn said with a loud, fierce, and hostile voice to Cinaeth: "Why," said he, "hast thou burned the oratories of the saints, and why hast thou destroyed their sanctuaries and their writings, the Lochlanns assisting thee?" Cinaeth knew that it would be of no avail to him to make use of fair speeches; what he did was to remain silent. That noble, goodly born, brave youth was afterwards dragged out, and drowned in a dirty streamlet[s], by advice of Maelsechlainn, and thus he perished!

[851.] In this year, i. e. in the fifth year of the reign of Maelsechlainn[t], the two chiefs of the fleet of the Lochlanns, i. e. Zain and Iargna, collected great hosts from every quarter against the Danes. They afterwards assembled to the number of threescore and ten ships, and proceeded

Upper Duleek from that of Lower Duleek, in the county of Meath. See the "Tripartite Life of St. Patrick," Part I., c. 54. —Colgan, *Triad. Thaum.*, p. 125.

[t] *The fifth year of the reign of Maelsechlainn.*—This king succeeded in 846, so that this battle between the Norwegians and Danes took place in the year 851.

rabaḋar ḋeċ longa ⁊ trí fiċiḋ, ⁊ tſġaiḋ go Snáṁ aiġnſċ ⁊ aſ annſaiḋe b̈attur na Danair an tan ſin. Comraicit ann ſin leiṫ for leaṫ, ⁊ cuirid caṫ cruaiḋ duaib̈ſioċ lſṫ for lſṫ: uair ní ċualamar reiṁi ſin a n-ioñaḋ oile riaṁ ar muir an áṙ ro ċuirſioṫ ſturra annſo .i. eidir Danara ⁊ Loċlannaiġ. Aċt ċſna aſ forſ na Danaroib̈ ro ṁaiḋ. Ra ṫionóilſiot na Danair iar ſin, ar mbriſeaḋ maḋma forra, ⁊ an gorta ga marb̈aḋ, ⁊ aſeḋ ro ráiḋ a ttiaġarna .i. horm friu, ⁊ conige ſo ba fſr cruaiḋ coſgraċ eiſiḋe: Rugſab̈air-ſi conige ſo (ar ſé) coſgair imḋa cia ra foruaiſliġeaḋ ſib̈ ſonn tré iomarca ſluaiġ. 'Eſtíḋ riſ na briaṫraib̈ adbérſa rib̈: "gaċ buaid ⁊ gaċ coſgur ⁊ gaċ blaḋ fuarab̈air tríḋ ſin, ra malartſḋ ra bloiġ mbig aon laoi ſin. Féġuiḋ lib̈ iaraṁ an caṫuġaḋ do ríḋiſi do ġſntaoi riſ na Loclannċaib̈, uair atáḋ b̈ur mná, b̈ur n-uile ṁaiṫiuſ aca, ⁊ bur longa; ⁊ aſ ſub̈aċ iadſum do breiṫ buaḋa ⁊ coſgair uaib̈ſi aſeaḋ aſ cóir díb̈ anoſa dul go haonmſnmnaċ na gcſnn aṁail na ſaoileaḋ ſib̈ far in b̈ſthaiḋ, aċt na beiṫ ſib̈ og iornaiḋe báiſ: ⁊ far ndioġail fén forra, ⁊ gen go raib̈ coſgur ſainṁeaċ duibſi deſin, ⁊ biaiḋ a m-bérad ar ndeé ⁊ áṙ ttóicṫe dúin; muna raib̈e maiṫ ḋúin ann, biaiḋ commarb̈aḋ coitċſnn leiṫ for lſṫ ann.

Ag ſo comairle oile leam ḋuib̈: an Pádraicc naoṁ ſa aſ aird epſcop ⁊ aſ cſnn naoṁ na h'Eirſnn, riſ a ndearnſat na naṁuidfailſt ogainne uilc imḋa, guiḋmíḋne go díocra, ⁊ tabram almſana onóraċa ḋó, ar buaiḋ ⁊ coſgur do b̈reiṫ do na náiṁdib̈ ſin.

Ro freagrattur uile é, ⁊ aſeaḋ ro ráiḋſid: "ar comaircce," ar ſiad, an tí naoṁ Pádraicc ⁊ an ċoimḋe aſ tíġearna do ſin fén,

[u] *Snámh Aighnech.*—Now Carlingford Lough, near which, at a place called Linn-Duachaill, the Norwegians had a fleet and strong fortress. Ann. Ult. 851; F. M. 850.

proceeded to Snámh Aighnech[n] where the Danes were [stationed] at that time. There they fought on either side, and engaged in a hard and stubborn battle on either side, for we have never heard before this time of so great a slaughter at sea as was caused between them, i. e. between the Danes and the Lochlanns. But, however, it was against the Danes the defeat was. The Danes, after being defeated in this battle, being sore oppressed by famine, assembled their people, and what their Lord, Horm, who hitherto had been a firm, victorious man, said to them was,—"Hitherto," said he, "ye have gained many victories, although ye have been defeated here by superior forces. Listen to the words which I shall say unto you: 'Every victory, every triumph, and every fame which ye had gained was obscured by the little fame of that day.' Look ye sharp to the battle which ye shall next make with the Lochlanns, for your women and all your property are in their hands as well as your ships; and they are rejoicing for having gained victory and triumph over you! What is proper for you now to do is to go unanimously against them, as if ye did not think of life, but not to be waiting for death, and to revenge yourselves upon them, and though ye may not gain a prosperous victory thereby, ye shall have whatever our gods and our fate will give us; if it be of no advantage to us, there shall be at least equal slaughter on either side.

"This is another advice of mine to you: 'This Saint Patrick, against whom these enemies of ours have committed many evils, is archbishop, and head of the saints of Erin. Let us pray to him fervently, and let us give honourable alms to him for our gaining victory and triumph over these enemies."

They all answered him, and what they said was: "Let our protector," said they, "be the holy Patrick, and the God who is Lord over him also, and let our spoils and our wealth be [given] to his church."

ꝼén, ⁊ ar ccoꝛgur ꝺ'á ſglaiꝛ, ⁊ ar n-ionꝺṁnuꝛ. Tſġaiꝺ iar ꝛin go haonmſnmnaċ, ꝼſrḋa, ꝼearaṁail i n-aoinḟſċt i gcionn na Loċlannaċ, ⁊ cuirit caṫ.

Iꝛ in uair ꝛin táinig Ꝛain leiṫrí na Loċlann, ⁊ Matoꝺan rí Ulaḋ ꝺ'ingrim na nDanar ꝺo ṁuir ⁊ ṫír, gion go raḃa a ḟioꝛ ꝛin ꝛeṁe ag Ꝛain Loċlannaċ, táinig ⁊ an t-uaiṫſḋ ro ḃaoi na ꝼarraḋ ꝺ'ionꝛoigh na nDanar ꝺon ꝺara leiṫ agaꝛ Iargna leiṫrí oile na Loċlann ꝺon leiṫ eile ꝺo na Danaroiḃ. Aꝛ cruaiḋ tra ra cuirſḋ an caṫꝛa. Ra ċloꝛ ar leiṫ ꝛgſmġail na ꝛlſg, aguꝛ gloinnḃémnſċ na ccloíḋſṁ, ⁊ tuairgnſċ na ꝛgiaṫ gá mbualaḋ, ⁊ béicſḋaċ na mileꝺ ag imirt éccoṁloinn orra. Aċt trá cíḋ ꝼaꝺa rá báꝛ imi ꝛin, aꝛ ꝼorꝛ na loċlannaiḃ ro maíḋ, ⁊ iꝛ iaꝺ na Danair rug buaiḋ ⁊ coꝛgar tria raṫ Ráꝺraicc gé ro báꝺar na Loċlannaiġ trí ċuttroma riꝛ na Danuroiḃ, no ceiṫre cuꝺruma. Tiaġaiꝺ na Danair iarꝛin ꝼor longṗort na Loċlann, ⁊ marḃaiꝺ ꝺream ann, gabaiꝺ ꝺream eile, ⁊ cuiriꝺ ꝺream eile i ttеiṫſḋ, ⁊ gaḃaiꝺ gaċ maiṫiuꝛ óir ⁊ airgiꝺ, ⁊ gaċ maiṫiuꝛ ar ċſna, ⁊ amná ⁊ a longa. Aċt ċſna ní raib Ꝛain ꝼén ag cur an ċaṫa, uair ní ṫáinig maille ra ṁuintir ar ammuꝛ an longṗuirt, uair ro ḃaoi aige coṁairle a n-ionaḋ oile. An uair táinig ꝺo ċum an longṗuirt aꝛꝛiaꝺ na náṁuiꝺ aꝺ ċonnairc ann, ⁊ ní hiaꝺ a ṁuintir ꝼéin. A n-égmaiꝛ anneoċ ro marḃaḋ ꝺo na Danuraiḃ ꝼéin, aꝛeaḋ ra marḃaḋ ꝺo na Loċlannaiḃ cúig ṁile ꝼear ꝛoiċinelaċ : ꝛoċuiḋe imurro ꝺo míleaḋaiḃ ar ċſna, ⁊ ꝺo ḋaoiniḃ in gaċ áirꝺ ra marḃaḋ a n-égmaiꝛ na nuiṁre ꝛin.

Aꝛ in tan ꝛin ra ċuir Maoilꝛeaċloinn, rí Tſṁra teaċta ꝺ'ionnꝛoiġe na nDanar. Aꝛ aṁlaiḋ ro báttur na Danair ag luċtaiꝛſċt

[1] *Five thousand.*—This is perfectly incredible.

[2] *Heaps of the bodies.*—This presents a curious picture of the ferocity of the Scan-

They afterwards came unanimously, bravely, and manfully together against the Lochlanns, and joined battle.

At this time Zain, half king of the Lochlanns, and Matodan, King of Uladh, came to attack the Danes by sea and land; although Zain, the Lochlann, had not known of this before, he came with the party who were with him to harass the Danes on the one side, and Iargno, the other half king of the Lochlanns, came to attack them on the other side. This battle was a hard fought one. The whizzing of lances, the clashing of swords, the clattering of shields when struck, and the shrieks of soldiers when subdued, were heard! But, however, though long they were *at it*, the Lochlanns were defeated, and the Danes gained victory and triumph, on account of the tutelage of Patrick, though the Lochlanns were three or four times their number! The Danes, after this, entered the camp of the Lochlanns, killed some of them, made prisoners of others, and put others to flight; and they possessed themselves of all their treasures of gold and silver, and other property, as well as of their women and ships. Zain himself, however, was not present at this engagement, for he did not come towards the camp along with his people, for he was holding a council elsewhere. When he had arrived at the camp, it was his enemies he saw there, and not his own people! Independently of those killed by the Danes, there were slain of the Lochlanns five thousand[x] goodly-born men; also many soldiers and people of every grade were slain in addition to this number.

Now, at this time Maelsechlainn, King of Teamhair, sent ambassadors to the Danes. And at their arrival the Danes were cooking, and the supports of their cauldrons were heaps of the bodies[y] of the Lochlanns,

dinavian nations, who were Pagans at this period. The favourites of their god Odin were all those who died in battle, or, what was considered equally meritorious, by their own hand. The timid wretch, who allowed himself to perish by disease or age, was considered unworthy of the joys of their paradise. These joys were fight-

luċtaiṙſċt aṙ a ʒcionn, ⁊ aſ iad ba ʒaḃla dá ccoiṙeḋaiḃ cáiṙn do ċoṙpaiḃ na Loċlann ⁊ cid na bſṙa aṙ a mbíoḋ an ḟeoil, aſ ꝼoṙ coṙpaiḃ Loċlann no ḃíḋíſ a leiṫcinn, ⁊ an tine aʒ loſʒaḋ na coṙp, ʒo mbíoḋ an ḟeoil ⁊ an méaṫṙaḋ ṙa ċaiṫſiot an aḋaiġ ṙeṁe aʒ maiḋm aſ a nʒailiḃ amaċ.

Ra battuṙ dna tſċta Maoilſeaċloinn ʒá ꝼꝼéġaḋ aṁlaiḋ ſin, ⁊ ṙa báttuṙ ʒa ttaṫaoiṙ um na Danaṙaiḃ ſin. Aſeaḋ ṙa ṙáiḋſiot na Danaiṙ; aſ aṁlaiḋ buḋ maiṫ leoſum áṙ mbeiṫne. Claſ móṙ lan aca do óṙ, ⁊ da aiṙʒead dá ṫaḃaiṙt do Ṗáḋṙaicc, uaiṙ aṁlaiḋ ṙa ḃáttuṙ na Danaiṙ ⁊ cinéle cṙaḃaiḋ aca .i. ʒaḃaid ſealad ꝼṙi ḟeoil, ⁊ ꝼṙi mnáiḃ aṙ cṙaḃuḋ. Tuʒ tṙa an caṫ ſo mſnma maiṫ do Ʒaoiḋealaiḃ uile aṙ an ſʒṙioſ ſo do ṫaḃaiṙt aṙ na Loċlannaiḃ.

'S in bliaḋain ſeo dna ṙo ḃṙiſ Mooilſeaċlainn caṫ ꝼoṙſ na paʒánaiḃ, ⁊ dna ṙo ḃṙiſiſit Ciannaċta caṫ ꝼá ḋó ꝼoṙſ na ʒeṙtiḃ.

Ꝼal. Ꝼoṙbaiſi Maoilſeaċlainn i cCṙuꝼait unde Maoilꝼeċini cecinit :—

Mithiḋ dul taṙ bóinn mbáin, i ndail moiġe Miḋe mín,
Aſ andſa beiṫ ꝼṙi ʒaoiṫ nʒluaiṙ iſind uaiṙ i cCṙuꝼaid cṙín.

Indṙſċtaċ, ab Ia, do ṫiaċtain i n-Eiṙinn ʒo mionnaiḃ Coloim Cille Laiſ. Iſ in mbliaḋain ſi ḃeoſ .i. in ſexto anno ṙeʒni Maoilſeaċlainn,

ing, ceaseless slaughter, and drinking beer out of the skulls of their enemies, with a renovation of life to furnish a perpetuity of the same pleasures. The Scandinavians placed their whole delight in war, and entertained an absolute contempt of danger and of death; and their glory was estimated by the number they had slain in battle. Of this we have a faithful picture in the death-song of Regner Lodbrok (who was probably the Turgesius of Irish history). This great conqueror comforts himself in his last agonies by recounting all the acts of carnage he had committed in his lifetime. See Mallet's "Northern Antiquities," Bohn's edition, pp. 105, 383;

Lochlanns, and one end of the spits on which the meat was hung was stuck into the bodies of the Lochlanns, and the fire was burning the bodies, so that they belched forth from their stomachs the flesh and the fat which they had eaten the night before.

The ambassadors of Maelsechlainn beheld them in this condition, and they reproached the Danes with this [savage conduct]. The Danes replied: "This is the way they would like to have us!" They had a great wide trench [filled] with gold and silver to give to Patrick, for the Danes were a people who had a kind of piety, i. e. they gave up meat and women awhile for piety! Now this battle gave good courage to all the Gaeidhil[z] on account of this destruction brought upon the Lochlanns.

In this year Maelsechlainn gained a battle over the pagans, and the Cianachta[a] defeated the Gentiles a second time in battle.

[852.] Kal. The encampment of Maelsechlainn was at Crufait[b], *unde* Maelfeichine *cecinit*:—

Time to cross the fair Boinn to the plain of smooth Meath;
It is difficult to be in the pure wind at this hour in withered Crufait.

Indrechtach, Abbot of Ia, came to Erin with the relics of Colum Cille. In this year also, the sixth year[c] of the reign of Maelsechlainn, Amhlaeibh

and Tytler's "Elements of General History," p. 136.

[z] *The Gaeidhil.*—i. e. the Scoti, or native Irish, in contradistinction to Gaill, i. e. Galli, or foreigners.

[a] *Cianachta.*—Ann. Ult. 851; F. M. 850.

[b] *Crufait.*—Ann. F. M. 847. The present name is unknown unless it be Croboy, in Meath.

[c] *The sixth year.*—This was the year 852.—O'Flah. Ogyg., p. 434. Indrechtach, Abbot of Hy, appears to have come to Ireland with the relics of St. Columbkille so early as the year 849 or 850; he was killed in 854 by the Saxons. See Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 390, and Ann. Ult., A. D. 853.

ꝼeaċlaınn, ꝺáınıꝼ Amlaoıḃ Conunꝼ, .ı. mac rıꝼ Loċlann, ı n-'Eırınn, ⁊ ꝼuꝼ leır erꝼuaꝼra cíora ⁊ cánaḋ n-ımḋa ó a aṫaır, ⁊ a ꝼáꝼḃaılrıḋe ꝼo hobann. Táınıꝼ ꝺno lomar an bráṫaır ba roo 'na ḋıꝼꝼaıḋrıḋe ꝺo ṫoḃaċ na ccíor cſona.

Kal. Loċ Laoıꝼ ı crıċ Umaıll ꝺo élóḋ.

Kal. Rıoꝼḋal ꝼꝼſr n-'Eırſnn ın Aꝺmaċa eıꝺır Maoılꝼeaċlaınn ⁊ Matuꝺan rí Ulaḋ, ⁊ Ꝺıarmaıꝺ ⁊ Ꝼeṫꝼna ꝼo ꝼamaḋ Paꝺꝼaıcc, ⁊ Suaırleaċ ꝼo cclérıcıḃ Mıḋe.

Inꝺreaċtaċ Ua Ꝼınnaċta Comarba Coluım Cılle, ⁊ Ꝺıarmaꝺa ꝼarıentırꝼrımı, ꝺo marḃaḋ ꝺo ꝼlaꝺaıꝼıḃ Saxanaċa oꝼ ꝺol ꝺo Roım, ⁊ maırıḋ a ꝼuıl eannaꝼ ꝼaın ḃeor ır ın ıonaꝺ ın ro marḃaḋ ı ꝼcomurṫa a ḋıoꝼalta ꝺo Ꝺhıa ꝼor an luċt ꝼor marḃ.

Ir ın ḃlıaḋaınrı ꝼa ꝺoċuıreaḋ rıꝼ Loċlann ꝺo cum Maoılꝼeaċlaınn ꝺ'ól, ⁊ ro ḃoí ꝼleaḋ lánmór ar a ċıonn, aꝼar ꝼaċ ní ꝼa ꝼeall rı Loċlann ꝺo ċomall co na luıꝼe; aċt ċſna ní ꝼa ċomaıll a ḃſꝼ ar noul a tıꝼ Maoılꝼeaċlaınn amaċ, aċt ꝼa ꝼaḃ a ꝼcéꝺóır aꝼ ıonnraḋ ꝼearaınn Maoılꝼeaċlaınn. Aċt ċſna ní ꝼſċtnac ꝼáınıꝼ leır an coꝼaḋ rın.

Ir ın ḃlıaḋaınrı ꝺno ro ꝼréıꝼrıoꝼ ꝼochaıḋe a mbaıṫır Crıorꝼaıḋaċta ⁊ ꝼanꝼatꝼar malle rır na Loċlannaıḃ, ꝼur aırꝼrıoꝼ Aꝺmaċa, ⁊ ro ꝼuꝼrat a maıṫıur ar. Sed quıꝺem ex ırrır poenıtentıam eꝼere, et uenerunt ad ratırꝼactıonem.

Kal. Ꝺo abb Aꝺmaċa Ꝼorannán Eꝼrcop ⁊ rꝼrıḃaı ⁊ anchoıre ⁊ Ꝺıarmaıꝺ ꝼarıentırꝼrımur Scotorum quıeuerunt.

Cſrḃall

[d] *Amhlaeibh Conung.*—Ann. Ult. 852, where he is called Amlaimh, or Amlaip, son of the King of Lochlinn. *Quære*, is *Conung* an Hiberniciized form of the Teutonic *koenig* or *koenung*, king?

[e] *In Umhaill.*—i. e. in Burrishoole, county of Mayo. Todd's "Irish Nennius," p. 207, and Ann. F. M. 848.

[f] *A royal meeting.*—This is noted in the Ann. Ult., A. D. 850; F. M. 849.

[g] *Indrechtach Ua Finnachta.*—Ann. Ult. 853, "iv. *Id. Martii*;" F. M. 852.—

Amhlaeibh Conung[d], i. e. the son of the King of Lochlann, came to Erin, and he brought with him commands from his father for many rents and tributes, but he left suddenly. Imhar, his younger brother, came after him to levy the same rents.

Kal. Loch Laeigh, in Umhaill[e], migrated.

Kal. A royal meeting[f] of the men of Erin at Ard-Macha, between Maelsechlainn and Matodan, King of Uladh, and Diarmaid and Fethghna with the congregation of Patrick, and Suairlech with the clergy of Meath.

[854.] Indrechtach Ua Finnachta[g], successor of Colum Cille, and Diarmaid, very wise men, were killed by Saxon plunderers on their way to Rome, and their pure blood still remains at the place where they were killed as a sign of the vengeance of God against those who killed them.

In this year the King of Lochlann was invited to [the house of] Maelsechlainn to drink, and there was a great feast prepared for him; and the King of Lochlann [made many promises], and promised on his oath to observe them; but, however, he did not observe the smallest of them after leaving the house of Maelsechlainn, but he proceeded at once to plunder the land of Maelsechlainn. But, however, this war did not turn out lucky for him.

In this year many forsook their Christian baptism[h] and joined the Lochlanns, and they plundered Ard-Macha, and carried away all its riches; but some of them did penance, and came to make satisfaction.

[852.] Two abbots of Ard-Macha[i], Forannan, bishop and scribe, and Diarmaid, the wisest of the Scoti, died.

Cearbhall,

Reeves's Adamnan, p. 390.

[h] *Many forsook their baptism.*—i. e. many of the Irish joined the Danes, and lapsed into Paganism. This extraordinary fact is not noticed by the Ann. Ult. or by the F. M.

[i] *Two abbots of Ard-Macha.*—"Duo heredes Patricii, viz. Forinnan, Scriba et

Cſrḃall mac Ḋunlaing rí Oſraiġe (cliaṁuin Maoilſeaċlainn .i. deaṙḃṙiur Cſrḃaill og Maoilſeaċlainn .i. land inġſn Ḋunlaing, ⁊ dna inġſn Maoilſeaċlainn og Cſrḃall) do ċur ḋo Maoilſeaċloinn i Muṁain do cuinnġiḋ gıall, ar nég a riġ .i. Ailgſnán.

Caṫ no ṫaḃairt d'Aoḋ do riġ Ailiġ .i. don riġ aſ ferr ſngnaṁ 'na aimſir, do loingiuſ na nGall nGaoiḋeal .i. Scuit iad ⁊ dalṫai do Normannoiḃ iad, ⁊ tan ann ad bſrar cid Normainniġ friu. Maiḋiḋ forra re nAoḋ, aguſ cuirṫear a ndearġár na nGall nGaoiḋeal, ⁊ cinn imḋa do ḃreiṫ do [Aed mac] Niall leiſ, ⁊ ra ḋliġſiot na h-Eirſnnaiġ an marḃaḋ ſoin, uair aṁail do níḋíſ na Loċlannaiġ do níḋiſſioṁ.

Sloiġſḋ la hAoḋ mac Néill do innraḋ Ulaḋ. Aċt ċſna ní réiḋ ráinig do, uair tugſat Ulaiḋ maiḋm for Cinél n-Eoġain, ⁊ ro marḃſat Flaiṫḃeartaċ mac Néill, ⁊ Conacán mac Colmáin ann cum multiſ aliiſ.

Iſ in aimſir ſi aċt bſg táinig Rodolḃ co na ṙloġaiḃ d'innraḋ Oſraiġe. Ra ṫionoil dno Cſrḃall mac Ḋunlaing ſloġ na n-aġaiḋ, ⁊ tug caṫ ḋóiḃ, ⁊ ro ṁaiḋ forſ na Loċlannaiḃ. Ra ċuadar imurro buiḋſn ṁór do luċt na maḋma for a n-ſċoiḃ i ttiolaiġ n-áird, ⁊ ro ḃáttur ag féġaḋ an ṁarḃṫa immpu, ⁊ ad conncattur a muiñter féin gá marḃaḋ aṁail na marḃdaiſ caoiriġ. Ra ġaḃ airéd mor iad, ⁊ aſeḋ do ſonſat a cclaiḋiḃ do noċtaḋ, ⁊ a n-airm do

Episcopus et anchorita, et Dermaid, sapientissimus omnium doctorum Europæ quieverunt."—*Ann. Ult.* 851; *F. M.* 851. Dermaid is said above to have suffered martyrdom with Innrechtach on their way to Rome; but the F. M. record his death the year before, the Ann. Ult. two years before, the martyrdom of Innrechtach.

[k] *Daughter.*—His daughter by a different marriage.

[l] *Ailghenan,* King of Munster, died, according to the Four Masters, in 851, but the true year is 853.—Ann. Ult. 852.

[m] *Gall-Gaeidhil.*—i. e. the Dano-Irish, or rather the Norwegian Irish who had lapsed into paganism, and plundered the churches in as profane a manner as the Norwegians themselves. The Four Mas-

Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, King of Osraighe (the brother-in-law of Maelsechlainn, for the sister of Cearbhall, *was married* to Maelsechlainn, i. e. Lann, daughter of Dunlaing, and besides the daughter[k] of Maelsechlainn, was married to Cearbhall), was sent by Maelsechlainn into Munster, to demand hostages, on the death of their King Ailghenan[l].

A battle was given by Aedh, King of Ailech, the most valiant king of his time, to the fleet of the Gall-Gaeidhil[m], i. e. they were Scoti and foster-children to the Northmen, and at one time they used to be called Northmen. They were defeated and slaughtered by Aedh, and many *of their* heads were carried off by [Aedh, son[n] of] Niall with him, and the Irish were justified in committing this havoc, for these were accustomed to act like the Lochlanns.

A hosting was made by Aedh, son of Niall, to plunder Uladh[o], but he did not find this easy, for the Ulidians defeated the Cinel-Eoghain, and slew Flaithbhertach, son of Niall, and Conacan, son of Colman, with many others.

Nearly at this time Rodolph[p] came with his forces to plunder Osraighe. But Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, assembled a host to oppose them, and gave them battle, and defeated the Lochlanns. A large party of the defeated, however, went on horseback to the top of a high hill, from which they viewed the slaughtered around them, and saw their own people slaughtered like sheep. They were seized with a great desire of revenge, and what they did was to draw their swords

ters state that this victory was gained by Aedh, son of Niall, at Glennfhoichle (now Glenelly, near Strabane, in the county of Tyrone), in the year 854. The Annals of Ulster place it in 855.

[n] *Son of.*—The text has "by Niall," but in the margin are the words "Cloó potius." We ought, therefore, certainly to read Cloó mac Niall.

[o] *Uladh.*—Ann. F. M. 853; Ult. 854.

[p] *Rodolph.*—There is no notice of this chieftain in the published Annals.

do ġab̈ail, ⁊ tuiḋſċt ċum na n-Oſruiġeaċ, gur ro marb̈ſat dream ḋíob̈; gideaḋ ar aba ra cuirſd iadſaide ar ccúla na maiḋm .i. ag Aṫ muiceaḋa tugaḋ an maiḋm ſi. Do rala imurro Gliſit ſonn do Chſrb̈all ſén .i. anuair tab̈arta an ṁadma, ⁊ ſgaoileaḋ da ṁuintir uaḋ; dream do na Loċlannaib̈ do ṫoiḋſċt ċuige ⁊ a earġab̈ail dóib̈. Aċt tre ḟurtaċt an coimḋeaḋ ſuair a ḟóiriṫin: ra brir ſén a edaċ, ⁊ na cſngail ra b̈áttur ſair, ⁊ ra ċuaiḋ ſlán uaiḋib̈. Aſ mór trá an t-ár tugaḋ ann ſorſ na Loċlannaib̈.

Caṫ do b̈riſeḋ do Saxonoib̈ ſorſ na Normainnaib̈.

Iſ in aimſir ſi tangattur Danair .i. horm co na muiñtir d'iannſoiġiḋ Cſrb̈aill mic Dunlaing, go ro congnaiḋ Cſrb̈all leo i ccſnn na Loċlann, uair bá heagail leo a fforuaiſliuġaḋ tre ċealgaib̈ na Loċlann. Ra ġab̈ dno Cſrb̈all go honóraċ ċuige iad, ⁊ ro b̈áttur maille riſ go minic og breiṫ ċoſgair do Ghallaib̈ ⁊ do Ghaoidealaib̈.

Ar mór la Ciarraiġib̈ og Bealaċ Conglaiſ ſor Loċlannaib̈, ubi plurimi trucidati ſunt permiſſionne Dei.

'Ar dno la h-'Araḋa Cliaċ ſorſ na gentib̈ cédna.

Iſ in bliaḋain cédna ra ċuirſiot ſir Muṁan teachta d'ionnſoiġiḋ Chſrb̈aill mic Dunlaing, go d-tíoſaḋ na Danair leiſ, ⁊ tionol Oſraiġe da ffurtaċt, ⁊ da ffóiriḋin an aġaiḋ na Normainneċ ra badar gá n-ionnraḋ ⁊ ga n-argain an tan ſoin. Ra frſgair dno Cſrb̈all ſin, ⁊ ra ḟuagair do na Danaraib̈ ⁊ d'Oſraiġib̈ toiḋeaċt go léir [ṫinóilte] dfurtaċt fſr Muṁan, ⁊ aſ eaḋ on do ronoḋ ſair. Tainic iaram Cſrb̈all reiṁe d'ionnſoighiḋ na Loċlann

[q] *Ath muiceadha.*—i. e. ford of the swine-herd. This narrative does not occur in any other Annals known to the Editor.

[r] *The Saxons.*—This is probably the victory recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 851, when King Ethelwulf and his son Æthelbald fought against the Northmen at Ockley, "and there made the greatest slaughter among the heathen army that we have heard tell of unto the

swords and take their arms and come [down] to the Osraighi, a party of whom they slew. They were nevertheless driven back in defeated rout. This defeat was given them at Ath muiceadha[q]. Here Glifit met Cearbhall himself at the time of the defeat, his people having separated from him. A party of the Lochlanns came up with him and took him prisoner; but by the Lord's assistance he was relieved. He himself tore his clothes and the bonds that were upon him, and escaped in safety from them. Great, indeed, was the slaughter that was made of the Lochlanns there.

A battle was gained by the Saxons[r] over the Northmen. At this time came the Danes, i. e. Horm and his people, to Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, and Cearbhall assisted them against the Lochlanns [Norwegians], for they were afraid of being overpowered by the stratagems of the Lochlanns. Cearbhall therefore took them to him honourably, and they frequently accompanied him in gaining victories over the foreigners and the Gaeidhil [Irish].

A great slaughter of the Lochlanns was made by the Ciarraighi at Bealach Chonglais[s], where many were killed by the permission of God.

A slaughter, too, was made by the Aradians of Cliach[t], of the same Gentiles.

In the same year[u] the men of Munster sent messengers to Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing [to request] that he would come, bringing the Danes with him, and the rising out of Osraighe, to assist and relieve them against the Northmen [Norwegians] who were harassing and plundering them at that time. Now, Cearbhall responded to this [call]

present day."

[s] *Bealach Chonglais.*—A place near the city of Cork. There is no notice of this battle in the published Annals.

[t] *Aradians of Cliach.*—This entry is not in the published Annals.

[u] *In the same year.*—Not in the published Annals.

Loċlann go ſlóġ mor Danar ⁊ Gaoiḋeal. Oḋ concattur na Loċlannaiġ Cſrḃall co na ṡluaġ, no muinntir, ro ġaḃ aḋuaṫ ⁊ uaṁan mor iaḋ. Ra ċuaiḋ Cearḃall i n-ionaḋ árḋ ⁊ ro ḃaoi ag agallaḋ a muinntire féin ar túr; aſeaḋ ro ráiḋ, ⁊ ſé og féġaḋ na ffſrann ffaſaiġe imme: Naċ ffaicṫí liḃ, ar ſé, mar ra fáſuigſiot na Loċlannaiġ na fearanna-ſa ar mbreiṫ a ċruiḋ ⁊ ar marḃaḋ a ḋaoine; maḋ treiſi ḋáiḃ iniu iná ḋúinne, do génaḋ na cétna 'nar ttír-ne, uair imurro atáimne ſocraiḋe mór aniu, caiṫiġſm go cruaiḋ na n-aiġiḋ. Faṫ oile ar noḋ cóir ḋúin caṫuġaḋ cruaiḋ do ḋénoṁ, nar fionnat na Danair failet maille frinn mſtaċt ná mioḋlaeċuſ foirn, uair ra teigéṁaḋ, giḋ maille rinn atáḋ aniu, go mbeḋíſ 'nár n-aġaiḋ doriḋiſi. Faṫ oile, gur ro tugaḋ fir Muṁan i ttangamar fóiriḋin ár cruaſ forainn, uair iſ minic aſ naṁaiḋ iaḋ.

Ra agaill iartttain na Danair, ⁊ aſeaḋ ro ráiḋ riuſaiḋe: ḋéníḋſi calma aniu, uair aſ naṁuiḋ ḃunaiḋ ḋuiḃ na Loċlannaiġ, ⁊ ra ċuirſit caṫa eattruiḃ, ⁊ áir móra anallána. Aſ maiṫ ḋuiḃ ſinne maille rib aniu na n-aġaiḋ, ⁊ dna ní eile ann, ní fiu ḋuiḃ tréiṫe no laige do ṫuigſin ḋúinne foraiḃ. Ra freagratur uile eḋir Dhanaru ⁊ Ghaoiḋealu, ná fionnfaiṫe tréiṫe no mſtaċt forra. Ro eirgſḋur iarttain eirġe naoinḟir iſin uair ſin d'ionnſoiġiḋ na Loċlann. Na Loċlannaiġ immurro ó do concattur ſin, ní caṫ ro iomḋruiḋſioḋ do ṫaḃairt, aċt aſ teiṫſḋ fo na caillṫiḃ, ar ffágḃail a maiṫiuſa, do ronſat. Ra gaḃaiḋ na caillte dá gaċ leiṫ forra, ⁊ ra marḃaḋ a nḋeargár na Loċlann. Aċt ċſna conige ſo ní ra ḟuilngiottur na Loċlannaiġ do'n coiṁlíon

[1] *As he looked upon.*—Ag ſé og féġaḋ. In modern Irish this would be, aguſ é ag féaċain na ḃfearann b-faſ uime.

[2] *They were killed with great slaughter.*—Ro marḃaḋ a nḋearg-ár na Loċlann. The modern construction would be, Ro marḃaḋar ḋearg-ár na Loclannach, which is better.

[call], and he commanded the Danes and the Osraighi to proceed fully [assembled] to relieve the men of Munster, and this was accordingly done at this summons. Cearbhall afterwards came forward to attack the Lochlanns with a great host of Danes and Gaeidhils. When the Lochlanns saw Cearbhall with his host, or people, they were seized with great fear and dread. Cearbhall went to a high place, and he began to address his own people first, and he said, as he looked upon[v] the deserted lands around him: "Do ye not perceive," said he, "how the Lochlanns have desolated these lands, having carried off their cattle and killed their inhabitants? If they be more powerful this day than we, they will do the same in our territory. But as we are very numerous this day, let us fight bravely against them. Another reason for which it is right for us to fight bravely is, that the Danes, who are along with us, may not perceive cowardice or want of heroism in us, for it may happen that, though they are on our side this day, they may hereafter be against us. Another reason is, that the men of Munster, whom we have come to relieve, may understand our hardihood, for they too are often our enemies." He afterwards addressed the Danes, and what he had said to them was: "Exhibit your bravery this day, for the Lochlanns are your radical enemies, for ye fought battles, and slaughtered one another formerly. It is well for you to have us with you against them this day, and, moreover, it is not worth your while to let us observe dastardliness or cowardice among you." They all made answer, both Gaeidhil and Danes, that neither weakness nor cowardice should be observed in them. They afterwards rose out as one man at that time to attack the Lochlanns. However, when the Lochlanns observed this, they did not close to give battle, but fled to the woods, leaving their property behind. The woods were surrounded on every side upon the Lochlanns, and they were killed with great slaughter[x]. Up to this time the

líon ſo a n-Eiriinn uile. A cCruaċain i n-Eoganaċt tugaḋ an maiḋmſi.

Táinic Cſrḃall go mbuaiḋ ⁊ coſgur aṁlaiḋ ſin d'á ṫiġ. Ro hiodnaiceḋ horm iarttain co na ṁuinntir ó Cſrḃall go rí Tſmraċ. Rá ḟſr rí Tſṁraċ ḟáilte riſ, ⁊ tug onóir ṁór ḋó: Rá ċuaiḋ aſſin do ċum mara. Ra marḃaḋ iarttain an thorm ſin la Rodri, rí Ḃrſtan.

hoc anno quieuit Mac Giallain ar mbeiṫ xxx. bliaḋain i n-aíne.

Niall mac Gilláin iar mbeiṫ triocа bliaġain gan dig gan ḃiaḋ, décc A. D. 854.

Ꝑal. Aindli ſapienſ Tíre da glaſ moritur.

Cárṫaċ ab Tíre da glaſ, quieuit.

Ailgſnan maċ Donnġaile rí Caiſil, moritur. Aṁlaoiḃ mac rí Loċlann do ṫoiḋeaċt i n-Eiriinn, ⁊ ra giallſat gaill 'Eireann dó.

Ꝑal. Iſ in bliaḋain ſi, an dara bliaḋainn décc ḟlaṫa Maoilſechloinn do ronaḋ mórṙluaġ la Maoilſeaċloinn i n-Oſraiġiḃ ⁊ im Muṁain, ar na ráḋ d'ḟearaib Muṁon na tiḃridíſ braiġde ḋó, gonaḋ aire ſin ra ḟuagair Maoilſeaċloinn caṫ ḟorra; ⁊ ḟáṫ mor oile ag Maoilſeaċloinn .i. Cſrḃall mac Dun̄laing, ri Oſraige, duine ón gar bo dingḃála Eire, uile Do ḃeiṫ, ar ḟeaḃuſ a ḋealḃa ⁊ a eniġ ⁊ a ſngnaṁa, cíſa mórabliaḋ naiḋe do breiṫ ḋó .i. o na tuaṫoiḃ do Laiġniḃ ra ḃáttur aiġe. In luċt imurro ra ċuaiḋ do ṫoḃaċ

[7] *Cruachain Eoghanacht.*—This place is otherwise called *Cruachan Maighe Eamhna*, now Crohane, in the barony of Slievardagh, in the county of Tipperary. It is mentioned in the "Feilire Aenghuis" at 5th October, as in the territory of Eoghanacht-Chaisil.

[8] *Horm.*—"A. D. 855, Horm, chief of the Black Gentiles, was killed by Ruarai mac Merminn, King of Britain."—*Ann. Ult.* The true year was 856, so that the preceding events must have taken place in the years 854 and 855.

[9] *Mac Giallain.*—His death is entered

the Lochlanns had not suffered so great a loss in all Erin. At Cruachain in the Eoghanacht[y] this victory was gained.

Cearbhall thus returned to his house with victory and triumph. Horm and his people were afterwards escorted by Cearbhall to the King of Teamhair. The King of Teamhair welcomed him, and gave him great honour. He afterwards went to sea. This Horm[z] was afterwards killed by Roderic, King of the Britons.

In this year died Mac Giallain[a], after having fasted for thirty years.

Niall Mac Giallain died in the year 854, after having been thirty years without drink, without food.

[853.] Kal. Aindli, wise man of Tir-da-ghlas, died.

Carthach[b], Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died.

Ailgenan, son of Dunghal, King of Cashel, died.

[856.] Amhlaeibh, son of the King of Lochlann, came to Erin, and the Galls of Erin submitted to him.

[858.] Kal. In this year, the twelfth[c] of the reign of Maelsechlainn, Maelsechlainn marched with a great army into Osraighe and into Munster, the Munster-men having said that they would not give him hostages, wherefore Maelsechlainn proclaimed battle upon them; and Maelsechlainn had another great cause, which was this: Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, King of Osraighe, a person who was indeed worthy of possessing all Erin for the goodness of his countenance, hospitality,

in the Ann. F. M. at the year 854, and again at 858; Ann. Ult. 859. "Niall Mac Fiallain [Mac Giallain, F. M.] *qui passus est paralisi* 34 *annis, et qui versatus est visionibus frequentibus, tam falsis, quam veris, in Christo quievit.*" The double entry of his death here (and by the F. M. 854, 858), shows that these Annals were compiled from different sources.

[b] *Carthach.*—This and the following entry are given the by F. M. at 851, and are evidently out of place here.

[c] *The twelfth of the reign of Maelsechlainn.*—i. e. 858; Ann. Ult. 857.

ṫoḃaċ an ċíoſa ſin .i. maoiṙ Cſṙḃaill mic Dunlaiṅg, imċoſnaṁ móṙ do dénaṁ ḋóiḃ ag toḃaċ an ċíoſa, ⁊ taṙcoſſal móṙ do taḃ-aiṙt doiḃ ꝼoṙ Laiġniḃ. Laiġin do dola aṙ ſoin go geaṙánaċ d'ionnſoiġhiḋ Maoilſeaċloinn, ⁊ a indſin do Maoilſeaċloinn. Fſṙg móṙ do gaḃail Maoilſeaċloinn, ⁊ an tionol móṙſa do ḃṙeiṫ d'ionn-ſoiġhiḋ Cſṙbaill ⁊ ꝼeaṙ Muṁan battuṙ ag congnaṁ la Cſṙḃall.

Tangattuṙ iaṙſoin Maoilſeaċloinn cona ṙlóiġ go Gaḃṙán, ⁊ aſ ṙa bṙuinne Gaḃṙain ṙa ḃattuṙ na ſlóiġ oile. Géṙ bo líon-ṁaiṙe imuṙṙo do Maoilſeaċloinn, ní hſḋ ṙa ċuaiḋ na ccſnn aċt aſ conaiṙ oile ná ṙo ſaoileaḋ a ndola ṙa ċuattuṙ, go ṙángattuſ Cáṙn Luġaḋa, ⁊ ṙo baoi Maoilſeaċloinn aṙmṫa éidiġte annſain aṙ ċſnn ċáiċ. 'Od concadaṙ ꝼiṙ Muṁan ſin, ṙá ꝼagſat a longṗoṙt ⁊ ṙa ṙainnſit a ſluaġ aṙ ḋó, ⁊ táinig ṙí Muṁan .i. Maol-guala co maṙcſluaġaiḃ moṙaiḃ ime in n-aigiḋ Maoilſeacloinn. Cſṙḃall imuṙṙo ⁊ a Dhanaiṙ, doneoċ ṙa ṫaiṙiſ do ṁuintiṙ hoṙm ṙa taiṙiſ i ꝼꝼaṙaḋ Cſṙḃaill, aſſḋ ba longṗoṙt dóiḃ caill dṙiſioċ dlúṫ aimṙéiḋ, ⁊ ṙá ḃaoi tionol móṙ ann ſin um Cſṙḃall. Aſſḃ ṙá innisit na heolaiġ go ṙaḃa buaiḋṙeaḋ móṙ annſin ꝼoṙ Cſṙḃall aṙ n-imiṙt dṙiaġeaċta do Thaiṙcealtaċ mac na Ceaṙta ꝼaiṙ, go mbaḋ luġaide no ḋigſid do cum an ċaṫa, go neṙbeaṙt Cſṙḃall aſ codlaḋ do ġénaḋ ann ſin, ⁊ ní do ċum an ċaṫa do ṙaġaḋ. In caṫ tṙa i ṙaḃa ṙí Muṁan tugſat maiḋṁ aṙ túſ aṙ muinntiṙ Maoilſeaċloinn. Tangadaṙ dna a ċoiſiġeḋa ḋa ꝼóiṙiṫinſiḋe .i. Maoilſeacloinn co na ṁuinntiṙ, go ttugaḋ maiḋm ꝼoṙ ꝼeaṙaiḃ Muṁan ⁊ ṙá cuiṙeaḋ an deaṙg áṙ. Ro maṙḃaid ſoċaiḋe do ṙaoṙċlannoiḃ

[d] *Gabhran.*—Now Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny.

[e] *Carn Laghdhach.*—i. e. Lughaidh's carn. This place is somewhere near Gowran, but its exact situation or modern name has not been yet determined.

[f] *Fircheartach mac na Cearta.*—A famous necromancer often referred to in old Irish romances. He is sometimes called Mac Aenchearda. He seems to have been

lity, and valour, levied great yearly rents from the territories in Leinster, which he possessed; but the people who went to levy the rent, i. e. the stewards of Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, used great violence in levying the rent, and offered great insult to the Leinster-men. The Leinster-men consequently went querulously to Maelsechlainn and told it to him. Maelsechlainn was seized with great anger and led this great muster against Cearbhall and the men of Munster who were aiding him. Maelsechlainn, after this, proceeded with his host to Gabhrán[d], at the confines of which the other hosts were. However, though Maelsechlainn had more numerous forces, he did not go against them, but proceeded by another road where he did not think they would go, until he reached Carn Lughdhach[e], and here Maelsechlainn was armed and accoutred to meet all. When the men of Munster perceived this, they left their camp, and divided their host into two parts, and the King of Munster, Maelguala, came with large squadrons of horse to oppose Maelsechlainn; but Cearbhall and his Danes (such of the people of Horm as remained with him), encamped in a briery, thick entangled wood, and there was a great muster there about Cearbhall. And the learned relate that there was a great trouble on Cearbhall here, Tairchealtach Mac na Cearta[f] having exercised magic upon him, so that he was less inclined to go to battle, and so that Cearbhall said that he would retire to rest and not go to battle! Now, the battalion in which the King of Munster was [the commander] at first defeated the people of Maelsechlainn, but foot soldiers came to their relief (i. e. to the relief of Maelsechlainn and his people), so that the men of Munster were [in their turn] defeated and cut off with dreadful slaughter. Many nobles were killed

the presiding spirit of Carn Lughdhach, where this battle was fought, but the modern name or situation of the place still remains to be determined.

ꝑaoṡclannoiḃ annṡin. Indiṡiṫ eolaiġ conaḋ hí numiṡ an ṫṡlóiġ aṡ a ḋṫuġaḋ an maiḋm xx. milium.

Aṡ coṁaiṡle do ṡinne Cṡṡḃall, maṡ ṡa ċuala ṡin, braiġḋe do ṫaḃaiṡṫ do Maoilṡeaċlainn, ⁊ gan a ṫíṡ do loṫ, ⁊ ṡo ġaḃ Maoilṡeaċlainn braiġḋe uaḋ, uaiṡ land ingṡn Ḋunlaing, deṡbṡiuṡ Chṡṡḃaill, bṡn Maoilṡeaċlainn.

Ra ċuaiḋ Maoilṡeaċlainn don Muṁain, go ṡaḃa ṡe ṡé míṡ oġ ionnṡaḋ Muṁan ann Eimliġ, go ṫṫuġ braiġḋe Muṁan ó Comuṡ ṫṡí n-uiṡġe go hinnṡi Ṫaṡḃna iaṡ n-Eiṡinn. Caṫ Caiṡn Luġḋaċ ṡain. Iṡ in caṫ ṡoin ṡo maṡḃaḋ Maolcṡóin mac Muiṡṡḋaiġ leiṫṡiġ na nDéiṡi.

Ġen go ṫṫíoṡaḋ Maoilṡeaċlainn an ṫuṡuṡ ṡo do ġaḃáil ṡiġe Muṁan do ṡéin, ṡo bo ṫuiḋeaċṫa do maṡḃaḋ an ṡo ṁaṡḃaḋ do Ġhallġaoiḋealaiḃ ann, uaiṡ daoine iaṡ ṫṫṡéġaḋ a mbaiṡṫe iaḋṡaiḋe, ⁊ aḋbeṡṫaiṡ Noṡmannaiġ ṡṡiu, uaiṡ béṡ Noṡmannaċ aca, ⁊ a n-alṫṡum ṡoṡṡa, ⁊ ġéṡ bo olc na Noṡmannaiġ bunaiḋ do na hṡġlaiṡiḃ bá mṡa go móṡ iaḋṡaiḋe .i. an luċṫ ṡa, ġaċ coṡaiṡ ṡo 'Eiṡinn a mbíḋíṡ.

Ṡoġmuṡ ġoṡṫaċ iṡ in mbliaḋain ṡi.

Inṡiuḋ Laiġṡn uile la Ceṡḃall mac Ḋunlaing, ⁊ níoṡ ṡṡeṡṡḋe braiġḋe uaḋ a laiṁ Maoilṡeaċlainn, ġuṡ ġaḃ Cṡṡḃall mac Ḋunlaing braiġḋe Laiġṡn um Coṡṡmac mac Ḋunlaing, ⁊ im Suiṫṡman mac

[g] *Lann.*—The meaning is, that this connexion rendered Maelsechlainn more placable, or that Lann had employed her intercession with her husband.

[h] *Imleach.*—Now Emly, in the county Tipperary.

[i] *Cumar-na-tri-n-uisce.*—i.e. the meeting of the Three Waters, near Waterford.

[k] *Inis Tarbhna.*—Now the Bull, a small island in the barony of Beare, and county of Cork.

[l] *Gall-Gaidhil.*—The published Annals give us no idea of this class of Iberno-Norwegian or Norwegian-Irish heathens who infested Ireland at this period. O'Flaherty thought that the name was confined

killed there. The learned relate that the number of the army which was there routed was twenty thousand.

When Cearbhall heard of this [defeat], the resolution he adopted was to give hostages to Maelsechlainn, to prevent him from destroying his country; and Maelsechlainn accepted of hostages from him, for Lann[g], daughter of Dunlang and sister of Cearbhall, was the wife of Maelsechlainn.

Maelsechlann then proceeded into Munster, and remained for the space of a month at Imleach[h], plundering Munster, and he obtained the hostages of Munster from Cumar-na-tri-nu-isce[i] to Inis Tarbhna[k], in the west of Erin. This was the battle of Carn Lughdhach. In this battle was slain Maelcron, son of Muireadhach, half King of the Deisi.

Though Maelsechlainn had not come on this expedition to take the kingdom of Munster for himself, he ought to have come to kill all the Gall-Gaidhil[l] who were killed there, for they were a people who had renounced their baptism, and they were usually called Northmen, for they had the customs of the Northmen, and had been fostered by them, and though the original Northmen were bad to the churches, these were by far worse, in whatever part of Erin they used to be.

There was a dearth in the autumn of this year.

[858.] All Leinster[m] was plundered by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and his hostages in the hands of Maelsechlainn did not render him the better subject, so that Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, took the hostages of Leinster, together with Cormac[n], son of Dunlang, and Suitheman,

to the inhabitants of the western islands of Scotland, and it is very certain that the mixed race of these islands were so called. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 1154, p. 1113; where they speak of the Gal-Gaidhil of Aran, of Cantire, of the Isle of Man, and of the coasts of Scotland (Alban).

[m] *All Leinster.*—Ann. F. M. 856.

[n] *Cormac.*—The F. M. 856, call him Coirpre, son of Dunlang.

mac Artúir. Maidm re Cſrḃall mac Dunlaing, ⁊ re Niar fo Ghallġaoiḋealaiḃ i n-Araḋaiḃ tíre.

Kal. Anno Domini, dccclu. Maolguala, ri Caisil do ġaḃáil do Normannoiḃ, ⁊ a écc allaiṁ acca.

Sluaġ mór la Cſrḃall maċ Dunlaing ⁊ sluaġ Loċlañ laiſ i Miḋe ⁊ ní ra deiġ . . . . . a braiġde báttur ag Maoilseaċlainn, go raḃa na trí míosaiḃ ag innraḋ fſrainn Maoilseaċlainn ⁊ ní ro an gur ro ḟolṁuiġ an tír uile 'ma maiṫiuſ. Iſ soċaiḋe tra d'fſraiḃ dána Eireann do ronſat duana molta do Cſrḃall, ⁊ taitmſd gaċ coſgur rug inntiḃ; ⁊ aſ mó do rine Aongaſ an t-áirdſġnaiḋ, comarba Molua.

Uċ tra an ní ad bſram go minic: Aſ truaġ do na h-Eirſnnċaiḃ an mí-ḃéſ dóiḃ taċur ſturra féin, ⁊ naċ anaoineaċt uile éirġit a ccſnn na Loċlann. Ra eirġe dna Aoḋ mac Néill, ar na aſlaċ do rí Ciannaċta fair eirġe i ccſnn Maoilseaclainn, uair Maoilseaċlainn ra báiḋ dearḃraṫair ríġ Ciannaċta, .i. Cionaod ut praeſcripſimuſ.

Riġḋáil maiṫe Éireann og Ráṫ Aoḋa um Maoilseaċlainn, rí Eireann, ⁊ um ḟſṫgna coṁarba Pádraicc, ⁊ um Suairlioċ, comarba

[e] *Aradh Tire.*—Now the barony of Arra, or Duharra, in the county of Tipperary, Ann. F. M. 857.

[p] *Anno Domini*, 855.—This date is incorrect, and the scribe writes in the margin: Aſ aṁlaiḋ an nuimirſi Annorum Domini ⁊ ceiṫri bliaḋna do dénam don aoin bliaḋain rſṁuinn, in ro innarb Forannán ab cubaiḋ Ardmacha. "The way that this number Annorum Domini [happened to come here] is, that four years are made of the one year [recte, one year is made of four years] before us, viz. that in which Forannan, legitimate abbot of Ard Macha, was expelled." This remark seems to be out of its proper place, for Forannan was carried off in the year 843.

[q] *Maelguala, King of Cashel.*—Ann. F. M. 857; Ult. 858. The Four Masters tell us that this year coincided with the thirteenth of Maelsechlainn, which would make the true date 859, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology, *Ogyg.*, p. 434.

[r] *In Meath.*—Ann. Ult. 858 (= 859).

Suitheman, son of Arthur. A victory was gained by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and by Niar over the Gall-Gaidhil in Aradh Tire[o].

[859.] Kal. Anno Domini, 855[p]. Maelguala, King of Cashel[q], was taken prisoner by the Northmen, and he died in their hands.

A great hosting [of his own people, and] a hosting of Lochlanns by Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, into Meath[r], his hostages[s] . . . . . who were in the hands of Maelsechlainn not preventing him, and he continued for three months to plunder the land of Maelsechlainn, and he did not desist until he had stripped all the territory of its property. Many of the literati of Erin composed laudatory poems for Cearbhall, in which they commemorated every victory which he gained, and Aenghus, the high wise man, successor of Molua[t], did so most [of all].

Alas! for the fact which I shall often mention: It is pitiful for the Irish to continue the evil habit of fighting among themselves, and that they do not rise together against the Lochlanns! Aedh, son of Niall[u], at the solicitation of the King of Cianachta[x], rose up against Maelsechlainn, for it was Maelsechlainn that had drowned the brother of the King of Cianachta, as we have written before.

[858 or 859.] A royal meeting of the chieftains of Erin at Ráth-Aedha[y] with Maelsechlainn, King of Erin, Fethghna, Comharba of Patrick,

[s] *His hostages.*—In the margin of the MS. is this note: ᴅeeꝛᴛ beʒán, "a small portion is wanting."

[t] *Successor of Molua.*—i. e. Abbot of Clonfertmulloe, at the foot of Slieve Bloom, in Upper Ossory. It is highly probable that these Annals, so laudatory of the kings of Ossory, were preserved in this monastery, and drawn from the poems here referred to.

[u] *Aedh, son of Niall.*—i. e. Aedh Finnliath, who succeeded Maelsechlainn, or Malachy I. in the throne of Ireland. Ann. Ult. 858; F. M. 859.

[x] *King of Cianachta.*—i. e. Flann, son of Conang, the nephew of Aedh Finnliath, whose brother Cinaedh had been taken in 851, and drowned in the Nanny Water. See note [s], p. 118, *supra.*

[y] *Ráth-Aedha.*—Now Rahugh, in the

arba Finniain do dſnam ſíoda ⁊ caon comraic na h-Eireann uile, gonad iſ in dáilſin tug Cſrball mac Dunlaing a oigréiſ do Maoilſeaclainn do réir comarba Phadraicc, ar mbeit do Cſrball roimiſin i n-Irarus ⁊ mac ri Loclann maille fris ra cſtracait aídce og milleaḋ ḟſrainn Mailſeaclainn.

Aoḋ Finnliat mac Néill do innraḋ Míḋe, ⁊ Flann mac Conaing rí Ciannacta maille fris, ⁊ iſ eiſiḋe ra aſ laig ar Aoḋ an tinnriuḋ ḋénam. Fát oile dno, uair ra inrſtur Maoilſeaclainn fearann Aoḋa re trí bliaḋnaiḃ diaiḋ indiaiḋ. Mac ingeine dno Neill an Flann. Do róna dna Aoḋ ar an fFlann an cogaḋſa, uair ní raḃa a ḟioſ aca an ní ra ḃaoí ḋe; ⁊ ar eagla na coimeirge ſin do rigne Maoilſeaclainn ſíḋ re Cſrḃall, amail a duḃramar romainn.

Orgoin Loca Cſnd iar naigreaḋ romṁor i ttorcair cxxx. do ḋaoiniḃ.

Kal. Sioc doḟolochta go n-imṫíġṫea Loca 'Eireann edir coiſ ⁊ eac.

Derṫac Luſca do loſccaḋ do Loclannaiḃ.

Suiḃne mac Roiclig, ab Liſſ moir, quieuit.

Cormac Laiṫraig Briuin moritur.

Sodomna Epſcop Sláine do marḃaḋ do loclannaiḃ.

Caṫaſac ab Ardamacha, moritur.

Luct dá coḃlac do Normannaiḃ do toiḋeact i ffearann Cherbaill

barony of Moycashel, county of Westmeath. Ann. F. M. 857; Ann. Ult. 858 (= 859). This entry is out of place here.

[a] *Comharba of Finian.*—i. e. Abbot of Clonard.

[a] *Loch Cend.*—Now probably Lough Kineel, near Abbeylara, county of Longford. This entry is in the Ann. F. M. at 853.

[b] *Frost.*—This frost, and the other entries down to Cathasach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, are given in the Ann. F. M. at A. D. 854, and the Ann. Ult. at 855, the true year being 856. They are clearly out

trick, and Suairlech, comharba of Finian[a], to establish peace and tranquillity throughout all Erin; and it was at this meeting that Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, gave Maelsechlainn his full demand, according to the decision of the Comharba of Patrick, Cearbhall having been for forty nights previously, accompanied by the son of the King of Lochlann, destroying the land of Maelsechlainn.

Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall, accompanied by Flann, son of Conang, King of Cianachta, plundered Meath. And it was Flann that had solicited Aedh to commit this devastation. There was also another cause, for Maelsechlainn had plundered the land of Aedh three years successively. Flann was the son of Niall's daughter. Now, Niall and Flann entered into this war, not knowing what might result from it, and from fear of this confederacy Maelsechlainn made peace with Cearbhall, as we have said before.

The plundering of Loch Cend[a] after a very great frost, where one hundred and thirty persons were killed.

[856.] Kal. An intense frost[b], so that the lakes of Erin were traversed both by foot and horse.

The oratory of Lusca[c] was burned by the Lochlanns.

Suibhne, son of[d] Roichlech, Abbot of Lis-mor, died.

Cormac, of Lathrach Briuin[e], died.

Sodhomna, Bishop of Slaine[f], was killed by the Lochlanns.

Cathasach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

[860.] Two fleets of Northmen[g] came into the land of Cearbhall, son

of place here.

[c] *Lusca.*—Now Lusk, in the county of Dublin.

[d] *Son of.*—Grandson of Roichlech.—F. M. 854. "Nepos Roichlich."—Ult. 855.

[e] *Lathrach Briuin.*—Now Laraghbrien, near Maynooth, in the county of Dublin.

[f] *Slaine.*—i. e. Slane, in the county of Meath.

[g] *Two fleets of Northmen.*—The arrival of these fleets is not noticed in any of the published Annals. They must have put

baill mic Dunlaing dá innpaḋ. Anuair tangur dá inniṡin do Cṡṗball ar ann ro ḃaoi Cṡṗball ḟoṗ mṡṡca. Ra báttur dáġḋaoṡne Oṗṗaiġe ga ṗáḋa riṗ go haloinn ⁊ go ṡocṗaiḋ ga nṡṫaḋ: Ní háḋḃaṗ mṡṡga do ḃeiṫ ḟoṗ ḋuine i n-Oṗṗaiġiḃ do niaḋ na Loċlonnoiġ anoṗa .i. an tír uile do lot. Aċt ċṡna go ro coiméda Dia ṫura, ⁊ go ṡuga buaiḋ ⁊ coṗgaṗ doṫ naiṁḋiḃ aṁoil ṡugaiṗ go minic, ⁊ aṁail béṗa ḃeoṗ. Léig aṗ tra do ṁṡṡga, uaiṗ náṁa an ṁeaṗga do ṡnganṁ. O do ċuala Cṡṗball ṗa ċuaiḋ a ṁṡṡga uaiḋ, ⁊ ṗa ġaḃ a aṗma. Tḃinig imuṗṗo triaṗ na hoṡḋċe an tan ṡin. Aṗ aṁlaiḋ táinig Cṡṗball immaċ aṗ a ġṗianán ⁊ ṗioġċainnel ṁóṗ peiṁe ⁊ ṗaḃoí ṡoilṡi na cainḋleṗin go ḟada aṗ gaċ leiṫ. Ra ġaḃ uaṁan móṗ na Loċlannaiġ ⁊ ṗa ṫeiċṡiot ḟo na ṡléiḃtiḃ ḟaigṡiḃ ḋóiḃ ⁊ ḟo na cailltiḃ. An luċt imuṗṗo ṗa ṫaiṗiṗ ṗa hṡnganṁ ḋíoḃ ṗa maṗḃaḋ uile. O ṫáinig maiḋin ammucha aṗ na ṁáṗaċ, ṗa ċuaiḋ Cṡṗball go no ġocṗaiḋe na ccṡnn uile, ⁊ ni ṗa ġaḃ uaṫa, aṗ maṗḃaḋ a ndeaṗgáiṗ, go ṗa cuiṗiṫ ammaḋmuim, ⁊ go ro ṡgaoiliṫ iaḋ ḟoṗ gaċ leiṫ.

Ra immiṗ Cṡṗball ḟéin go cṗuaiḋ iṗin ammuṗ ṡain, ⁊ táinig riṗ go móṗ a méḋ att iḃ an aíḋċe peiṁe, ⁊ ṗa ṡgé go móṗ ⁊ tug ṡonaiṗte moṗ doṗum ṡain. Ra gṗeiṗṡ go móṗ a ṁuinntiṗ go diocṗa ḟoṗ na Loċlannaiḃ, ⁊ aṗ moó na leiṫ an tṗlóiġ ṗa maṗḃaḋ ann, ⁊ na teaṗna ann ṗa ṫeiċṡiṫ aṗ ammuṗ a longa.

Og aċaḋ mic Earclaiġe tugaḋ an maiḋm ṡin. Ro impa Cṡṗball iaṗttain go mbuaiḋ ⁊ go neaḋáil móiṗ.

Iṡin aimṡiṗ ṡin tainic Hona ⁊ Tomṡiṗ Toṗṗa dá ṫoiṡeac ṡoiċinelaċ

into Waterford harbour, and passed up the Barrow to plunder Ossory.

[b] *Achadh mic Earclaidhe.*—This is probably the celebrated place now called Agha, *alias* St. John's, near the city of Kilkenny. The victory gained at this place by Cearbhall over the Danes of Waterford is entered in the Ann. F. M. at the year 858, but 860 was the true year.

Hona and Tomrir Torra.—There is

son of Dunlang, to plunder it. When messengers came to announce it to Cearbhall, he was intoxicated. The good men of Osraighe said to him gently and kindly, to encourage him: "What the Lochlanns do in Osraighe now is no cause for a person to get drunk, i. e. to destroy the whole country; but may God protect thee, and mayest thou gain victory and triumph over thy enemies, as thou hast often gained, and as thou shalt hereafter. Give up, however, thy drunkenness, for drunkenness is the enemy of valour." When Cearbhall heard this, his drunkenness went off him, and he took his arms. The third part of the night had passed over at this time. Cearbhall came out of his royal chamber with a large, royal candle [carried] before him, the light of which candle shone far on every side. The Lochlanns were seized with great dread, and they fled to the nearest mountains and woods; but such of them as remained through valour were all killed. When the next morning came, Cearbhall set out early in pursuit of them all with his forces, and having dreadfully slaughtered them, he did not leave them until he put them to flight, and until they had dispersed in every direction.

Cearbhall himself acted with great hardihood in this battle, but what he had drunk the night before came much against him; [however], he vomited much, which gave him great relief. He greatly and vehemently incited his people against the Lochlanns, of whom more than one-half their host was killed in the action, and such as escaped fled to their ships.

At Achadh mic Earclaidhe[h] this victory was gained. Cearbhall returned with victory and great booty.

At this time came Hona and Tomrir Torra[i], two noble chiefs (and

no account of the arrival of these chieftains, or of their battles with the Irish, in the published Annals. Their career appears to have been very brief.

ſoiċinelaċ (⁊ Dṙuí an tħona), ⁊ ꝼiṙ ḃeoḋa cṙuaiḋe ʒo mblaiṫ moiṙ iaḋ eittiṙ amuinntiṙ ꝼéin lan ſaoṙclanna ḋna iaḋ ḋeṙċiniuḋ Loclann. Tanʒattuṙ tṙa an ḋiaſ ſin ʒona ſoċṙaiḋe ʒo luimneaċ, ⁊ ó luimneaċ ʒo Poṙt láiṙʒe. Aċt ċſna aſ mó ṙa taiṙiſniġſit ina mbṙíoġaiḃ ꝼéin iná 'na ſoċṙaiḋe. Ra ṫionóilſit Eoġanact ⁊ Aṙaiḋ cliaċ ḋóiḃ, ⁊ ṙa ċuiṙſit cenṅ i ʒcenn, ⁊ ṙa cuiṙeaḋ tṙſſ cṙuaiḋ ſttuṙṙa, ʒo ṙa cuiṙit na loċlannaiġ i mbaile bſʒ, ⁊ cloċḋaingſn ime. Ra ċuaiḋ ḋṅa aṅ ḋṙaoi .i. hona ⁊ ꝼeaṙ ba ſine ḋíoḃ aṙ an ċaiſiol 'ſa ḃél oſlaiʒṫe, oʒ ataċ a ḋee, ⁊ oʒ ḋénaṁ a ḋṙaoiġſċta, ⁊ ʒa ſṙail aṙ aṁuinntiṙ aḋṙaḋ na nḋee. Tainiʒ ꝼeaṙ ḋꝼeaṙaiḃ Muṁan cuiʒe ʒo ttuʒ buille ḋo ċloiċ móiṙ ḋaṙ ſin a ṁant ḋó, ʒo ttuʒ a ꝼiacla uile aſſ a ċſnn. Ra impa iaṙ ſiṅ a aiʒiḋ aṙ a ṁuinntiṙ ꝼén, ⁊ aſſeḋ ṙo ṙáiḋ aʒ cuṙ aꝼola tſſſaiḋe ḋaṙ a ḃél amaċ: ḃam maṙḃſa ḋe ſo aṙ ſé, ⁊ ṙa ṫuit aṙ aiſ, ⁊ ṙa ċuaiḋ a anam aſſ. Ra ʒaḃaḋ ḋóib iaṙttain ḋo ċloċaiḃ ʒona ṙa ꝼéḋſat a ꝼulanʒ, aċt ꝼaʒḃaiḋ a n-ionaḋ ſin, ⁊ tiaġaiḋ ꝼoṙ ſſiſʒſṅn ba ṅſſſa, ⁊ maṙḃtuṙ annſaiḋe antaoiſeċ oile, ʒo maṙbat amlaiḋ ſin an ḋa ṫaoiſeaċ .i. hona Luimniġ, ⁊ Tomṙiṙ Toṙṙa. Ní teaṙna ḋna ḋa maiṫiḃ aċt ḋiaſ namá, ⁊ uaiṫeaḋ beʒ leo, ⁊ ṙuʒſat ꝼiṙ Muṁan buaiḋ ⁊ coſʒuṙ aṁlaiḋ ſin.

Iſ in bliaḋain ſi ḋo ṙonaḋ móṙ ſluaġ la Maoilſeaċlainṅ, ṙiġ 'Eiṙeann, ⁊ Ceaṙḃall mac Dunlaiṅʒ laiſ ʒo Maġ maċa. Ra ġaḃſat longṗoṙt anṅ ſin. ḃa ſʒail imuṙṙo la Maoilſeaċlainn ammuſ longṗoiṙt ḋo ṫabaiṙt ḋo Aoḋ mac Néill ꝼaiṙ; ciaḋ álainn an

[k] *Luimnech.*—i. e. Limerick. The word is here used to denote, not the city, but the Lower Shannon, from the city of Limerick to the sea.

[l] *Port-Lairge.*—This is the present Irish name of the city of Waterford, but the name is hardly so old as the time here referred to, as Lairge, the chieftain from whom the name was derived, flourished in 951. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 858, note [p].

[m] *Eoghanacht.*—i. e. Eoghanacht Chaisil.

(and Hona was a Druid); and these were hardy men of great fame among their own people, and fully noble, of the best race of the Lochlanns. These two came with their forces to Luimnech[k] and from Luimnech to Port-Lairge[l]; but, however, they prevailed more by their own vigour than by their forces. The people of Eoghanacht[m] and Ara Cliach[n] assembled against them, and they met face to face, and a hard battle was fought between them, in which the Lochlanns were driven to a small place surrounded by a stone wall. The Druid, i. e. Hona, the elder of them, went up on the wall, and his mouth opened, praying to his gods and exercising his magic, and ordering his people to worship the gods. One of the men of Munster came towards him and gave him a blow of a large stone on the mouth, and knocked all the teeth out of his head. He afterwards turned his face on his own people, and said, as he was pouring the warm blood out of his mouth: "I shall die of this," said he, and he fell back, and his soul went out of him. They were afterwards so plied with stones that they were not able to bear them, and they quitted that place, and repaired to a neighbouring morass, and here the other chieftain was killed; and thus were the two chieftains killed, i. e. Hona, of Luimnech, and Tomrir Torra. Of their chief men, only two escaped with a few forces; and thus the men of Munster gained victory and triumph.

[860.] In this year a great hosting[o] was made by Maelsechlainn, King of Erin, accompanied by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, to Magh-Macha[p]. They encamped there. Maelsechlainn was afraid that his camp should be surprised by Aedh, son of Niall, though fair was the answer

These were seated in the great plain of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

[n] *Ara Cliach.*—A territory in the east of the county of Limerick.

[o] *A great hosting.*—Ann. F. M. 858; Ann. Ult. 859 (= 860).

[p] *Magh-Macha.*—Now the Moy, near the city of Armagh.

an fheagra fíodha tug Aodh fair tréf an duine naomh .i. Feidhna, comarba Padraicc. Aireadh do rígh Maoilseachlainn Laighin ⁊ fir Muman ⁊ Connacht ⁊ Ulaidh, ⁊ fir Bhreagh do thabairt a tteimhchioll a publa, ⁊ a n-airm nocha 'na lámhaibh; an ríghfhéin .i. Maoilseachlainn, ro bhaoi go faittsíghe fuirechair gan chodlad ar sgla Aodha, gé do rad luighe a fhriadhnairi comarba Padraic; gidhead táinic Aodh go na shluaghaibh do thabairt ammus Longphuirt ar Maoilseachlainn, ⁊ ní mar sa shaoilsit sa fhuarattus, uair do bhattus a n-airm uile a láimhibh sluaigh Maoilseachlainn, agus sa eirghisit a naoineacht fan luicht táinic dá n-ionnsoighidh go do cuirsit amaidhm iar ar marbhadh a ndearghár. Ra ghabh dha dhárach fairsinn oile díobh, ⁊ aireadh tanghattus d'ionnsoighidh puible Maoilseachlainn, an dar leo nab iad amuinntir féin; sa bhattus am go do marbhait uile iartthain; ⁊ ar an éithioch do radhrat do rígh Dia sin. Ra impu Maoilseachlainn d'á éigh a haithle an chorghuis sain. Ra bhaoi dha Amhlaibh i ffarradh Aodh 'sin maidhm-sa.

Oenach Raighne do dhénamh la Cisbhall mac Dunlaing.

Ar la Cisbhall mac Dunlaing for muinntir Rodhuilbh i Sleibh Mairge, ⁊ a marbhadh uile acht fír uathadh téarna díobh i ccaillthibh: cisch Leithghlinne, ⁊ dha a bhraid sa boí aca ar marbhadh dhéime móir do muinntir Leithghlinne dóibh.

Fal. Matodhan mac Murchadhaigh, rí Ulaidh, in clericatu obiit.

Maonghal ab Fobhair moritur.

Triar

[q] *Amhlaibh was along with Aedh.*—This is not stated in the published Annals.

[r] *Raighne.*—This was the ancient name of the chief seat of the Kings of Ossory, situated in the barony of Kells, county of Kilkenny. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 859, p. 494.

[s] *Sliabh-Mairge.*—Now Slievemarague, a barony in the south-east of the Queen's County. There is no mention made of this Rodolph in the published Annals.

[t] *Leithglinn.*—Now Old Leighlin, in the county of Carlow. This entry is not in the published Annals.

answer of peace which Aedh had given him through the holy man, Fethghna, successor of Patrick. What Maelsechlainn did was to place the men of Leinster and Munster, and Connaught and of Uladh and Breagh around his tent, with their weapons naked in their hands. The king himself, i. e. Maelsechlainn, remained vigilantly and warily without sleep from fear of Aedh, though he [Aedh] had taken an oath [of fealty to him] before the successor of Patrick. Notwithstanding, Aedh came with his forces to attack the camp of Maelsechlainn, but they did not find it as they expected, for the forces of Maelsechlainn all had their arms in their hands, and they rose out together against the party who came to attack them, and put them to flight after having cut off many of them with great havoc. One party of them, however, were seized with a panic, and came to the tent of Maelsechlainn, thinking it was that of their own people, and remained there until they were all killed. And God did this in consequence of the falsehood which they had told. Maelsechlainn returned to his house after this triumph. Amhlaibh was along with Aedh[q] in this discomfiture.

The fair of Raighne[r] was celebrated by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang.

A slaughter was made by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, of the people of Rodolph, at Sliabh-Mairge[s], and he slew them all except very few who escaped to the woods. They had plundered Leithglinn[t], and had [obtained] its spoils after having killed a large number of the people of Leithghlinn.

[857.] Kal. Matudan[u], son of Muiredhach, King of Uladh, died *in clericatu.*

Maenghal, Abbot of Fobhar, died.

Three

[u] *Matudan.*—The obits of this prince, and of the Abbot Maenghal, as also the death of the three men killed by lightning, are dated by the Annals of Ulster 856, which ought to be 857. They are therefore out of place here.

Tpiap do lopgad do ṫenid paiġnén a tTailten.

Kal. Cionaod mac Ailpin rex Pictorum, moritur : conad do ro raidead an rann :—

Nad maip Cionaod go líon pgop,
Fo ḋſra gol in gaċ taiġ
Aon rí a loġa fo niṁ,
Go bruinne Romha ní b́fail.

Cumsud Epscop ⁊ pprincepp Cluana Iopaird quieuit.

Tiopraide Banb́an ab tíre daġlas quieuit.

Maoltuile ab Imlſċa Iob́air moritur.

Adulphri Saxon Moritur. Ceallaċ mac Guaire ri Laiġſn Deasgabair, moritur. Cſrnaċ mac Cionaḋa, ri Ua mbairċe tire moritur.

Aod mac Néill ⁊ a cliaṁain .i. Amlaib́ (ingſn Aoḋa ro b́aoi aġ Aṁlaoib́) go sloġaib́ móra Gaoiḋiol ⁊ Loċlann leo go maġ miḋe, ⁊ a ionnrad leo, ⁊ raorċlanna iomda do ṁarb́ad leo.

Maoilseaċloinn mac Maolruanaid, riġ Eireann, í prío Callañ December deḟunctus est, unde quidam cecinit :

As iomda mairg in gaċ du,
As sgel mor la Gaoiḋelu,
Do róṙtad ḟíon ḟlann fo glſnn,
Do rodba aoinri 'Eirſnn.

Aod mac Néill, deargnáṁa Maoilseaċloinn do ġab́ail riġe n-'Eireann tar éis Maoilseaclainn. Craib́ḋeaċ soiċinealaċ aigneaḋ

[1] *Cinaedh Mac Ailpin.*—Ann. Ult. 857 (= 858). Ogyg., p. 481.

[2] *Cumsadh.*—"Cumsuth, Episcopus et anchorita *princeps* Cluana Irairdd *in pace pausavit.* Cinaedh Mac Ailpin, *rex Pictorum.* Adulf *rex Saxan mortui sunt.* Tipraiti Ban, abbas Tire-da-glas."—*Ann. Ult.* 857 (= 858).

[3] *Ceallach, son of Guaire.*—Ann. F. M. at 856; but the true year is 858.

Three persons were burned by lightning at Tailten.

[858.] Kal. Cinaedh Mac Ailpin[x], King of the Picts, died, on whom this verse was composed :—

That Cinaedh with the number of studs liveth not,
Is the cause of weeping in every house.
Any one king under heaven of his worth
To the borders of Rome there is not.

Cumsadh[y], Bishop and Chief of Cluain Iraird, died.

Tipraide Banbhan, Abbot of Tir-daghlas, died.

Maeltuile, Abbot of Imleach Iobhair, died.

Adolph, King of the Saxons, died. Ceallach, son of Guaire[z], King of South Leinster, died. Cearnach, son of Cinaedh, King of Ui-Bairche-tire, died.

[862.] Aedh[a], son of Niall, and his son-in-law, i. e. Amhlaeibh (the daughter of Aedh was wife to Amhlaeibh), set out with great forces of Gaeidhil and Lochlanns to the plain of Meath, and they plundered it and slew many noble persons.

[863.] Maelsechlainn[b], son of Maelruanaidh, King of Erin, died on the day before the Calends of December, of which a certain poet sung :—

There is many a moan in every place,
It is a great cause of grief with the Gaeidhil,
Red wine has been spilled into the valley,
The sole king of Erin died.

[863.] Aedh, son of Niall, the mortal enemy of Maelsechlainn, assumed

[a] *Aedh, son of Niall.*—F. M. at 860; true year 862.

[b] *Maelsechlainn.*—The Ann. Ult. 861, and F. M. 860, tell us that he died on *Tuesday*, 30th Nov., and this enables us to correct the chronology of these Annals, for the 30th November fell on Tuesday in 863. O'Flaherty, Ogyg., p. 434.

neaḃ Aoḋa: ſéc mbliaḋna déce do i ríġe go ríoḋaṁail, cia ro ġeḃſo imniſ minic.

Ailill banbain, ab ḃiorar

Aongar Cluana Ferta Molua, ſapienſ, moritur.

Maoloḋar hUa Tindrid ſaoi léiġiſ Eirenn moritur.

Muirġius, angcoirce Ardmacha, quieuit.

Dálaċ ab Cluana mic Noís quieuit.

Gormlaiṫ, inġen Donchaḋa, rioġan tſmṁraċ, in poenitentia obiit.

Fionán Cluana caoin, epſcop ⁊ angcoire quieuit.

Finnċeallaċ ab Fearna moritur.

Séġonan mac Conaing, ri Cairrġe ḃraċaiḋe moritur. Flannagán mac Colmáin moritur. Guin Aoḋa mic Duibdaḃairenn, rí hUa Fiḋġente, Cennfaolaḋ i ríġe Muṁan.

Domnall mac Ailpin rex pictorum moritur.

Kal. Drigáir do taḃairt do Chrirball mac Dunlaing, ⁊ do Cinnéde mac Gaíṫine .i. mac deirḃreaṫar Cirḃaill for longur Rodlaiḃ, ⁊ bá gairid reme tángattur a Loċlann; ⁊ Conall Ultaċ do ṁarḃaḋ ann agur Luirgnen, cum pluribus aliis.

Inriḃ ḃriġ la Loċlannaiḃ, ⁊ dul ar uaṁannaiḃ iomḋaiḃ, ⁊ ariḃ ón na dirnaḋ go minic reime.

Ar

[c] *Seventeen years.*—Aedh died 12th Cal. Dec., which fell on Friday, as the Chronicon Scotorum states. This indicates the year 879, and makes the length of his reign 16, not 17 years.—O'Flaherty, *ibid.*

[d] *Ailell Banbhan.*—Ann. F. M. 857.

[e] *Aenghus.*—Ann. F. M. 858.

[f] *Maelodhar O'Tindridh.*—Ann. Ult. 861, where he is called fui leigir goidheal, "sage leech of the Gael." This is the first notice of an Irish physician to be found in the Irish Annals since the introduction of Christianity. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 860, p. 494, note [n].

[g] *Muirghius.*—Ann. F. M. 860; Ult. 861.

[h] *Of Cluain mic Nois.*—The Four Masters call him Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, A. D. 860.

[i] *Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadh.*—Ann. F. M. 859; Ult. 860.

[k] *Finian.*—Ann. F. M. 860.

assumed the kingdom of Erin after Maelsechlainn. The disposition of Aedh was pious and noble. He was seventeen years[c] in the kingdom peaceably, though he often met with annoyance.

Ailell Banbhan[d], Abbot of Biror [died].

Aenghus[e], a sage of Cluain Ferta Molua, died.

[862.] Maeolodhar O'Tindridh[f], chief physician of Erin, died.

Muirghius[g], anchorite of Ard-Macha, died.

Dálach, Abbot of Cluain mic Nois[h], died.

Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadh[i], Queen of Teamhar, died in penitence.

Finian[k], of Cluain-caein, bishop and anchorite, died.

Finnceallach[l], Abbot of Fearna [now Ferns], died.

Segonan, son of Conang[m], King of Carraig Brachaidhe, died. The killing of Aedh, son of Dubhdabhoirenn[n], King of Ui-Fidhgeinte. Cennfaeladh, in the kingdom of Munster.

Domhnall Mac Ailpin[o], King of the Picts, died.

[863.] Kal. A dreadful slaughter was made of the fleet of Rodlaibh[p], by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and by Cineide, son of Gaeithin, i. e. the son of Cearbhall's sister; and they [the crews of the fleet] had arrived from Lochlann a short time before; and Conall Ultach and Lairgnen were slain there with many others.

The plundering of Breagh by the Lochlanns, and they entered into many crypts[q], a thing not done often before.

A

[l] *Finnceallach.*—F. M. 860; Ult. 861.

[m] *Seghonan, son of Conang.*—F.M. 857; Ult. 858 (out of place here). Carraig Brachaidhe is in the north-west of the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal.

[n] *Aedh, son of Dubhdabhoirenn.*—Ann. F. M. 858; Ult. 859.

[o] *Domhnall mac Ailpin.*—He died in 862 (Ann. Ult. 861). Ogyg., p. 484.

[p] *The fleet of Rodlaibh.*—The F. M., at A. D. 860, make it Longphort-Rothlaibh, which may perhaps be a corruption of Longus Rothlaibh, i. e. Rodlaff's, or Rodolph's fleet.

[q] *Crypts.*—See Ann. F. M. 861; Ult. 862; where this account of the plunder-

'Ar ná ngall la Crṡbaill mac Dunlaing ag Fṡrta caireċ, ⁊ a crṡċ d'fagbáil.

Muirioġan mac Diarmada, rí Nair ⁊ Laiġṡn cid do marbaḋ la gentib, ⁊ roċaide mór do ṁaiṫib Laiġṡn.

Ral. Aoḋ mac Cumurcaiġ, ri hUa Niallláin moritur. Muireḋoċ mac Maoilduin, ri na n-Airṫeṡr iugulatur ert ó Domnall mac Aoḋa mic Néill.

Crṡbaill mac Dunlaing do innrṡb Laiġṡn. Níor bó cian iar rin go ro tionolrad Laiġin Loclannaiġ ⁊ iad féin, go ro indriḋriod Orraiġe na ḋíoġail rin. Ba mór an truaiġe! doneoċ ra teiċ d'Orraiġib im Muṁain ra marbaid ⁊ ra hairgid uile. Bá moó ro gortaiġ rin mṡnma Crṡbaill .i. an luċt rogaḃ aige aṁail tairiri .i. Eoganaċt, iadraide da argain ⁊ da ṁarbaḋ. Bṡg air imurro cainġṡn na namad: uair níor bo iongnaḋ lair iadraide do ġénam na nosṡnrat, uair ra ḋliġriot. Ro ṫionol iaraṁ rloiġ Gaoiḋeal ⁊ Loċlannaiġ, agur ra ṁill na frṡanna comḟocraiḃe, ra ṁill Maġ Feiṁin ⁊ fir muiġe ⁊ rug braiġḋe ciniuḋa n-iomḋa lair.

San bliaḋainri, .i. in tertio anno regni Aoḋa Finnléṫ, tangattur Saxain i mBreaṫnaiḃ Gaimud, ⁊ ra inarbaid na Saxain Brṡtain ar an tír.

Dallaḋ

ing of the caves or crypts is given more fully.

[r] *Ferta Caeirech.*—Now Fertagh, near Johnstown, in the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny.—See Ann. F. M., A. D. 861.

[s] *Nás.*—Ann. F. M. 861, p. 496, note [s]; Ult. 862, where is called King of Naas and of Airthir Life.

[t] *Aedh, son of Cumascach.*—Ann. F. M. 861, of the Niallain, in the Co. Armagh.

[u] *King of Ui-Niallain.*—Now the Oneillands, two baronies in the Co. Armagh.

[x] *Airthera.*—Now the baronies of Orior in the county of Armagh. In the Ann. Ult. 862, he is called recnab aird macae ⁊ ri na nairṫer—"Sub-Abbot of Armagh, and King of Orior."

[y] *Fera-Maighe.*—Now Fermoy, in the county of Cork.—Ann. F. M. 862 (true year, 864).

[z] *The third.*—Aedh Finnliath succeeded

A slaughter of the Galls at Ferta Caeirech[r] by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and they left their prey behind.

Muirigen, son of Diarmaid, King of Nas[s] and of Leinster, was killed by the Pagans, and a great number of the chiefs of Leinster.

[864.] Kal. Aedh, son of Cumascach[t], King of Ui-Niallain[u], died. Muiredhach, son of Maelduin, King of the Airthera[x], was killed by Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Niall.

Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, plundered Leinster. It was not long after this that the Leinster-men assembled themselves and the Lochlanns, and plundered Osraighe in revenge of this. It was a great pity: such of the Osraighi as fled into Munster were all killed and plundered; and this distressed the mind of Cearbhall the more, that the people he took for friends, namely, the Eoghanachts, should plunder and kill them. He thought little of the doings of the enemies, for he did not wonder at their doing what they did, for they were entitled to it. He therefore assembled an army of Gaeidhil and Lochlanns, and spoiled the neighbouring lands [of the Eoghanachts]; he spoiled Magh Feimhin and Fera Maighe[y], and carried off the hostages of many tribes.

In this year, i. e. the third[z] of the reign of Aedh Finnliath, the Saxons came into Britain Gaimud[a], and the Saxons expelled the Britons from the country.

The

in the year 863, so that the third year of his reign was 865 or 866.

[a] *Britain Gaimud.*—Perhaps Gwyned (Guenidotia or Venedotia, i. e. North Wales) may be intended. This seems to be the same expulsion of the Britons which is recorded in the Ann. Ult. at 864, in these words: Breatan du indarbu ara tir do ṙaχanaiḃ con ro ʒaḃaḋ caċt ꝼoꝛaib im Maen ċonain.—"The Britons were driven from their territory by the Saxons, and were put into bondage in Maen Chonain," i. e. Anglesea, called Mona Conain, from Conan, King of Gwynedd. See Ann. Ult. 815; Brut y Tywysogion, A. D. 817.

Dallaḋ Lorcáin mic Caṫail, ri Miḋe, la hAoḋ mac Néill. Concopar mac Donnchaḋa, leiṫri Miḋe do báḋ la hAmlaiḃ i Cluain Iraird. Inrſḋ na nDéiri la Cſrḃall mac Dunlaing, ⁊ lánṁilleaḋ hUi n-Aongusa.

Abdaine Tíre da ġlas do gaḃail do Maoilpettuir in hoc anno.

Gabail Diarmada la gentiḃ.

Eidgin Brit Epscop Cille dara, scriba et anachoreta cxiii°, anno aetatis suae quieuit.

Maonaċ mac Connmaig, ab Roiſ cré moritur.

Domnall hUa Dunlaing, riġḋamna Laiġſn, moritur.

Cſrmait mac Caṫarnaiġ, rí Corca Baiscinn, moritur.

Kal. Taḋg mac Diarmada ri hUa Cinnsiolaiġ do ṁarḃaḋ dá ḃráiṫriḃ féin. 'Ar for Loċlannaiḃ la Flann mac Conaing rí Cianaċt. Dearg ár na Loċlann, ⁊ a mbuaiḋreaḋ uile san bliaḋain si la hAoḋ mac Néill, ríġ 'Eireann. Maiḋm lán ṁór la n-Aoḋ fors na Loċlannaiḃ ag Loċ Feabaill. Innisit dno na h-eoluiġ gur ob í a ḃſn as moó ro greis Aod i ccſnn na Loċlann .i. Land, ingſn Dunlaing: ⁊ as sisiḋe ba bſn do Maoilseaċloinn reiṁe, maṫair mic Maoilseaċloinn .i. Flaiñ. Ba hí máṫair Cennédiġ mic Gaiṫine í, .i. ri Laiġsi. As mór tra ra scríoḃaḋ na ffuarattur Loċlannaiġ d'ulc 'san bliaḋain si [on g-Cennediġsiḋe] cíḋ moó fuarrattur ó Aoḋ Finnliaṫ mac Néill.

Milleaḋ

[b] *Lorcan.*—Ann. F. M. 862; Ann. Ult. 863.

[c] *Ui-Aenghusa.*—i. e. the descendants of Aenghus Mac Nadfraich, King of Munster, slain, A. D. 489. See Ann. F. M., p. 499, note [m], A. D. 862.

[d] *Maelpetair.*—He died in 890, according to the F. M., who do not give the year of his accession.

[e] *Diarmaid.*—Not in the published Annals. It does not appear who this Diarmaid was.

[f] *Eidgin Brit.*—Or the Briton. Ann. F. M. 862. His name was probably Edwin, a Briton. Colgan says that he died on the 18th December, probably confound-

The blinding of Lorcan[b], son of Cathal, king of Meath, by Aedh, son of Niall. Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, half king of Meath, was drowned by Amhlaeibh at Cluain Iraird. The plundering of the Desies, and the total spoiling of Ui Aenghusa[c] by Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing.

The abbacy of Tir-da-ghlas was assumed by Maelpetair[d] in this year.

The taking of Diarmaid[e] by the Gentiles.

Eidgin Brit[f], Bishop of Cill-dara, a scribe and anchorite, died in the one hundred and thirteenth year of his age.

Maenach[g], son of Connmach, Abbot of Ros-Cré, died.

Domhnall, grandson of Dunlaing, royal heir of Leinster, died.

Cearmait, son of Catharnach, King of Corca Bhaiscinn, died.

[866.] Kal. Tadhg, son of Diarmaid[h], King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by his own brothers. A slaughter was made of the Lochlanns by Flann, son of Conang, King of Cianachta. A great slaughter was made of the Lochlanns, who were all disturbed this year by Aedh, son of Niall, King of Erin. A complete and great victory was gained by Aedh over the Lochlanns at Loch Feabhail[i], and the learned state that it was his wife that most incited Aedh against the Lochlanns; i.e. Lann, the daughter of Dunlang, and she had been the wife of Maelsechlainn before, and was the mother of Maelsechlainn's son Flann. She was also the mother of Cenneidigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laeighis[k]. It is written that the Lochlanns sustained great evils in this year [from this Cenneidigh], but more from Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall.

[869.]

ing him with Aedan of Ard Lonain.—*Trias. Thaum.*, p. 629.

[b] *Tadhg, son of Diarmaid.*—Ann. F. M. 863; Ann. Ult. 864.

[c] *Maenach.*—This and the two succeeding entries are given by the F. M. at 862.

[i] *Loch Feabhail.*—Now Lough Foyle.

[k] *Laeighis.*—Now Leix.

Milleaḋ ⁊ imṗiṡ̇ Foirtṗiṡ̇nn la Ḋoclannaiḃ ꝑo ṗuꝑraṫ braiġḋe iomḋa leo i nꝑill ṗe cíoṗ; ṗo báṗ ꝑo ḟaḋa iaṗṫṫain aꝑ taḃaiṗṫ cíoṗa ḋóiḃ.

Aṗ ḟoṗ Ꝑallaiḃ oc Mindroiċit la Cennéḋiġ mac Ꝑaiṫine, ṗi Ḋaiꝑṗi ⁊ la tuaiṗġiṗṫ n-Oṗṗaiġe.

Ir in aimṗiṗ ṗi tanꝑaṫṫuṗ Aunitep .i. na Ḋainḟiṗ ꝑo ṗluaꝑaiḃ ḋiaiṗmiḋiḃ leo ꝑo Caep Ebṗoic, ꝑuṗ ṗo toġlaṫṫuṗ an caṫṗaiġ, ⁊ ꝑo ndiṡ̇aṫṫuṗ ḟuiṗṗe, ⁊ ba toṗaċ imniḋ ⁊ doċṗaċ móiṗ do ḃṗiṡ̇naiḃ ṗin; uaiṗ ní ḟaḋa d'aimṗiṗ ṗeṁe ṗo ṗo ḃaoi ꝑaċ coꝑaḋ ⁊ ꝑaċ ꝑliḟiṫ i Ḋoċlainn, ⁊ aṗ aṗ ṗo ṗo ḟáṗ an coꝑaḋ ṗain i Ḋoċlaind .i. dá ṁac ócca Albdain ṗi Ḋoċlann ṗo ionnaṗbṗaṫ an mac ḟa ṗine .i. Raꝑnall mac Albdain, aṗ eaꝑla leo é do ꝑabail ṗiġi Ḋoċlann taṗ éiṗ a n-aṫaṗ; ꝑo ṫṫáinic an Raġnall co n-a tṗí macaiḃ ꝑo hiñṗib Oṗc: ṗo ṫaṗiṗ iaṗaṁ Raꝑnall ann ṗin, ⁊ an mac ba ṗoó ḋo tanꝑaṫṫuṗ imoṗṗu na mic ba ṗine ꝑo hinṗiḃ ḃṗeṫan ꝑo ṗluaġ moṗ leo, aṗ ṫṫionól an tṗluaiġ ṗin aṗ ꝑaċ áiṗd, aṗ na líonaḋ na mac ṗin do ḋíomuṗ ⁊ do ṁiṡ̇ṗaċṫ um eiṗġe i ccinn Ḟṗanꝑc ⁊ Saxann. Ra ġaoilṗiod a n-aṫaiṗ do dol i Ḋoċlainn ḟo ċéḋóiṗ daṗ a n-éiṗ.

Ra ṡṗail iaṗam an díomuṗ ⁊ a n-óġbadaṫa oṗṗa iomṗaṁ ṗiṡ̇ṗa daṗ an ocian Cantaibṗiṡ̇da .i. an ṁuiṗ ḟuil eidiṗ Eiṗinn ⁊ Eaṗṗáin ꝑo ṗanꝑaṫṫuṗ Eṗṗain, ⁊ ꝑo ndiṡ̇ṗṗaḋ ulca iomḋa i n-Eṗṗain eidiṗ

[l] *Foirtrenn.*—i. e. Pictland.—*Ann. Ult.* 865.

[m] *Mindroichet.*—Now Monadrehid, near Borris in Ossory, in the Queen's County. The Four Masters notice this slaughter of the foreigners at the year 864, but 866 is the true year.

[n] *Aunites.*—This name is perhaps a corruption of *Afnitæ*, or *Hafnitæ*, from Hafnia (*Höfn*, the haven), called afterwards *Kaupmanna-höfn*, (Merchants' haven), now Copenhagen. But the Editor is not able to quote any other authority for the name of *Hafnites* being applied to the Danes.

[o] *Caer Ebroic.*—i. e. the city of Eboracum or York. See "Annal. Cambriæ" and "Brut y Tywysogion" at 866.

[p] *Albdan.*—The Scandinavian form of

[869.] Foirtrenn[l] was plundered and ravaged by the Lochlanns, and they carried off many hostages with them as pledges for rent: and they were paid rent for a long time after.

A slaughter was made of the Galls at Mindroichet[m] by Cenneidigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laeighis, and by the northern Osraighi.

At this time the Aunites[n], i. e. the Danes, came with countless forces to Caer Ebroic[o], and destroyed the city, which they took, and this was the beginning of great troubles and difficulties to the Britons. For not long before this time every kind of war and commotion prevailed in Lochlann, which arose from this cause; i. e. the two younger sons of Albdan[p], King of Lochlann, expelled the eldest son, Raghnall, son of Albdan, because they feared that he would take the kingdom of Lochlann after their father; and Raghnall came with his three sons to Innsi Orc[q], and Raghnall tarried there with his youngest son. But his elder sons, with a great host, which they collected from every quarter, came on to the British Isles, being elated with pride and ambition, to attack the Franks and Saxons. They thought that their father had returned to Lochlann immediately after setting out.

Now, their pride and youthful ambition induced them to row forward across the Cantabrian Sea[r], i. e. the sea which is between Erin and Spain, until they reached Spain[s], and they inflicted many evils in

this name may probably be Halden, or Halfdane. See Saxon. Chron., A.D. 871; O'Flaherty's Ogyg., p. 485, A. D. 871.

[q] *Innsi Orc.*—i. e. the Orkney Islands.

[r] *Cantabrian Sea.*—i. e. the Biscayan Sea.

[s] *Until they reached Spain.*—Mallet gives an account of an excursion made by a strong force of Scandinavian rovers into Spain in September, 844, which looks very like the one here described, but he does not mention that they crossed the Gaditanean Straits.—"Northern Antiquities," Bohn's Ed., p. 173, note. See also Depping, "Histoire des Exped. Maritimes des Normands," liv. ii., chap. 3 (p. 121, New. Ed., 1844), who cites the Annal. Bertin. for the statement that the Northmen ravaged the coast of Frisia, and infested the Scottish islands in the year 847.

eoir orgain ⁊ innreḋ. Tangattur iarttain dar an Muinċſnn nGadianta, .i. bail i ttéid muir mediterranian isin Ocian imſċtraċ, go rángattur an Afraic; ⁊ cuirid caṫ ris na Mauriotanuiḃ, ⁊ tuitid deargár na Mauriotana. Aċt ċſna ar ag dul i gcſnn an ċaṫasa a duḃairt an dara mac ris an mac oile: a ḃráṫair, ar sé, as mór an ṁíċiall ⁊ an dásaċt fil forainn ḃeiṫ as gaċ tír a ttír ar fud an doṁuin gár marḃaḋ, a naċ ag cosnaṁ ár n-aṫarḋa fén ataám, ⁊ riar ar n-aṫar do ġénaṁ, uair as a aonar atá anosa amuiċ ⁊ imertin ittír naċ leis féin, ar marḃaḋ an dara mic ro ḟagsom na farraḋ, aṁail foillsiġṫear ḋamsa, gomaḋ i n-aislinge no foillsiġṫea ḋosoṁ sin: ⁊ ro marḃaḋ an mac oile ḋó a ccaṫ sinnbrſċtain dno, ma téarna an t-aṫair fén as an caṫ sin, que reuera comprobatum eist.

In tan ro ḃaoi ga ráḋ sin as ann ad ċonnairc caṫ na Mauritana ċuca: ⁊ mar ad connairc an mac ro ráiḋ na briaṫra rſṁainn sin, ro ling go hobañ 'san ċaṫ ⁊ táinic d'ionnsoiġ rí na Mauritána, ⁊ tug buille do ċloiḋſṁ mór ḋó, go ro ġad a láṁ ḋe. Ro cuireaḋ go cruaiḋ cſċtur an dá lſṫ 'san ċaṫ sa, ⁊ ní rug nſċ díoḃ cosgur da chele 'san ċaṫ sin. Aċt táinig cáċ díoḃ d'ionnsaiġ a longṗoirt, ar marḃad soċaiḋe etturra. Ra fuagair imurro cáċ ár a ċéle toiḋeaċt ar na ṁáraċ do ċum an ċaṫa. Ro iomgaḃ imurro rí na Mauritana an longṗort, ⁊ ra éla isin oíḋċe ar ngaid a láiṁe ḋe. O ṫáinig tra an maidin ro ġaḃsat na Loċlañaiġ a n-arma, ⁊ ro ċoiriġsiot iad go cruaiḋ beoḋa do ċum an caṫa. Na Mauritana imurro ó ro airiġsit a rí d'élúḋ, ro ṫeiċsiod ar marḃaḋ a ndeargáir.

Ro

[t] *The Gaditanean Straits.*—i. e. the Straits of Gades, in the south of Spain. The modern Cadiz preserves the name.

[u] *The external ocean.*—i. e. the Atlantic.

[x] *Mauritani.*—i. e. the Moors. Mauritania Proper answers to the modern Morocco.

[y] *The father himself.*—Meaning, "if our father himself."

in Spain both by killing and plundering. They afterwards crossed the Gaditanean Straits[t], i. e. where the Mediterranean Sea goes into the external ocean[u], and they arrived in Africa, and there they fought a battle with the Mauritani[x], in which a great slaughter of the Mauritani was made. However, on going to this battle, one of the sons said to the other : "Brother," said he, "it is great folly and madness in us to be going from one country to another throughout the world, killing ourselves, instead of defending our patrimony and obeying the will of our father, for he is now alone away from home, and sojourning in a country not his own; the second son, whom we left along with him, having been killed, as was revealed to me (this had been revealed to him in a dream), and his other son was killed in a battle ! It is wonderful, too, if the father himself[y] has escaped from that battle, *que[z] revera comprobatum est.*"

As he was saying these words, they saw the battle array of the Mauritani approaching them; and as the son who said the aforesaid words saw it, he rushed suddenly into the battle, and he came up to the King of Mauritania, and gave him a stroke of a great sword, and cut off his hand. The battle was fought with great hardihood on both sides, although neither party gained the victory in that battle; but both returned to their camps, after many persons had been killed on both sides. They, however, challenged each other to battle the next day. But the King of Mauritania fled from his camp, and fled at night, after having lost his hand. When the morning came, however, the Lochlanns put on their armour, and prepared themselves with hardihood and vigour for the battle. But when the Mauritani perceived that their king had absconded, they fled, after many of them had been cut off with great slaughter[a].

After

[z] *Que.*—Read *quod.* The meaning is, that what had been miraculously revealed to him in a dream, was found to turn out true.

[a] *Great slaughter.*—The editor has not

Ro ċuattur iarsin na Loċlonnaiġ fon tír ⁊ ro airgsiot, ⁊ ro loisgsiod an tír uile; tugsad dna sluaġ mór ḋíoḃ a mbrait leo go hEirinn .i. siad sin na fir gorma, uair is ionann Mauri ⁊ nigri: Mauritania is ionann is nigritudo. As inbsċtain má téarna an trss duine do Loċlonnaiḃ edir in nsċ ra marḃaid, ⁊ ro báiḋit díḃ san Muincinn muiriḋe Gaditanna. As fada dna ro ḃádar na fir ġorma sin i n-'Eirinn. As ann ata Mauritania contra Baleares Insulas.

Kal. Eclipsis solis in Calendis Ianuarii.

Ceallaċ mac Ailella, ab Cille dara, ⁊ ab Iae, dorimiuit in regione Pictorum.

Mainchine Episcop Leṫġline quieuit.

Tuaṫal mac Artgossa, prim episcop Foirtrsnn, ⁊ ab Duin Caillen, moritur.

Guin Colmain mic Dunlainge, ri Foṫart tíre; do marḃaḋ é da ċloinn féin.

Tiġsrnaċ mac Focarta, ri Fear mBreaġ.

Is in bliaḋain si tainig Tomrar iarla, o Luimnioċ go Cluain fsrta Brsnainn, (duine aindreannda agarḃ aindgiḋ eiside do Loċlannaiḃ) andar leis do ġeḃaḋ brad mór 'sin ċill sin, giḋsḋ ní mar ra ṡaoil fuair, uair tainig seal bsg fios reiṁe, ⁊ ro ṫeiċsḋ go maiṫ reiṁe i n-eaṫraiḃ, dream eile i seiscinib, drsm oile 'sin tsmpul. An drsm imurro for a rugsom ar an urlar, ⁊ is in relic ro marḃsoṁ. Ro ḃaoi dno Cormac mac Elaṫoiġ, saoi eagna Eirsnn,

been able to find any account of this invasion of Morocco by the Northmen in any other authority.

[b] *Blue men in Erin.*—No account of these blue men has been found in any other Annals or history.

[c] *Balearic Isles.*—Majorca, Minorca, Cabrera, Iviza, &c.

[d] *An eclipse of the sun.*—This eclipse is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 864, but the true year is 865.

[e] *Ceallach.*—Annals of Ulster, A.D. 864;

After this the Lochlanns passed over the country, and they plundered and burned the whole country; and they carried off a great host of them [the Mauritani] as captives to Erin, and these are the blue men [of Erin], for Mauri is the same as black men, and Mauritania is the same as blackness. It is wonderful if every third man of the Lochlanns escaped, between the numbers who were killed and those who were drowned of them in the Gaditanean Straits. Long indeed were these blue men in Erin[b]. Mauritania is situated opposite the Balearic Isles[c].

[869.] Kal. An eclipse of the sun[d] on the Calends of January.

Ceallach[e], son of Ailell, Abbot of Cill dara and Abbot of I, died in the region of the Picts.

Mainchine[f], Bishop of Leithghlin, died.

Tuathal[g], son of Artgus, chief Bishop of Fortrenn, and Abbot of Dun Caillen [Dunkeld], died.

The killing of Colman, son of Dunlang, King of Fotharta-tire[h]: he was killed by his own children.

Tighernach[i], son of Focarta, King of the men of Breagh [died].

In this year came Tomrar[k] the Earl, from Luimnech to Cluain-fearta-Brenainn[l] (he was a fierce, rough, cruel man of the Lochlanns), thinking that he would find a great prey in that church, but he did not find it as he thought, for intelligence had gone a short time before him, and they fled expertly from him, some in boats, others into the morasses, and others into the church. Those whom he caught on the floor

Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 391; F. M. 863.

[f] *Mainchine.*—F. M. 863.

[g] *Tuathal.*—F. M. 863; Ann. Ult. 864.

[h] *Fotharta-tire.*—i. e. the inland Fotharta, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.—Ann. F. M. 863.

[i] *Tighernach.*—Ann. Ult. 864 [= 865].

[k] *Tomrar.*—This Tomrar is not mentioned in any other Annals, unless he be the same as the Tomrar, son of Tomralt, who was slain 923 (F. M.).

[l] *Cluain-fearta Brenainn.*—Now Clonfert. This attack is not mentioned in any other Annals known to the Editor.

Eirinn, comarba ren Ciarán Saiġre rin tímpal rin. Ra ṡaor Dia ⁊ brénainn iad amlaiġ rin. Marb imorru do dárać an Tomrair 'rin bliadain ri, ar n-imirt do bhrénainn miorbal fair.

Ir in bliaġain rin ro ċuadar na riġ Loċlonnaiġ im Muman ⁊ rluaġa móra leo, ⁊ ra inoririd go cróda an Muman. Ġiḃḋ ċína tugaḋ dearġ ár forra ann, uair taimig Cinnétiġ mac Ġaiṫin, rí Laoigri (mac éride do Laind inġin Dunlainge, ⁊ride dno maṫair Flainn mic Maoilreaċloinn ⁊ ar í ba bín an tanra d'Aoḋ mac Néill, rig Tímraċ), ar é an mac-Ġaíṫin ba gairge, ⁊ ba corgraċa for gallaiḃ ran aimrir rin i n-Eirind—taimig iaram an Cinnétiġ ri ⁊ Laoiġir go norein do Orraiġiḃ maille rir go longport na Loċlann, gur ro marḃrat dirgár a nofġdaoine ar lár an longpoirt. Ir ann rin ad ċonnairc Cinnédiġ fír d'á muintir féin, ⁊ diar Loċlann ag triall a ċinn do ḃeim de, taimig go tric da ṡaoraḋ, ⁊ ro ḃín an da cínn do'n dír rin, ⁊ ro ṡaor a ṗeap muiñtire féin. Taimic remḋe Cennédiġ go mbuaiḋ ⁊ corgur. Ar annraide do rala an ċrís Loċlannaċ i naiġiḋ Cinnédiġ co n-édalaiḃ mora occa. O ro ċualatur na maiṫe ud do marḃaḋ ro ṡagrad a gcreiċ, ⁊ a n-édala, ⁊ tangattur go cruaiḋ, beoḋa i n-aiġiḋ Cinnétiġ. Ro ṫogḃaid goṫa allmarḋa barbarḋa annraide, ⁊ rtuic iomḋa baḋḋha ⁊ rocuide ġa ráḋ núi, núi. Ro diobairgid iaram raiġde iomḋa ṡtuirra ⁊ letġae ⁊ ra ġaḃrat fa deoiġ for a ccloíḋmiḃ

[m] *Cormac.*—He was Abbot of Seirkieran, in the King's County. His death is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 868.

[n] *Saved them.*—Something seems to have been omitted here. The narrative is probably abridged from some ecclesiastical legend.

[o] *Died of madness.*—This is probably a mistake, confounding this Tomrar with the Tomrar Mac Ailchi, or Elge, who died, or "went to hell with his pains" in 922, according to the Annals of Clonmacnoise.—See "Leabhar na gCeart," Introd., p. xli.

[p] *Predatory party.*—A party who had gone forth from the camp for plunder.

floor and in the churchyard he killed. Cormac[m], son of Elathach, chief of Erin for wisdom, the successor of old Ciaran, of Saighir, was in the church. God and Brenann thus saved them[n]. And Tomrar died of madness[o] in this year, Brenann having wrought a miracle upon him.

In this year the Lochlann kings went into Munster, having great hosts along with them, and they bravely ravaged Munster. They were, however, dreadfully slaughtered, for Cennedigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laeighis, the son of Lann, daughter of Dunlang (who was the mother of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, and at this time the wife of Aedh, son of Niall, King of Teamhair,—and this son of Gaithin was the fiercest and the most victorious man against the foreigners in Erin at this time), —this Cennedigh came with the Laeighis and a party of the Osraighi to the camp of the Lochlanns and made a slaughter of the best of their men in the middle of the camp. On this occasion Cennedigh saw a man of his people between two Lochlann men who were going to cut off his head, and he came actively to his relief, and beheaded the two Lochlanns, and thus saved his own man. Cennedigh then passed forward with victory and triumph. Then the predatory party[p] of the Lochlanns came against Cennedigh, having great spoils in their hands, and when they heard of the killing of the chiefs aforesaid, they left their plunder and spoils and came vigorously and actively against Cennedigh. They raised foreign barbarous shouts there, and blew warlike trumpets, and many said "nui, nui[q]!" Many darts and half javelins were discharged between them, and at last they took to their heavy, strong-striking swords. But God was assisting the son of Gaithin and his

[q] *Nui, nui.—Quere,* whether this war-cry is not the Norse *noe, noe* (*now, now!*). This account of the conflict between Kennedy, son of Gahan, King of Leix (a territory included in the present Queen's County), must have been taken from some local Annals, preserved, probably, at Clonenagh or Clonfert-Mulloe. No account

ccloíḋṁiḃ tꞃoma toꞃtḃuilleḋa. Ʒiḋeḋ tꞃa ꞃo ḃaí Ḋia aʒ ꝼuꞃtaċt do mac Ʒaíṫin co na muinntiꞃ, ꞃo ꝼoꞃuaiꞃliġſḋ na Loċlannaiġ, ⁊ ꞃa ꝼaʒꞃat a laṫꞃaiġ imbualta: ꞃa ċuaḋaꞃ aꞃꞃ i maiḋm aꞃ maꞃḃaḋ a nḋſꞃʒáꞃ. Ḋꞃſm oile ní ḋſċattuꞃ i ꝼꝼaḋ aꞃ a ꝼꝼainne aꞃ ꝼꝼulanʒ ʒoꞃta móiꞃe ḋóiḃ, no aꞃ a náiꞃe leo teċſḋ. In uaiꞃ aḋ concattuꞃ ꞃluaġ mic Ʒaiṫin occ tionol an maiṫiuꞃa ꞃo ꝼaʒꞃaḋꞃuṁ leo, tanʒattuꞃ na nḋſġaiḋ. Maꞃ ꞃo connaiꞃc mac Ʒaiṫin éꞃiḋe, ꞃo ġaḃ ꝼoṫa aṁail ꝼaol ꝼo ċaoꞃċaḃ, ʒo ꞃo teiċꞃioḋ 'ꞃan mónaiḋ ʒuꞃ ꞃo máꞃḃaiḋ 'ꞃan mónaiḋ uile iaḋ, ʒo nḋuattuꞃ coin a ccolla. Ro ṁaꞃbꞃat ḋno an luċtꞃa .i. mac Ʒaiṫin co ṁuinntiꞃ ḋſꞃʒaꞃ aoꞃa ʒꞃaḋa ꞃiġ Loċlann i n-áiꞃḋ aile ꞃin Muṁain .i. maꞃcṙluaġ ꞃiġ Loclann. Iꞃ na ḋioġail ꞃa ṁaꞃḃꞃat na Loċlannaiġ ꞃluaġ móꞃ cléꞃeċ, ꞃa baoi [ina lonʒpuꞃt] ꝼéin, aċt aꞃ iaꞃ mbuaiḋ onʒṫa ⁊ aiṫꞃiġe.

Iꞃ i n-ainꞃiꞃ ꞃin ꞃuʒ clú móꞃ Maoilciaꞃain eiḋiꞃ Ʒaoiḋealuiḃ aꞃ a mence buaḋa ḋo bꞃeiṫ ḋó ḋo Loċlannaiḃ.

Iꞃ in bliaḋainꞃi ba maꞃḃ Tomꞃuꞃ iaꞃla, náṁa Ƀꞃénainn ḋo ḋáꞃaċt i puꞃt Manann, ⁊ ba hſḋ aḋ ċíḋ Ƀꞃénainn ʒá ṁaꞃḃaḋ.

Iꞃ in tan ꞃo ḋo ꞃonꞃaḋ Ciaꞃꞃuiġe ꝼoꞃbaiꞃi ꝼoꞃ ṁuinntiꞃ an Tomꞃaiꞃ ꞃin, ⁊ aꞃ nattaċt ḋóiḃ Ƀꞃénainn aꞃ ḃꞃú an ṁaꞃa, ꞃo ḃaoi an coimḋe aʒ ꝼuꞃtaċt ḋo na Ʒaoiḋiolaiḃ: uaiꞃ baoi an ṁuiꞃ óʒ báḋhaḋ na Loċlann, ⁊ na Ciaꞃꞃuiġe ʒa maꞃḃaḋ. Conʒal an Sſnóiꞃ ꞃi Ciaꞃꞃuiġe ꞃuʒ buaiḋ iꞃin conʒail ċaṫa ꞃa. Aꞃ uaiṫeaḋ tꞃa lomnoċt ⁊ ʒonta teaꞃna ḋo na Loċlannaiḃ; ba móꞃ n-óiꞃ ⁊ aiꞃʒiḋ, ⁊ bancaoṁ ꞃo ꝼáʒḃaiḋ ann ꞃin.

Iꞃ in bliaḋain ꞃi ḋno tanʒattuꞃ ꞃlóiġ Loċlann ó Phuꞃt Coꞃcaiġe

of it is given in the published Annals.

[r] *They came.*—i. e. the wounded or wearied Lochlanns rallied, and followed the victorious Irish, to endeavour to recover their spoils.

[s] *Maelciarain.*—The death of this champion is entered in the Ann. Ult. at 868; F. M. 867.

his people, and they prevailed over the Lochlanns, who left the field of conflict and fled routed after having sustained red havoc. Some of them had not gone far, in consequence of weakness, having suffered much from hunger, or who were ashamed to fly; when these perceived the host of the son of Gaithin collecting the spoils which they had abandoned to them, they came[r] after them. When the son of Gaithin saw this, he attacked them as the wolf attacks sheep, so that they fled into a bog, and in that bog they were all killed, and dogs devoured their bodies. This party also, i. e. the son of Gaithin and his people, made a great slaughter of the *aes-gradha* [servants of trust] of the King of the Lochlanns in another direction in Munster, i. e. of the cavalry of the King of the Lochlanns; and in revenge of this the Lochlanns killed a great host of clerics who were in their own camp; but it was after the victory of unction and penance.

At this time Maelciarain[s] obtained great fame among the Gaeidhil from his frequent victories over the Lochlanns.

In this year Tomrar, the Earl, the enemy of Brenann, died of madness at Port-Manann[t], and he saw Brenann[u] killing him.

In this year the Ciarraighi [Kerry-men] made an invading camp against the people of this Tomrar, and having supplicated Brenann on the brink of the sea, the Lord was aiding the Gaedhil, for the sea was drowning the Lochlanns, and the Ciarraghi were killing them. Congal, the senior[x], King of Ciarraighe, gained victory in this battle. The Lochlanns escaped, few, naked, and wounded, leaving behind them much gold and silver, and fair women.

In this year also the hosts of the Lochlanns came from the port of

[t] *Port-Manann.*—i. e. the harbour of the Isle of Man.

[u] *Brenann.*—i. e. St. Brendan, of Clonfert. St. Brendan was the navigator of the Irish, and was particularly hostile to the Scandinavians.

[x] *Congal the senior.*—i. e. the aged. There is no account of this destruction of

aiġe d'arġain Ꝑſṁaiġe Ꝑéne, acht éſna ní ꝑa cſoaiġ Dia dóib, uair ir an tan ꝑin tangattur na Déri ar cṙſcaib 'ꝑan ꝑꝑſṙann cétna tṙé ꝑémꝑéġaḋ Dé, uair ba deaṙġ-naṁaid ꝑeimiṙin na Déiṙi ⁊ Ꝑiṙmaiġe. 'O ꝑo concattur iarram na Déṙi na Loclannaiġ oġ oṙġain ⁊ oġ innṙaḋ an tíṙe tangattur d'ionnṙaiġiḃ Ꝑeaṙmuiġe, ⁊ do ꝑonṙat ṙíḋ ḋaingin ṫairiṙi, ⁊ ꝑo ċuaḋar an aonꝑſ̄ i ccſnn na Loclann go gaṙġ, beoḋa, commbaġaċ, ⁊ ꝑa cuiṙſḋ go cṙuaiḋ cṙoḋa leiṫ ꝑoṙ leṫ ſtuṙṙa, giḋſḋ ꝑo mſṁaiḋ ꝑoṙṙ na Loclañaiḃ tṙé miorbail an ċoimḋheḋ, ⁊ ꝑa cuiṙioḋ a ndeaṙġ áṙ. Ꝑá ċuaiḋ imuṙṙo a ttaoiṙioċ .i. Gnimcinnṙiolaiġ la ainim go ꝑainiġ cairtail ḋaíngen baoi a gcomꝑoċṙaiḃ ḋóib, ⁊ ꝑo ꝑuaḃaiṙ a gaḃail, ⁊ aṙeḋ ba díoṁaoin do, uair ní ꝑa ꝑéḋ a ꝑulang aṙ iomaḋ ꝑaġa ⁊ cloċ gá ndiuḃraġaḋ ḋo. Iṙeḋ do ꝑiġniṙiom Cſnnꝑaolaḋ do ġairm cuiġe, uair ba dóiġ leiṙ ba caṙa é, ⁊ airġſḋa iomḋa do ġeallaḋ ḋo aṙ a anacal, ⁊ a ṙeḋ ba díoṁaoin doṙom, uair ꝑo taiṙnġſḋṙom amaċ tṙia imṙiḋe na ꝑoċaiḋe ꝑo ꝑoġnaidṙiot do ꝑeiṁe, ⁊ ꝑo maṙḃaḋ go tṙuaġ é, ⁊ ꝑo maṙḃaid a ṁuinntep uile. Ḃa gairit imuṙṙo iarttain go ṫtangar do ċum an ċairteol in ꝑo caiṫṙiom a ḃſṫaiḋ go ꝑaṙṫolaċ, ⁊ ꝑo díoṙgaoileaḋ uile é. Sic enim placuit Deo.

Ꝑal. Dinſṙtaċ, ab Lothra moṙituur.

Loc Lebinn do ġoud i ꝑꝑuil, go ꝑaiḃe na ꝑáiṙtiḃ cṙó aṁail ṙgaṁa.

Sṙuṫaiṙ

the followers of Tomrar by field and flood, to be found in the published Annals.

[a] *Corcach.*—i. e. from the harbour of Cork. There is no account of this transaction given in the published Annals.

[b] *Gnim Cinnsiola.*—It is stated in the Ann. F. M. at the year 865, that Gnimbeolu, chief of the Galls of Cork, was slain by the Deisi, and he was, no doubt, the same person as the Gnim Cinnsealaigh here mentioned.

[c] *Castle.*—Cairtiul. This is the earliest notice of a Danish castle in Ireland. This entry, however, is not to be found in the other Annals.

[d] *Lothra.*—Now Lorha, in the barony

of Corcach[y] to plunder Fera Maighe-Feine [Fermoy]. God, however, did not permit them, for at this time the Deisi had come to plunder in the same land by the providence of God, for before this time the Deisi and the Feara-maighe were mortal enemies. When, however, the Deisi saw the Lochlanns plundering and ravaging the country, they came to the Feara-maighe, and they made a firm and faithful peace [with each other], and they went together against the Lochlanns, fiercely, actively, and unitedly, and a fierce and terrible battle was fought between them; however, the Lochlanns were defeated through God's miracle, and they were cut off with great slaughter. But their chief, Gnim Cinnsiolla[z] by name, went to a strong castle[a] which stood near them, and he attempted to take it, but it was a vain effort for him, for he was not able to bear the number of darts and stones shot at him. He then called Cennfaeladh to him, for he thought he was a friend, and promised him many rewards for protecting him; but this was also idle for him, for he was taken out at the request of the hosts who had served him previously, and piteously killed with all his people. Shortly afterwards they came to the castle in which he had passed his time voluptuously, and totally demolished it: *Sic enim placuit Deo.*

[866.] Kal. Dinertach, Abbot of Lothra[b], died.

Loch Leibhinn[c] was turned into blood, so that it was in clots of blood, like *sgama*[d].

Sruthair,

of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary. See F. M. 864.

[a] *Loch Leibhinn.*—Now Lough Leane, near Fore, in the county of Westmeath. According to the Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan, Diarmaid, King of Ireland, who died A. D. 664, had lived on an island in this lake, and, according to the tradition in the country, the Danish tyrant Turgesius had a residence on the same island.—Ann. F. M. 864; Ann. Ult. 865.

[d] *Sgama.*—Scum, dross; the liver, or lights; the scale of a fish. Latin, *squama.*

Sruṫair, ⁊ Slébṫe, ⁊ Aċaḋ Arglais d'argain do ġentiḃ.

Is in bliaḋain si .i. sexto anno regiminis Aoḋa mic Néill, maiḋm re Laigniḃ for Uiḃ Néill, i ttorċair Maolmuaḋ mac Dunchaḋa, ⁊ Maolmuirṫeṁne mac Maoilbriġde.

Teagṁail eidir 'Oisle, mac rí Loċlann, ⁊ Aṁlaiḃ a ḃráṫair. Tri mic battur ag an rí .i. Amlaiḃ, ⁊ iomar, ⁊ 'Oisle. Oisle ba soo a n-aois díoḃ, ⁊ as é bá moó ar aoi eangnama; uair rug dearsgughaḋ mor indiubargan foga ⁊ inniortga do Ghaoiḋealaiḃ. Rug dno dſrsgughaḋ do Loċlannaiḃ in niurt cloiḋim ⁊ in-diubragaḋ saiġſd. Ro ḃaoi a·duḃfuaṫ go mor ga ḃraiṫriḃ. Aseḋ as mó ro ḃaoi ag Amlaoiḃ. Ní inisin cuisi na miscſn ar a libri. Ra ċuadar an da ḃráṫair .i. Amlaoiḃ ⁊ Ioṁar i gcoṁairle ma caingin in mic óig .i. 'Oisle, gé ro ḃattur cúisi diċealta occa da ṁarḃaḋ, ní hiad tugsat ar áird, aċt cúisi eile ro ṫógbattur ar áird as andlesiod a ṁarḃaḋ, ⁊ rá ċinsiot iaraṁ a ṁarḃaḋ. 'O ro fidir Amlaoiḃ dál an braṫar ba miosgais leis do ṫuiḋeaċt, issed do riġne tſċtairseaḋa tairisi do ċur ar cſnn na ritaire ba sonairte ⁊ ba beoḋa aige, go mbeittís astiġ ar cſnn 'Oisle. Táinic iaram an t'Oisli .i. an duine as fſrr cruṫ ⁊ ſngnaṁ baoi an tan sin 'san doṁan; uaiṫſḋ dna tainig i ttſċ abraṫair; uair ní ṙaoil an ní fuair ann .i. a ṁarḃaḋ. Iseḋ imorro ro cuinnig ann ní naċ ro ṙaoil. Asſḋ ro iarr ó ṫus diolmainius laḃarṫa do taḃairt dó. Tugaḋ dosoṁ sain. Asſḋ imorro, rolabairsioṁ .i. a ḃráṫair

[e] *Sruthair.*—Now Shrule, on the east side of the River Barrow, near the town of Carlow. See Ann. F. M., p. 562, note.

[f] *Slebhte.*—Now Sleaty, near the town of Carlow.

[g] *Achadh arghlais.*—Now Agha, in the barony of Idrone, county of Carlow.

[h] *By the Gentiles.*—The F. M., at 864, have, "by the Osraighi."

[i] *Aedh.*—This was the year 869. This entry is not in the published Annals.

[k] *Amhlaeibh,* &c.—These three princes are mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 862, as having plundered the an-

Sruthair[e], and Slebhte[f], and Achadh Arghlais[g] were plundered by the Gentiles[h].

In this year, the sixth of the reign of Aedh[i], son of Niall, a victory was gained by the Leinster-men over the Ui-Neill; in the battle fell Maelmuaidh, son of Donchadh, and Maelmuirtheimhne, son of Maelbrighde.

A meeting [took place] between Oisle, son of the King of Lochlann, and Amhlaeibh, his brother. The king had three sons, namely, Amhlaeibh[k], and Imhar, and Oislè. Oislè was the youngest of them in age, but the greatest in point of valour, for he gained great celebrity by excelling all the Gaeidhil in shooting darts and javelins, and he excelled the Lochlanns in strength of sword and in shooting darts. His brothers had a black hatred for him, and Amhlaeibh more than the other. The causes of the hatred are not to be told, on account of their complexity. The two brothers, Amlaeibh and Imhar, consulted together about the cause of the young brother, Oislè; and though they had hidden reasons for killing him, these were not what they brought forward, but they dissembled and brought forward other causes for which they ought to kill him; and they afterwards resolved upon killing him. When Amhlaeibh had learned that the party of the brother whom he hated had arrived, what he did was, to send faithful messengers for the stoutest and most vigorous knights he had, that they might be in the house on Oislè's arrival. Oislè afterwards arrived. He was the best shaped and the most valiant man that was then in the world. He came with a small party to the house of his brother, for he did not expect to meet his death there, as he did. He requested a thing which he did not think would be

cient sepulchral caves, as well as the land of Flann, son of Conaing, chief of Cianachta in Bregia; and the murder of Oisle, or Flosius, is recorded A. D. 866. "Auisle tertius rex Gentilium dolo et parricidio a fratribus suis jugulatus est."

aḃṙáṫaiṙ (aṙ ṡé) muna ꝼꝼaiḷ ɡṙáḋ ḋo ṁná, .i. inġſn Cinaoṫ aɡaḋṡa, cíḋ na leiɡi ḋamṡa uaiṫ í, ⁊ ɡaċ ní ṙo ḋíoġḃaiṙ ṙia, ḋo béṙṡa ḋuiṫ, 'O ṙo cuala an ṫ-Amlaiḃ ṡin, ṙo ġaḃ éḋ móṙ é, ⁊ ṙo noċṫ a ċloiḋſṁ, aɡuṡ ṫuɡ buille ḋe i ɡcſnn 'Oiṡle .i. a ḃṙáṫaṙ, ɡuṙ ṙoṡ maṙḃ. Ro ċoiméiṙiġ cáċ aṙ amuṡ a ċéile iaṙṫṫain .i. muinṫſṙ an ṙí .i. Aṁlaoiḃ, ⁊ muinnṫſṙ an ḃṙáṫaṙ ṙo máṙbaḋ ann; báṫṫuṙ ṡṫuic, ⁊ coṁaiṙc maṡſċ annṡaiḋe. Ro ċuaṡ iaṙṡain ꝼa lonɡṗoṙṫ an ḃṙaṫaṙ ṙo maṙḃaḋ ann, aṙ ccuṙ ḋſṙɡáṙ a ṁuinnṫiṙe. Rob iomḋa maiṫioṡ iṡ in lonɡṗoṙṫ ṡin.

'Sin ḃliaḋain ṡi ḋo ċuaḋaṙ na Danaiṙ ɡo Caeṙ Ebṙoic ⁊ ḋo ṙaḋṡaṫ caṫ cṙuaiḋ ḋo na Saxanaiḃ ann. Ro maiḋ ꝼoṙ Saxanuiḃ, ⁊ ṙo maṙḃaḋ ṙiġ Saxan ann .i. Alle, ṫṙe ḃṙaṫ ⁊ meaḃaiḷ ɡiolla óiɡ ḋa ṁuinṫiṙ ꝼéin. Tuɡaḋ ṫṙa áṙ móṙ iṡ in ċaṫ ṡin, ⁊ ṙa cuaṡ i aṙ ṡain ꝼoṙ Caeṙ Ebṙoic, ⁊ ṫuɡaḋ iomaḋ ɡaċ maiṫiuṡa eiṡṫe, uaiṙ bá ṡaiḋḃiṙ an ṫan ṡin í, ⁊ maṙbṫuṙ na ꝼꝼṙíṫ ḋo ḋeaġḋaoine innṫe. Aṡ aṡ ṡin ṙo ꝼáṡ ɡaċ ḋoconaċ, ⁊ ɡaċ imneaḋ ḋ'innṡi Breaṫon.

Iṡ in ḃliaḋain ṡi ṫainiɡ an Cenneḋiġ aiṙḋiṙc .i. mac Ɡaiṫin, náṁa cluuċ na Loclann ḋ'ionnṡoiġiḋ lonɡṗoiṙṫ Amloiḃ, ṙí na Loċlann (⁊ aṡ eṡiḋe ṙſṁainn ḋo maṙḃ a ḃṙaṫaiṙ) ɡuṙ ṙo loiṡcc . . . . Tanɡaṫṫuṙ na Loċlannaiġ na ḋſġaiḋ, ⁊ maṙ ṫuɡṡoṁ a aiġhiḋ ꝼoṙṙa, ṙo maiḋ ṙeiṁe ḋib ɡo niɡe an lonɡṗoiṙṫ ⁊ ṙo maṙḃ a nḋeaṙɡáṙ na ṡaoṙclann.

Iṡ in bliaḋain ṡi ṫainic Baṙiṫ iaṙla, ⁊ haimaṙ ḋiaṡ ḋo ċinel ṡoicinealaċ

[1] *Caer Ebroic.*—i. e. the town of York. See Saxon Chronicle, A. D. 867; Ann. Ult. 866.

[m] *Alle.*—The East Anglians (i. e. Northumbrians), says the Saxon Chronicle, "had cast out their king Osbryght, and had taken to themselves a king, Ælla, not of royal blood." The death of Ælla on this occasion is not recorded; but Flor. Wigorn. in his Chron. says, "occisis duobus regibus," viz. Osbryght and Ælla.

[n] *The camp of Amhlaeibh.*—In the Ann.

be granted him. He first requested that freedom of speech should be granted him, and what he said was: "Brother," said he, "if thou art not fond of thy wife, the daughter of Cinaedh, why not give her away to me, and whatever dower thou hast given for her, I shall give to thee." When Amhlaeibh heard this, he was seized with great jealously; he drew his sword and dealt his brother Oislè a blow of it on the head, and killed him. The parties of both then rose up to give battle to each other, i. e. the people of the King, Amhlaeibh, and the people of the brother who was killed. Trumpets were blown, and combats were fought between both parties there. The camp of the slain brother was afterwards entered after his people had been dreadfully slaughtered, and many were the spoils found in that camp.

In this year the Danes went to Caer-Ebroic[l] and gave hard battle to the Saxons there. They defeated the Saxons, and killed the Saxon King there; viz. Alle[m], through the treachery and deceit of a young man of his own people. Great havoc took place in that battle. The city of Ebroc was then entered, and much of every kind of riches was carried out of it, for it was wealthy at this time, and all the good people who were found within it were slain. From this arose every kind of misfortune and trouble to the island of Britain.

In this year the famous Cennedigh, son of Gaithin, the celebrated enemy of the Lochlanns, came to the camp of Amhlaeibh[n], King of the Lochlanns (he who murdered his brother, as we have before mentioned), and burned it . . . . The Lochlanns came in pursuit of him, but he turned upon them and routed them back to their camp, and he made a great slaughter of their nobles.

In this year Barith the Earl[o], and Haimar, two of the noble race of

F. M., A. D. 865, Ult. 866, Dun-Amhlaeibh, or Amlaff's fort, is said to have been at Clondalkin.

[o] *Barith the Earl.*—The only Barith

ſoiċinealaċ na Loċlann, tré láṙ Connaċt ḋ'ionnſoiġiḋ Luimniġ, aṁail na dſṙndaíſ ní do Connaċtaiḃ. Ʒidſḋ ní aṁlaiḋ do ṙala, uaiṙ ní 'ſan iomad ṙo taiṙiſniġſiod aċt na mbṙiġaiḃ ṙéin. Ro ṙuaṙṙattuṙ na Connaċtaiġ tṙia ċelcc a ṙṙoṙuaiſliuġaḋſoṁ: uaiṙ do ṙala aṙeile Muiṁneaċ ſonaiṙt, cṙuaiḋ, ⁊ ġlic i n-imiṙt aṙm, ſtuṙṙa an tan ſin, ⁊ bá ġlic dno a ccomaiṙliḃ an Muiṁneaċ ſin. Ro ioṙailſttuṙ iaṙaṁ Connaċta ṙaiṙſiḋe dola aṙ amuſ na Loċlann, maṙ ba do ṫaḃaiṙt eoluiſ dóiḃ, ⁊ do maṙbaḋ Ɓaṙiṫ. Maṙ ṙanaiġſiḋe ġo niġe an ionad i ṙaba haimaṙ tuġ buille dó leaṫġa ġo ſonaiṙt in haimaṙ, ġo ṙoſ maṙḃ. Milid imuṙṙo Connaċtaċ do ċuaiḋ maille ṙiſ aṙ tí maṙḃṫa an Ɓaṙiṫ, ní ṫáṙla doſaiḋe aṁail ba dúṫṙaċt laiſ, uaiṙ ṙo ġonaḋ é tṙe na ṡliaſaid, ⁊ ṙa cuaiḋ aſ aṙ éiġin iaṙttain. Ra ġaḃſat dno na Connaċtaiġ ṙo na Loclannaiḃ ġuṙ ċuiṙſiod deaṙġáṙ na Loċlann, ⁊ ní haṁlaiḋ ṙo ḃiaḋ muna beiṫ an ċaill ⁊ an adhaiġ i ṙṙoċṙaiḃ. Iſeḋ ṙo ċuattuṙ iaṙttain coiniġe an ionaid aſ a ttanġattuṙ, ⁊ ní do Luimneaċ.

Ꝑal. Maoldúin mac Aoḋa Oiṙdniġe, in cleṙicatu obiit.
Robaṙtaċ, Epiſcopuſ et ſapienſ Fionnġlaiſi, moṙituṙ.
Coſġṙach tiġe Telle, ſcṙibnide ⁊ anġcoiṙe, d'écc.
Conall Cille Scíṙe, epiſcopuſ, quieuit.
Coṙmac hUa Liatháin, epiſcopuſ et anachoṙeta, quieuit.
Oiġſḋċaiṙ, ab Coindeṙe ⁊ Lainneala, quieuit.
Ʒuaiṙe mac Duḃdaḃaiṙſnn moṙituṙ.

Muiṙſdaċ

mentioned in the Irish Annals is Barith, a fierce champion of the Norsemen, who was slain at Dublin in 878, according to the Ann. F. M.; Ult. 880.

[p] *Maelduin, son of Aedh.*—A. D. 866 [=867] Ann. Ult. He was the son of Aedh Oirdnidhe, who was King of Ireland A. D. 797–820.

[q] *Finnglais.*—Now Finglas, near Dublin. Ann. Ult. 866.

[r] *Tigh Telle.*—Now Tihelly, or Teely, [*the house of St. Telle*, see Mart. Dungal. ad 25 Jun.], near Durrow, in the north of the present King's County. Colgan's Acta SS.,

of the Lochlanns, came through the middle of Connaught towards Luimneach [Limerick], as if they intended to do no injury to the Connaught-men. But this did not happen so, for it was not to numbers they trusted, but to their own vigour. The Connaught-men proposed to cut them off by treachery; for at that time there happened to be a certain Munster-man among them who was brave, hardy, and cunning in the use of arms, and he was also wise in councils. The Connaught-men requested of him to go towards the Lochlanns, as if to guide them, [but in reality] to kill Barith. As he came on to the place where Haimar was, he gave Haimar a strong blow of a half javelin, and killed him. But a Connaught champion, who went along with him for the purpose of killing Barith, did not happen to succeed as he desired, for he was himself wounded through his thigh, and afterwards escaped with difficulty. The Connaught-men, however, attacked the Lochlanns, and made a great havoc of them, but this would not have been the case had not the wood and the night been near them. The Lochlanns then returned to the place from which they had set out, instead of proceeding to Luimneach.

[867.] Kal. Maelduin, son of Aedh[p], King of Aileach, died *in clericatu.*

Robhartach, Bishop and sage of Finnglais[q], died.

Cosgrach, of Tigh Telle[r], scribe and anchorite, died.

Conall, of Cill Scire, a bishop, died.

Cormac Ua Liathain, bishop and anchorite, died.

Oigedhchair, Abbot of Coindeire [Connor] and Lann-Eala [Lynally], died.

Guaire, son of Dubhdabhairenn, died.

Muireadhach,

p. 15, note 10. It is shown on the Ordnance Map under the wrong name of Templekieran. Ann. Ult. 866. The other obits here entered are given in the Annals of the F. M. at 865, and the most of them in the Ann. Ult. at 866, but the true year is 867.

Muirſdaċ mac Caṫail, rí hUa Criomṫainn, longa paraliſi extinctuſ eſt.

Dunchaḋ mac Dungaile moritur.

Canannan mac Ceallaiġ interfectuſ eſt per dolum ó ṁac Gaiṫini.

Connmac ab Cluana mic Noiſ.

Maidm re mac Gaiṫini for Longuſ Ata cliaṫ, i ttorchair Odolḃ Micle.

Dubartaċ berraċ ſaoi ſgna quieuit.

Aedacán mac Fionnaċta, ollaṁ leiṫe Cuinn, quieuit.

Iſ in bliaḋain ſi .i. in ſeptimo anno regni Aoḋa, ra grennaiġ-ſiod Laiġin Cſrḃall mac Dunlaing um ċaṫ. Ra iorlaṁaiġ dno Cſrḃall ar amuſ an caṫa ſain. Ro coṁraic da marcṡluaġ go ndſrnſad dſṗaiḋ, go ro marḃaḋ ſoċaiḋe eatturra. In tan imurro ro comraic aċt bſg don ċaṫ cſċtarḋa aſ ann tainig Sloiġſḋoċ Ua Raiṫnen, coṁarba Molaiſſi Leiṫġlinne, deocain an tan ſoin é, Epſcop imorra, ⁊ Coṁarba Ciarain Saiġre iartain; tainicſiḋe go na . . . . ſgnaiḋ, ⁊ go ndſrnaḋ ſid ṫairiſi eattorru.

Iſ in ḃliaḋain ſi dno ronaḋ mórṡluaġ la hAoḋ Finnliaṫ, mac Néill, riġ 'Eirſnn d'ionnſoiġiḋ Ciannaċta da n-argain, ⁊ da n-indraḋ, uair tug rí Ciannaċta .i. Flann mac Conaing mac a dſrḃ-ſeaṫar féin, dínſioṁ mor for riġ 'Eirſnn. Ní raba imurro i n-Erinn

[s] *Odolbh Micle.*—i. e. Mickle, or the Big. The name is Odulph, Edulph, Adolph, or Adolphus. Frequent mention of a king of Danes of this name occurs in Geffrei Gamar's "Estoire des Angles."

[t] *Aedhacan.*—The scribe has added in the margin the following passage from the F. M., A. D. 865:—Aedacan mac Finſneċta tanaiſi-abbaḋ Cluana ⁊ ab ċealla n-iomḋa, ḋéc i. Nou. "Aedacan, son of Finsnechta, Tanist-abbot of Cluan [Cloyne], and abbot of many churches, died 1st Nov."

[u] *Leth-Chuinn.*—i. e. Conn's half. The northern half of Ireland.

[x] *Aedh.*—i. e. the year 870. This battle between the Leinster-men and Cearbhall, King of Ossory, is not noticed in

Muireadhach, son of Cathal, King of Ui Creamhthainn, died of long paralysis.

Dunchadh, son of Donnghal, died.

Canannan, son of Ceallach, was slain by treachery by the son of Gaithin.

Connmhach, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died].

A victory was gained by the son of Gaithin over the fleet of Athcliath; in the battle Odolbh Micle[s] was slain.

Dubhartach Berrach, a learned sage, died.

Aedhagan[t], son of Finnacht, Ollamh of Leth-Chuinn[u], died.

[870.] In this year, the seventh of the reign of Aedh[x], the Leinster-men provoked Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, to battle. Cearbhall prepared for this battle. The two cavalries met together and fought, and many were slain between them. Before, however, much fighting had gone on between them, Sloighedhach Ua Raithnen, successor of Molaisse of Leithglinn (who was a deacon at this time, but afterwards a bishop and comharba of Ciaran of Saighir), came with his . . . . wise, and he made a sincere peace between them.

[868.] In this year a great hosting was made by Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall, King of Erin, against the Cianachta[y] to plunder them, for the King of Cianachta, i. e. Flann, son of Conang, his own sister's son, had offered a great insult to the King of Erin. There was not in all Erin

the published Annals. Sloighedhach Ua Rathnen, successor of St. Ciaran of Saighir, died in the year 885. F. M.

[y] *Cianachta.*—i. e. the Cianachta of Bregia. This hosting by King Aedh is noticed by the F. M. at 866, which they make the sixth of the reign of Aedh, and in the Ann. Ult. at 867, but the true year is 868 or 869. The F. M. have quoted several ancient verses composed on the subject of this battle, which are referred to by the scribe of our MS., who writes in the margin, "Vide carmina de hoc prælio in Ann. Dungal. an. 866." The account here given is the fullest that has yet been discovered. It appears to be perfectly authentic, and seems to have been written immediately after the event had taken

n-Éirinn uile bá moo eních na caonfuaraigcaiḃ ionáir an Flanoirc, ⁊ ono gen roḃuiḋíḋ Aoḋ an tan rain ḋe, ⁊ Aoḋ na áirdrig Éireann, ro ba maiṫ greim Flainn ḋó an tan ráinig a lír .i. an tan ro ḃaoi cogaḋ ṡtorra ⁊ Maoilrṡéalainn mac Maolruanaiḋ: uair ir tríd rin ro innarb Maoilreáclainn an Flann ar a ṫír. An tra imurro do rad an Flann mac Conaing an dinriomri do rig Éirṡnn ar ann rin ro boí Flanda ingen ri Orraigḋe .i. Ḋunlaing, ⁊ ir iriḋe ba bṡn d'Aoḋ Finnliaṫ antanra, ar mbeiṫ reme ag Maoilreáclainn, ⁊ ir í rug Flann dó, an mac ón ir fṡrr táinig i n-Éirinn 'na aimrir, ⁊ ba áirdrí Éireann iartain. Ari an Land céṫna máṫair Cennéidig ṡrdairc mic Gaiṫíni. Ir ann adbeirim ro boi an riogantra ag déanaṁ tṡmpuil do naoiṁ ḃrígid i cCill dara, ⁊ raoir iomda aice irin ċaille og tṡrgaḋ ⁊ ag rnaiḋe crann. Ra ċuala tra an riogantra coṁraḋ ⁊ uga Laigṡn má fṡr .i. um Aoḋ Finnliaṫ ⁊ ima mac .i. im Flann mac Maoilreáclainn, ⁊ ní raḃa ar mac oile riaṁ a ċló na a allaḋ an tan rin, ⁊ ó ro ḟiṫir coiṁeirge Laigṡn la Flann mac Conaing rí Ciannaċta, táinig rempe go nige bail i raḃa a fṡr, ⁊ na innir ḋó, ⁊ ro nṡrt go rocraiḋe é, im ṫionól caṫa na n-agaiḋ. Cuirṡ tra Aoḋ iar rin a rluag fo Ciannaċta, ⁊ airgid ⁊ loirgid go n-ár mór daoine do marḃaḋ ḋóib. Ní táinig imurro Flann fo ċéadóir da n-ionnroigiḋ, uair raḃaoi coḃlaċ mór an tan rin ag inḃṡr ḃóinne, ⁊ ro ċuirriom fior ar a n-amur raiḋe go dtíordaoir dá fóiriḋin, ⁊ tangattuirrom ón, ⁊ dno tangattur Laigin d'foirigin an Fhlann. Tangattur uile iartain i ndṡgaiḋ rig Éireann ⁊ a ċrṡċa reiṁe. Ro ċuaiḋ Aoḋ ar árd ro ḃaoi ag fṡgaḋ na mór rocraiḋe baoi na dṡgaiḋ. . . . . ré ⁊ a luaṫ coṁairle, ní ar líon óg brirteair caṫ, aċt ir tré furtaċt an coimḋeaḋ,

⁊ tré

place, by some Leinster historian who was opposed to the Hy-Niall race; and who may probably have been an eye-witness of the events which he has recorded.

[1] *Fleet.*—i. e. a fleet of Norsemen or Lochlanns.

Erin, at this time, any one of greater valour or renown than this Flann, and although Aedh was not very thankful to him at this time, he being supreme King of Erin, Flann had afforded him aid when he required it, i. e. when there was a war between him and Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, for it was in consequence of this that Maelsechlainn had expelled Flann from his territory. When, however, Flann, son of Conang, offered this insult to the King of Erin, then Flanna, daughter of the King of Osraighe, i e. of Dunlang, the wife of Aedh Finnliath at this time, she having been previously married to Maelsechlainn, to whom she bore Flann, the best man in Erin in his time, and who was monarch of Erin afterwards. This same Flanna was also the mother of the famous Cennedigh, son of Gaithin. This queen, I say, was then erecting a church to Brigit at Cill-dara [Kildare], and she had many tradesmen in the wood felling and cutting timber. Now, this queen had heard the conversation and talk of the Leinstermen about her husband, i. e. Aedh Finnliath, and her son, i. e. Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, whose fame and renown at this time had never been enjoyed by any son before,—and when she had learned that the rising out of Leinster was going to aid Flann, son of Conang, King of Cianachta, she came forward to where her husband was, and told it to him, and she exhorted him heartily to assemble his forces to give them battle. After this Aedh sent his army throughout Cianachta, which they plundered and burned, and they made a great havoc of the people. Flann himself did not, however, come to attack them immediately, for there was a large fleet[s] at this time in the mouth of the Boinn [Boyne], and he sent for them, requesting that they would come to his relief—and so they did; and the Leinstermen also came to relieve him. They all set out in pursuit of the King of Erin, who had sent his spoils before him. Aedh ascended a hill which commanded a view of the great hosts which were in pur-

 suit

⁊ tré ḟírinne flaṫa; an díomus imurro ⁊ an iomarcraiḋ sluaġ, ní hſḋ as ionṁain ra Dia, aċt inisle aignid ⁊ craiḋe daingſn. Soċuiḋe iaraṁ do'n luċt so, ⁊ as díomsaċ tſgaid. Tionoilíḋsi uile imumsa anosa, ⁊ na bíoḋ mſnma teiċiḋ agaiḃ, uair as fada uaiḃ go n-uige bar ttiġe féin, ⁊ ní caraid lſnfas siḃ, ní hanacal na coigill fogeḃṫaoi. Dénaiḋ tra na ndſrnsad ḃár n-aiṫrſċa ⁊ ḃar sſnaiṫreaċa, fuilngíḋ tra frosa i n-ainm na tríonoide do ṫealguḋ duiḃ. Marad a ċiċisṫi misi ag eirge, eirġíḋ uile i n-aoinḟſċt foṫa mar faillsſċus Dia duiḃ. Dia luain ar aoi láiṫe sſċtṁaine sin. In Flann imurro mac Conuing isin rainn eile, asſḋ ro raiḋsiḋe fria ṁuinntir. As uathaḋ an luċt úd, ⁊ as líonṁar atáimne, ⁊ cruaidiġiḋsi céim dá n-ionnsoiġiḋ, ⁊ do rigne trí cóiriġṫe ḋe .i. é féin ar túr, ⁊ Laiġin iartain, na Loċlannaiġ fa ḋeoiġ; ⁊ ro ḃaoi ga n-agallaḋ uile. Tuitfid an luċt úd liḃsi, ar sé, ⁊ berṫaoi buaiḋ ⁊ cosgur díoḃ, ar ní buḋ fiu leo teiċeḋ rſṁaiḃsi, ⁊ ataoisi líon as moó. Uair ní ar faṫ oile atúsa ag an caṫuġaḋsa, aċt do ġaḃáil riġe Tſṁraċ, no dom ṁarḃaḋ. Robttur áille trá na trí coiriġṫi sin, rob iomḋa meirge álainn ioldaṫaċ ann, ⁊ sgiaṫa gaċa daṫa. Tangattur iaruṁ fón ccuma sain d'ionnsoiġiḋ riġ 'Éireann.

Ro baoi imurro rí 'Éireann ga n-iornaiḋe, ⁊ sé meirge ro baoi aige, croċ an ċoimḋſḋ, ⁊ baċall Iosa.

'O tangattar tra na sluaiġ náiṁdiġe i gcoṁfoċraiḃ do Aoḋ, rá suiḋ ⁊ ra coruiġ uime rí Ulaḋ do'n dara leiṫ, ⁊ rí Míḋe don leiṫ oile ⁊ ro ráiḋ riu: Ná h-iomráiḋíḋ teiċſḋ, aċt tairisniġiḋ isin coimḋſḋ ó ffuil cosgur dona Críostaiḋiḃ, nar ab banda bar n-aigſnta,

[a] *Showers.*—i. e. Showers of darts or javelins.

[b] *Staff of Jesus.*—This was the celebrated *Baculus Jesu,* said to have been given by our Lord Himself to St. Patrick. See Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 263, and Dr. Todd's Introd. to the book of "Obits of Christ Church," p. viii., *sq.*

suit of him . . . . and by the advice of his councillors, he said: "It is not by force of soldiers that a battle is gained, but by the aid of God, and the righteousness of the prince. Pride, and superfluous forces, are not pleasing to God, but humility of mind and firmness of heart [are]. These people have great hosts, and they advance proudly. Assemble ye all around me now, and have no intention of flying, for far from you are your own houses, and they are no friends who will follow you; it is not protection or quarter ye shall receive. Do, however, as your fathers and your grandfathers have done; in the name of the Trinity suffer showers[a] to be discharged at you. When you see me rising, rise ye all to attack, as God will show unto you." Monday was the day of the week. Now Flann, son of Conang, on the other hand, said to his people: "These people are few, and we are numerous; harden your steps against them." He then divided his forces into three divisions, in the first of which he was himself, in the second the Leinster-men, in the last the Lochlanns, and he harangued them all, saying: "This people will fall by you," said he, "and ye shall gain victory and triumph over them, for they are too proud to fly before you, and ye are more numerous. I am not engaged in this battle with any other view except to gain the throne of Teamhair, or be killed." These three divisions were indeed beautiful; many were the beautiful parti-coloured standards that were there, and shields of every colour. They afterwards came in this order to meet the King of Erin.

The King of Erin was awaiting them, having six standards, the cross of the Lord, and the staff of Jesus[b].

When the enemies' forces came close to Aedh, he placed and arrayed around him the King of Uladh on the one side, and the King of Meath on the other, and he said to them: "Think not of flight, but trust in the Lord, who gives victory to the Christians; let not your

n-aiġṡnta, acht ġur ob ḟṡṙḋa, ⁊ briṙíḋ ġo hobann cat ar bur naimḋiḃ, ġur ro mara ḃur cclu tré ḃiocu. Arṡḋ ro ráiḋṙiu uile ġo ndionġnaiḋṡr. Ní ṫáinig imurro do riġ Éireann deireaḋ na mbriaṫar rin do ráḋ an uair tanġattur a námaitt i ḟḟocur, ⁊ ro diubairġriod ḟrorra díomóra do ġaiġḋiḃ ar túr ⁊ ḟrorra d'ḟaġair iarttain, ⁊ an trṡr ḟrorr do leṫġaiḃ, ionnur ġur eirġe an riġ co naa muintir na n-aiġiḋ, ġur caiṫiġriod do croḋa ḟriu.

Ḟoṙíor ní ḟaġhuim ar in treinliḋar atá briṙte, iomláine na himéṡṫa do ronrat cać 'ran cathro Cille hUa nDaiġre, náid na briaṫra briṡġḋa do laḃair riġ Éirṡnn ġo huiliḋe do diorġaḋ amuiñtire féin. Ġiḋṡḋ táṫam ġur briṙiod leirin riġ ar a námaid.

Aġur annṙin ro ráiḋ an riġ (an tan baoí an maiḋm ré na muinntir): a muinntir ionmain, léġiḋ do na Críortaiḋiḃ, ⁊ imriḋ ḟor ioḋalaḋarṫaiḃ ó táid a madmaimm ṡṁaiḃ. Níor bó díomaoin dorom rin do ráḋ, uair do ronrad rin ḟairṙiom, ionnur nać moó ioná cṡthramhaḋ díoḃ ráinig rlán. Téṙnattur Laiġin iomlán dá n-athardá féin, uair do ronrad cire daingen cṡngailte díoḃ féin tre comairle an taoiriġ treaḃair bui aca, .i. Maolciaráin mac Rónáin. Ḟlan imurro mac Conaing, ro ṫeic co na ġocraide, ⁊ rugrat muinntir an ríġ ḟair, ⁊ ro ḟágaiḃ a ċṡnn, ⁊ tugaḋ é do láṫair airṡṫa an riġ, ⁊ ro ḃaoi an rí ann rin ag iomṫaoínṡḋ ḟair, ⁊ ro baoí cáć ġá ráḋa rir nár bo cóir do a ṫaínṡḋ tre goire a ngaoil, ⁊ ar aḋḃaraiḃ eile nać ḟḟaġuim ar in trenleaḃar, ⁊c.

Ral. Niallán Éprcop Sláine, obiit.

Cormac

* *The old book.*—A marginal note says: "Sunt verba Firbisii," meaning that this lamentation over the defects of the old book was that of Dudley Firbis, the scribe, who had deciphered "the old vellum book," and who also adds in the margin that *Cill Ua nDaighre*, where this battle was fought, is situated one mile to the north of Drogheda, "Cill hUa n-Daiġre mile ó tuaiḋ do Droiṡṡṫ Aṫa." It is

your minds be effeminate, but manly, and suddenly put your enemies to flight in the battle, that your fame may last for ever." They all replied that they would do so. The King of Erin had not finished the delivery of these words when the enemy came near him, and first discharged great showers of darts, and afterwards showers of javelins, and thirdly a shower of half javelins, so that the king and his people rose up against them, and fought bravely with them.

Alas! I do not find in the old book[c] which is broken, the whole of the proceedings of both parties in this battle of Cill Ua nDaighre, nor all the fine words which the King of Erin spoke to direct his own people; however, we find that the enemy were defeated by the king.

And then the king said (when the enemy was routed by his people), "Beloved people," said he, "spare the Christians, and fight against the idolaters, who are now routed before you." These words were not spoken by him in vain, for they did this at his bidding, so that not more than one-fourth of them escaped scathless. The Leinster-men escaped in safety to their own patrimony, for they formed themselves into a solid, compact phalanx, by advice of their prudent leader, i. e. Maelciarain, son of Ronan. But Flann, son of Conang, fled with his forces, and was overtaken by the king's party; he lost his head, which was carried before the King's Council, and the king lamented over it then, and all told him that he ought not to lament over it merely on account of the nearness of their relationship, and for other reasons which I cannot get from the old book, &c.

[869.] Kal. Niallan[d], Bishop of Slaine, died.

Cormac,

the place now called Killineer, which is a townland of St. Peter's parish, Drogheda, on the road leading N. W., about half way towards Monasterboice. See the Ordnance Map of Louth, Sheet 24.

[d] *Niallan.*—This and the succeeding obits are given in the Ann. F. M. at 867, and in the Ann. Ult. at 868.

Cormac maċ Eloṫaiġ, ab Saiġre, ⁊ sgriba moritur.

Ailill Cloċair, scriba et episcopus et ab Cloċair. Dub̆ṫaċ mac Maoiltuile doctissimus Latinorum totius Europae in Christo quieuit.

Martra Eoḋusa mac Donngaile ó gentib̆ i nDisiurt Diarmada.

Dunlaing mac Muirsḋaiġ, rí Laiġsn moritur.

Maolciarain mac Rónáin, riġ-nia airṫir Eirsnn, moritur.

Orgain Ardmaċa d'Aṁlaoib̆, ⁊ a loscaḋ co na dsrrtiġib̆ .i. dsrṫaċ mór mic Andaige. Deiċ ccéd eittir braid ⁊ marb̆aḋ; slad mór olċena.

Donnagan mac Cédfaḋa, ri hUa Censiolaiġ; Cian mac Cumasgaiġ ri hUa m-bairrche tire moritur.

Is in bliaġainsi .i. in octauo anno regni Aoḋa Finnléiṫ ra ionnarbsad Laiġin taoisioċ da ttaoisioċaib̆ uaṫa, uair ba miosgaiss leo é .i. baoi formad aca ris ar ṁéd na ccosgur no beireḋ do na Loċlannaib̆, no dno, uair ba tuiliṫe aca é, uair do Ciarraiḋib̆ Luaċra a b̆unaḋ, no dno ar méd a ḋíomais ba miosgais leo é; uair na ro ḟéd din b̆eiṫ i ccinn maiṫe Laiġsn ⁊ ri Laiġsn, tainig ra ṁuiñtir leis ar ionnarba d'ionnsoiġiḋ riġ Eirsnn, ⁊ ar ṁéd a b̆laiḋe sngnaṁa ro ġab̆ an rí ċuige go honóruċ é, ⁊ tug a ingin dó do ṁnaoi .i. Eiṫne. Ro bé méd imurro an smaċta ⁊ annirt tarraiḋ sé for Loclannaib̆, conaċ lamdaois naċ gníoṁ moġḋa do dénaṁ is na domnaigib̆; ro ba sgel mór ria innisin na ttab̆radaois do ciusa

ḋó

[e] *Clochar.*—"Clochar mic nDaimen."—*Ann. Ult.*, A. D. 869.

[f] *Eodhus.*—No mention of this Eodhus, or of the circumstances of his martyrdom, is found in the Irish Martyrologies.

[g] *Died.*—"Moritur." This should be, "was slain," as in the F. M. The Ann. Ult. have "jugulatus est."

[h] *Ard-Macha.*—Ann. Ult. 868; F. M. 867. But neither Annals mention the "Oratory of Mac Andaighe."

[i] *The eighth.*—i. e. 871. The chieftain

Cormac, son of Elothach, abbot of Saighir [Seirkieran], and a scribe, died.

Ailell of Clochar, scribe, and bishop and abbot of Clochar[e]; Dubhthach, son of Maeltuile, the most learned of the Latins of all Europe, in Christo quievit.

The martyrdom of Eodhus[f], son of Dunghal, by the Gentiles at Disert-Diarmada.

Dunlaing, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, died.

Maelciarain, son of Ronan, royal champion of the East of Erin, died[g].

The plundering of Ard-Macha[h], by Amhlaeibh, and its burning with its oratories, i. e. the great oratory of Mac Andaighe. Ten hundred persons were taken captives or killed; a great plunder also.

Donnagan, son of Cédfad, King of Ui-Ceinnselaigh; [and] Cian, son of Cumas-cach, King of Ui-Bairrche-tire, died.

[871.] In this year, the eighth[i] of the reign of Aedh Finnliath, the Leinster-men expelled one of their chieftains because they hated him, that is, they envied him in consequence of the many victories which he had gained over the Lochlanns, or else they regarded him as illegitimate, for he was of the Ciarraighi-Luachra as to his origin, or they hated him in consequence of his great pride. When therefore he could not be at the head of the chiefs of Leinster, he came with his followers in banishment to the King of Erin, and in consequence of the fame of his valour the King of Erin received him honourably, and gave him his daughter Eithne to wife. So great was the control and the sway which he gained over the Lochlanns, that they durst not perform any servile work on Sundays. It was great news to

here referred to was Maelciarain, son of Ronan, whose obit has just been given (Ann. Ult. 868). He commanded the Leinster-men in their retreat from the

ḋó . . . . Is ar ṫnuṫ ⁊ ar ḟormad ro ionnarbsad Laiġin uaṫa féin é, ⁊ dno ar a b̈eiṫ dfsruib̈ Muṁan.

Táinig tra iar sin go soċraiḋe leis i Laignib̈, go ndsrna airgne ⁊ ionnraḋa iomḋa, ⁊ loisgṫe ⁊ marb̈ṫa inntib̈. Aċt ċsna ata a ffágbaluib̈ naoṁ, ná báḋ réiḋ do tí no raġaḋ a Laiġnib̈ amaċ ar ionnarba tuidsċt ar ccula do ċogaḋ intib do riġini na baḋ réiḋ, do . . . . fír fsr no coṁlann ḋó, aċt ro gab̈aḋ do as gaċ aird do ġaib̈ ⁊ do ṫuaġaib̈, ⁊ do cloiḋmib̈, go ndsrnsat mionta bscca ḋe, ⁊ gur ro bsnaḋ a ċsnn de. Ro marb̈ait din a muimtir uile. Rugaḋ a ċsnn iarsin do ċum na Loċlann, ⁊ ro cuirsiodsaiḋe for ċuaille é, ⁊ ro gab̈sat seal fora a ḋiubargan, ⁊ ro ċuirsiot 'sin muir iartain é.

Kal. Suairlsċ Ineidnein, Epscop ⁊ anchoire, ⁊ ab Cluana Ioraird, optimus doctor religionis totius hibernae, quieuit.

Geran mac Diocosca ab Saiġre.

Diarmuid ab Fsrna quieuit.

Dubdaṫuile, ab léiṫ Mocaoṁog.

Maoloḋar epscop ⁊ ancoire, ab Daiṁinsi, quieuit.

Cumsud, ab Disirt Ciarain Bealaiġ dúin, epscop et scriba quieuit.

Comgan Fota, ab Tamlaċta, quieuit.

Cob̈ṫaċ mac Muirsḋoiġ, ab Cille dara, sapiens et doctor, de quo dicitur:—

Cobṫaċ

battle of Cill Ua nDaighre the year before.

[k] *Curses.*—Fáġb̈ala, i. e. things left fixed and immutable by the saints. St. Patrick left success of fish and curse of drowning on several rivers; for example, the curse of drowning on the River Dineen in Idough, &c. St. Columbkille left it as a curse on the family of Maguiggan, in Ulster, that there should never be a priest of the name; which caused them to change it to Goodwin. St. Nia left success of fish and curse of drowning on the River Sileece, in Fermanagh.

[l] *Suairlech of Inedhnen.*—These obits

to be related all the rents which they paid him . . . . It was out of envy and hatred the Leinster-men expelled him away from themselves, and because he was of the men of Munster.

After this he came with an army into Leinster, and committed many plunders and depredations, many conflagrations and slaughters therein. But, however, it is among the curses[k] of the saints that it will not be safe for one banished out of Leinster to come back to make war therein again. This was the case with him . . . . They observed not the rights of men, or combat towards him, but they attacked him on every side with javelins, and axes, and swords, so that they hacked him into small pieces, and cut off his head. They also killed all his people. His head was afterwards brought to the Lochlanns, who placed it on a pole, and continued for some time to shoot at it, and afterwards cast it into the sea.

[870.] Kal. Suairlech of Inedhnen[l], bishop and anchorite, and abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], the best doctor of religion in all Erin, quievit.

Geran, son of Dicosc, Abbot of Saighir, quievit.

Diarmaid, Abbot of Fearna [Ferns], quievit.

Dubhdathuile, Abbot of Liath Mochaemhog, [quievit].

Maelodhar, bishop and anchorite, Abbot of Daimhinis [Devenish], quievit.

Cumsudh, Abbot of Disert Chiarain of Bealach-dúin [Castlekieran, in Meath], bishop and scribe, quievit.

Comhgan Fota, Abbot of Tamhlacht, quievit.

Cobhthach[m], son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Cill-dara [Kildare], a sage and doctor [dormivit], of whom is said:—

Cobhthach

are given in the Ann. F. M. at 868, and in the An. Ult. at 869, but the true year is 870.

[m] *Cobhthach.*—"Princeps cille daro."—*Ann. Ult.* 869. Comp. F. M., 868, where the following verses are also given.

Cobṫaċ Cuirriġ cuirſtaiġ,
Daṁna riġ Life lſnnaiġ:
Durſan mac mór Muirſḋaiġ
Baliaċ hua caoiṁfionn Ceallaiġ.
Cleṫe Laiġſn leiġniḋe,
Saoi ſlan ſeġainn ſoċlaċ,
Retla ruirſċ réiḋriġe
Comarba Conlaiṫ Cobṫaċ.

Maonġal, Epſcop Cille dara, quieuit.

Iſ in bliaġainſi táiniġ Aoḋ mac Néill illaiġniḃ, ġo maḋ do dioġal an óġlaoiċ a dubramur romuinn, do marḃaḋ do Laiġniḃ, no dno ġo maḋ do ṫoḃaċ cíoſa. Ro iñriſtar Laiġne o Aṫ cliaṫ ġo Ġaḃrán. Tainiġ dno Cſrball mac Dunlainġ, ri Oſraiġe ⁊ Cennédiġ mac Ġaiṫin, ri Laoiġſi do'n leiṫ oile do Laiġniḃ, ⁊ an méd ro fédadar edir loſġaḋ ⁊ arġain ⁊ marḃaḋ do ronſattur, ġo ranġattur Dun mBolġ, ⁊ ro ġabſat longport annſain, .i. Cſrḃall ⁊ Cennetiġ.

Ra tionolſad Laiġin iarttain 'má riġ .i. má Muirſḋaċ mac mBrain, ⁊ ciḋ eſiḋe ba ri cruaiḋ, coſġraċ, glic, uair aſ fada ro ḃaoi for ionnarba a n-Albain, ba aiċintiḋe do cruaſ ⁊ ſnġnaṁ, ⁊ aſḋ ro ſmuainſeadar aca ġur ab córa dóiḃ dol a ccſnn Laiġſi ⁊ Oſraiġe báttur i nDún bolġ ionáſ dola i ġcſnn riġ 'Eirſnn baoi oġ Bealaċ Ġaḃráin, ⁊ dola 'ſin aíḋċe fon longport. Tſġaid iaram Laiġin, ⁊ a ri maille riu, ġo cruaiḋ ſonairt na ccoruġaḋ ġo Dun mBolġ, bail a rabattur a náṁaid. Borb a met! Iſ ionġnaḋ an cuinġioll

[n] *Cuirrech.*—Now the Curragh of Kildare.

[o] *The youth.*—viz. Maelciarain, son of Ronan. See p. 184, n. [g].

[p] *Dunbolg.*—In the margin of the MS. the scribe has written toġail duin bolġ, "Destruction of Dunbolg." This was the name of a fort near Donard, in the county

Cobhthach of Cuirrech[n] of races,
Heir apparent of the King of Liffe of tunics:
Alas for the great son of Muireadhach,
Ah! grief: the descendant of the fair Ceallach.
Chief of scholastic Leinster,
A perfect, comely, prudent sage,
A brilliant shining star,
Was Cobhthach, the successor of Connlath.

Maenghal, Bishop of Cill-dara, died.

Aedh, son of Niall, came into Leinster to avenge the youth[o] whom we have mentioned before as killed by the Leinster-men, or indeed it was to levy rent. He plundered Leinster from Ath-cliath [Dublin] to Gabhrán [Gowran]. On the other side of Leinster came Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, King of Osraighe, and Cennedigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laeighis, and did all they could effect by burning, plundering, and killing until they arrived at Dun-Bolg[p], where they encamped, i. e. Cearbhall and Cennedigh.

The Leinster-men afterwards gathered round their king, i. e. round Muiredhach, son of Bran, who was a hardy, victorious, prudent king, for he was for a long time in exile in Alba [Scotland], where he distinguished himself by his hardihood and bravery. And they thought among themselves that they should rather go against the men of Laeighis and Osraighe, who were at Dunbolg, than against the King of Erin, who was at Bealach Gabhráin[q], and to enter their camp at night. The Leinster-men then proceeded, with hardihood and courage, along with their king, arrayed in regular order, to Dunbolg, where their enemies were fierce and numerous! Prodigious was their

of Wicklow. Ann. F. M. 868; Ult. 869.

[q] *Bealach Gabhráin.*—i. e. the road or pass of Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny.

cuingioll daonda, uair ro cuattur Laiġin i muiniġin Naoiṁ Briġide go rugdaois buaiḋ ⁊ cosgur do Osraiġiḃ ⁊ do Laoiġis. Ro cuattur dno Osraiġe i muingin Naoiṁ Ciaráin Saiġre ma buaiḋ ⁊ cosgur do ḃreiṫ do Laiġniḃ. Ro battar Laiġin ġo díocra og ataċ Naoiṁ Briġide, gur ro marḃdaois a náiṁde . . . . Iseḋ tra tangattur Laiġin don leiṫ a raḃa mac Ġaiṫíni don longport. Ni a n-imgabail do rigne mac Ġaiṫin, aċt as na n-aġaiḋ go cruaiḋ feoċair tainig, amuil ba bés dó. Do gníther tra caṫuġaḋ cruaiḋ croḋa leṫ for leṫ ann sin. As cian ro clos gáir na fsfr og imirt diocumaing forra, ⁊ foġar na stoc ndeaḃṫa, ⁊ ro ġaḃ an talaṁ criotnuġaḋ go ndsċattur a n-sċraḋa ⁊ a n-iomáinte i ngealtaċt, ⁊ ba tairmsg mór d'sngnaṁ na laoċ sin, aċt ċsna an luċt ro ḃoí don tsluaġ i scailpiḃ carrag, tangattur anaiġiḋ na n-iumáinti, go ro forattur mór díoḃ. Ba mór an muirn sin, ⁊ ba mór a ffoġur 'sin aeir uasta. Imisin ro baoi Cerḃall og tsgasg a ṁuinntire, uair ba tosaċ oíḋċi fair, ⁊ ro ráiḋ; gibeḋ ó ttíosaḋ na naṁaid ċugaiḃ, na glusaḋ nsċ uaiḃ as a inad caṫaisi, ⁊ congḃaḋ siḃ go cruaiḋ ris na naiṁdiḃ. Ro ċuaiḋsioṁ Csrḃall ⁊ soċraide lais d'ionnsoiġiḋ ṁic a ṙsṫar .i. Cennediġ, ro baoí i n-éigsn mór edir a náiṁdiḃ, ⁊ ro ṫoguiḃ a ġuṫ cruaiḋ ar áird, ⁊ ro baoi ag nsrtaḋ a ṁuinntire a ccsnn Laiġen (⁊ ra ċualattur Laiġin sin) ⁊ dno ro ḃáttur an muinntir ga nsrtaḋ soṁ. Ro srb ra dís dá ṁuintir faire dforċoiméd do. Ro diubairg rí Laiġin leiṫġa foṫasiḋe gur ro marḃ an dara fsr diḃ .i. Foloċtaċ, secnab Cille daire. As mór tra an toirm ⁊ an foṫrom baoi sturra anuair sin, ⁊ ra tógaiḃ badḃ csnn sturra, ⁊ baoi marḃaḋ mór sturra sán cán. Ro scuiċsiot tra Laiġin on longṗort, ⁊ ro báttur ag breiṫ

[1] *The clamour.*—Bamor an muirn sin. See a similar expression used by the F. M. at the year 1504, p. 1278.

[2] *Badhbh.*—This was the name of a sort of fairy goddess of war, the *Bellona* of Irish mythology. But the name was also given

their number! Wonderful was the human condition! for the Leinster-men placed all their hope in St. Brighit that they should gain victory and triumph over the men of Osraighe and Laighis, and the men of Osraighe placed their hope in Ciaran of Saighir, for gaining triumph and victory over the Leinster-men. The Leinster-men fervently prayed to St. Brighit that they might kill their enemies . . . . . The side of the camp to which the Leinster-men came was that in which the son of Gaithin was. The son of Gaithin did not avoid them, but he opposed firmly and fiercely, as was his wont. A stubborn, fierce battle was fought there between them. Far were heard the cries of men suffering discomfiture, and the sound of the martial trumpets, and the earth shook, so that their horses and cattle ran terrified, which was a great hindrance to the valiant deeds of heroes. But, however, such of the host as were in the clefts of the rocks came down to the cattle and stopped many of them. Great was the clamour[r], and great was the noise in the air over them. Therefore Cearbhall was instructing his people, for it was the beginning of the night, and he said: "Wherever the enemy come from us to you, let not one of you move from his place of battle, and keep firmly to the enemy." Cearbhall went with a force to his sister's son, Cennédigh, who was in great jeopardy among his enemies, and he raised his firm voice aloud, and encouraged his people against the Leinster-men (and the Leinster-men heard it), and his people were encouraging him. He ordered two of his people to keep watch for him. The King of Leinster aimed a half javelin at them, and killed one of them, i. e. Folachtach, vice-abbot of Cill-dara. Great indeed was the din and tumult that prevailed between them at this time, and Badhbh[s] showed herself among them, and there was a great massacre

to the Royston, or carrion crow; so that the meaning may, perhaps, be that birds of prey began to appear on the field of battle, attracted by the dead bodies.

bpeiṫ a pi leo, ⁊ ó nap ḟéd an pí a ṡluag d'ḟoṡtaḋ na ḟappaḋ po ling ap a eaċ ⁊ táinig andiaiġ a ṁuinnpipe. Aṡ deiṁin linn gonaḋ tpe miopḃail naoiṁ bpiġde ⁊ Sein Ciapáin po ṡgaoilṡiot aṁlaiḋ ṡin; ⁊ cia po mapḃaḋ ṡaopclanna ſtuppa, ní paḃa áp móp ann. Ní pa léig Cſpḃall ná Cennédiġ ḋa muinntip lſnṁuin Laiġſn ap ḟaitċiuṡ. Ro mapḃaḋ 'ṡan ló ap na ṁápaċ dpſm do Laiġniḃ po ḃáttup ḟop ṡſċpán. Tángattup Cſpḃall ⁊ Cennédiġ na ccaṫ cſngailte cópaiġṫe tpé láp a náṁad go Gaḃpán, d'ionnṡoiġiḋ pi 'Eipſnn .i. Aoḋa Finnléiṫ, (deipḃṡiup Cſpḃail a ḃſnṡaiḋe, ⁊ máṫaip an Cennédiġ í) ⁊ innisid do pí 'Eipſnn aṁail do pala dóiḃ .i. longṗopt do ġaḃail ḟoppa ⁊cā. Do ponṡad compáḋ taipiṡi, ⁊ po deiġliṡiod iapttáin.

Rí Laiġſn ní hſḋ do piġne ḟpſgpa maiṫ do taḃaipt ḟop pí 'Eipſnn, aċt iṡ cuiṁniuġaḋ na ndſpnṡad piṡ do piġne, ⁊ ni tapad cíoṡ no giall.

Iṡ in bliaḋain ṡi do ponṡad na piġ Loċlann ḟopbaiṡi ḟop Spaiṫ Cluaide i mbpeaṫnaiḃ; pé ceṫpe míoṡaiḃ ag ḟopbaiṡi dóiḃ ḟuippe, ḟa deoiġ ṫpa iap ḟḟoppaċ an loċta po ḃaoi innte do ġopta ⁊ d'íotaiḋ, ap ttpaġaḋ go hiongnaiḋ an tobaip po ḃaoi aca ap méḋon: po cuaṡ ḟoppa iapttain. Rugaḋ tpa ap túṡ gaċ maiṫiuṡ po ḃuí innte. Rugaḋ ṡlóġ móp eiṡte i mbpaid [Duṗaltaċ Fipbiṡigh po ṡgpioḃ 1643] inquit tpanṡcpiptop ppimuṡ.

Ḟal. Maonġal, ab bſnnċaip, quieuit.

Duḃṫaċ,

[t] *Srath-cluaide.*—This is the Irish name for Strathclyde in Scotland, but it is evidently a mistake for Ailech Cluathe, which was the old name of Dunbarton. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 869 [870] as follows:—"Obsessio Ailech Cluathe, a Norddmannis, i. e. Amlaiph et Imhar duo reges Norddmannorum obsederunt arcem illum et distruxerunt in fine .iiii. mensium arcem et predaverunt."—*Dublin MS.* So also the Welsh Annals, e. g. the Annales Cambriæ, A. D. 870, "Arx Alt-Clut a gentilibus fracta est."—Brut y Tywysogion, A. D. 870, ac y torret Kaer Alclut y gan y Paganyeit; "and Caer Alclut was demolished by the Pagans."

[u] *Dubhaltach Firbisigh.*—The meaning

massacre between them to and fro. The Leinster-men slipped away from the camp, and were carrying off their king, and when the king could not stop his men from flying, he mounted his horse and followed after his people. We are certain that it was through a miracle of St. Brighit and the Old Ciaran that they separated in this manner; for although nobles were slain between them, there was no great slaughter. Neither Cearbhall nor Cennédigh permitted their people to pursue the Leinster-men, through fear. On the next day some of the Leinster-men who had gone astray were slain. Cearbhall and Cennédigh came in a solid arrayed phalanx through the middle of their enemies to Gabhran [Gowran] to meet the King of Erin, i. e. Aedh Finnliath (the sister of Cearbhall was his wife, and she was the mother of Cennédigh), and they told the King of Erin what had happened to them, i. e. how their camp had been entered, &c. They conversed affectionately, and then separated.

The King of Leinster did not give the King of Erin a good answer, but reminded him of all they had done to him, and gave him neither tribute nor hostages.

In this year the Lochlann King laid siege to Srath-cluaide[t] in Britain, and they continued the siege for four months; at length, however, after having wasted the people who were in it by hunger and thirst, having wonderfully drawn off the well they had within, they entered [the fort] upon them. At first they carried off all the riches that were within it, and afterwards a great host of prisoners were brought into captivity. [Dubhaltach Firbisigh[u] wrote this, 1643] Inquit transcriptor primus.

[871.] Kal. Maenghal[x], Abbot of Beannchar [Bangor], died.

Dubhthach,

is, that the note, "Dubhaltach Firbisigh ꝑo ꝼcꝑoıb̈ 1643," was made by Mac Firbis's, the first *transcriber* of these Annals, from whose autograph the Brussels copy was made. See "Introd. Remarks," pp. 1, 2.

[x] *Maenghal.*—Ann. F.M 869; Ult. 870;

Dub̆ṫaċ, ab Cill Aċaiḋ epiſcopuſ, ſcriba et anchorita quieuit.

Ailill, epſcop ⁊ ab Fob̆air, quieuit.

Curui, ab Inſi Cloṫrann, ſaoi ſſnċuſa 'Eirſn̄, quieuit.

Aṁlaoib̆ ⁊ Imar do ṫoiḋeċt arídſi a hAlbain ʒo- h-'Aṫcliaṫ, ⁊ brad mór Brſtan ⁊ Alban, ⁊ Saxon leó, dá ċéd long a líon.

Toġail Dhuin Sob̆airge, quod antea nunquam factum eſt.

Ailill mac Dunlaing, ri Laiġſn ⁊ Northmann interfectuſ eſt.

Maolmuaḋ mac Finnaċta rí Airṫir Life moritur. Flaiṫſṁ mac Faolċair do b̆áḋaḋ do ṁuinntir Leiṫġlinne.

Inrſḋ Connaċt la Cſrb̆all ⁊ Dunċaḋ, i ttorċair Buaċail mac Dunaḋaiġ. Inrſḋ Muṁan dṅa la Cſrb̆all dar Luaċair ſiar.

Aṁlaoib̆ do dol a h-'Eirinn i Loċlainn do ċoʒaḋ ar Loċlandaib̆ ⁊ do ċongnaṁ rá a aṫair .i. Ʒofriḋ, uair no Loclannaiġ aʒ coʒaḋ na ċſnnſaiḋe ar ttiaċtain ó a aṫair ar a ċſnn, ⁊ ara ba fada ra iniſin cúiſ a ċoʒaiḋ ⁊ ara laiġſd tremḋírgſſ cuʒainn cid aʒainn no beiṫ a ḟioſ, fáġb̆am ʒan a ſgrib̆ſnn,[a] uair atá ár n-obair im neoċ aſ d''Erinn do ſcrib̆ſnn, ⁊ cid ní iadſaiḋe uile, uair ní namá fuilngid na h'Erſnnaiġ uilc na Loċlann, aċt fuilngid uilc iomḋa uaṫa féin.

Iſ in b̆liaḋain ſi .i. an dſċmaḋ bliaḋain flaṫa Aoḋa Finnléiṫ, ro in̄reſttar Iomar mac Ʒoṫfraiḋ, mic Ragnaill, mic Ʒoṫfraiḋ Conung, mic Ʒoṫfraiḋ, ⁊ mac an ḟir ra ċuaiḋ a h'Eirinn .i. Aṁlaoib̆, Eire o iarṫur ʒo hairṫear, ⁊ ó ḋeſʒeart ʒo tuiſʒeaat.

Kal.

but the true year is 871.

[y] *Cill-achaidh.*—Now Killeigh, a village in the barony of Geashill, King's County.

[z] *Amhlaeibh and Imhar.*—Ann. Ult., A. D. 870 [871].

[a] *Family.*—i. e. the monks of Leighlin.

[b] *From Erin to Lochlann.*—There is no account of this in the published Annals.

[c] *The tenth.*—i. e. the year 873. This plundering is not noticed in the published Annals.

Dubhthach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh[y], bishop, scribe, and anchorite, died.

Ailell, Bishop and Abbot of Fobhar [Fore], died.

Curui, Abbot of Inis Clothrann [in Loch Ribh], the most learned of all the Irish in history, died.

Amhlaeibh and Imhar[z], came again from Alba [Scotland], to Ath-cliath [Dublin], having a great number of prisoners, both British, Scottish, and Saxon. Two hundred ships was their number.

The demolition of Dún-Sobhairce [Dunseverick], which was never done before.

Ailell, son of Dunlang, King of Leinster and of the Norsemen, was slain.

Maelmuadh, son of Finnachta, King of Airther-Liffè, died. Flaithemh, son of Faelchar, was drowned by the family[a] of Leithglinn.

Connaught was plundered by Cearbhall and Dunchadh, on which occasion Buachail, son of Dunadhach, was slain. Munster was also plundered beyond Luachair westwards by Cearbhall.

Amhlaeibh went from Erin to Lochlann[b] to wage war on the Lochlanns, and to aid his father Goffridh, for the Lochlanns had made war against him, his father having come for him; but as it would be tedious to relate the cause of the war, and besides it appertains but little to us, though we have a knowledge of it, we forbear writing it, for our business is not to write whatever may belong to Erin, nor even all these; for the Irish suffer evils, not only from the Lochlanns, but they also suffer many injuries from one another.

[873.] In this year, the tenth[c] of the reign of Aedh Finnliath, Imhar, son of Godfraidh, Conung, son of Godfraidh, and the son of the man who went away from Erin, i. e. Amhlaeibh, plundered all Erin from west to east, and from south to north.

Kal. Gnia ab Daiṁliaġ Cianain, episcopus et scriba et anachoreta, quieuit :—

Uair Gṅia grian ar ccaomċlainne.
Cſnn craḃuiḋ insi 'Eṁir
Do ġaḃ nasaḋ naomrainne,
Coṁarba Cianain calig.
Céin máir saṁaḋ sorċaiḋe
Dia mba cſnn céim gan cina
Dirsan mind mór molḃṫaiġe
'Ar cara caoiṁḟionn Gniaa.

Cſnnfaolaḋ Ua Muiċtiġſrna, rí Caisil, ⁊ coṁarba Ailḃe,
Fſrdoṁnaċ ab Cluana mic Nois.
Loingsioċ mac Foillen, princeps Cille Ausaille, t. m.
Robartaċ Dſrmaiġe, scriba moritur.

Orgain fſr na ttrí maiġe ⁊ na g-Comand go Sliaḃ Blaḋma do ríoġaiḃ Gall i snſċta na fele Brígde.

Is in ḃliaġain si .i. undecima anno regni Aoḋa, ra ṫairring Báirit, ⁊ dna aitte é do ṁac an ríġ, longa iomḋa ó ṁuir siar go Loċ Ri leis, go ro ṁill ailéna Loċa Rí esdiḃ, ⁊ na feranna comfoċruiḃe, ⁊ Maġ luirg. Is ansain ro ṡaor Dia coṁarba Coluim a láṁaiḃ na Loċlann, ⁊ mar ro ċuaiḋ as a láṁaiḃ, an dar leo ba coirṫe cloiċe é.

'Eg

[d] *Gnia.*—The death of this bishop and the succeeding obits are entered in the Ann. F. M. at 870; Ann. Ult. 871. The verses on the death of Gnia are also quoted, with some variations of reading, by the Four Masters.

[e] *Emhir's Island.*—i. e. Ireland, the island of Emhir, Eber, or Heber, the celebrated Milesian chieftain.

[f] *Of Ailbhe.*—i. e. Bishop of Emly.

[g] *Three plains.*—This entry is given in the Ann. F. M. at 870: where, see note.

[h] *The eleventh.*—i. e. the year 874.

[i] *Barith.*—There is no account of this

[872.] Kal. Gnia[d], Abbot of Daimhliag-Cianain [Duleek], bishop, scribe, and anchorite, died.

For Gnia was the sun of our fair race,
Head of the piety of Emhir's Island[e],
He celebrated the festivals of the saints,
The successor of the wise Cianán.
For a long time the bright congregation,
Of which he was head, had dignity without obscurity.
Alas! for the great precious gem,
Our fair, bright friend, Gnia.

Cennfaeladh Ua Muichtigherna, King of Caisel, and successor of Ailbhe[f] [died].

Ferdomhnach, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois [died].

Loingsech, son of Foillen, chief [abbot] of Cill Ausaille [Killossy], died.

Robhartach, of Dearmhach [Durrow], a scribe, died.

[872.] The plundering of the men of the Three Plains[g], and of the Comanns as far as Sliabh Bliadhma [Slieve Bloom], by the Kings of the Galls in the snow of Bridgetmas.

[873.] In this year, the eleventh[h] of the reign of Aedh, Barith[i], who was tutor to the King's son, drew many ships from the sea westwards to Loch Ri[k], and he plundered the islands of Loch Ri out of them, and the neighbouring lands, and also Magh Luirg[l]. On this occasion God saved the successor of Columb from the hands of the Lochlanns, and when he escaped from their hands they thought that he was a pillar-stone.

The

Barith, or his expedition, in the published Annals.

[k] *Loch Ri.*—Or Loch Ribh, now Lough Ree, an expansion of the Shannon between Athlone and Lanesborough.

[l] *Magh Luirg.*—Moylurg, i. e. the baro-

Ἐg rig Loċlann, .i. Goṫfraiḋ, do téḋmaimm grána oponḋ, ric enim Deo placuit.

Imnſḋa Brſtan in hoc anno.

Deeſt circiter ab anno 871 aḋ ann. 900.

Ꝑal. Indrſċtaċ mac Doḃailén, ab Bſn̄ċair quieuit.

Trí céḋ bliaġain caḋa cuir
O éitſioċt Comgaill Bſnċair,
Go ré ro maiḋ ruaṫar ngle.
Indrſċtaiġ airḋ oirḋniḋe.

Maolpóil, princepſ Sruṫra Guaire, moritur.
Furaḋrán maċ Garḃáin, ſeċnab Cille aċaiḋ, moritur.
Céle mac Iorṫuile, ſecnab Aċaiḋ bó Canniġ, moritur.
Flann mac Doṁnaill, riġḋamna an tuaiſgirt, moritur.
Eccnſcan mac Dálaiġ, rí Cinel Conaill moritur.
Ciarmac hUa Dunaḋaiġ, rí Gaḃrae, moritur.
Guin Muirſḋaiġ mic Doṁnaill, rioġḋamna Laiġſn.
Ciaroḋar mac Crunnmaoil, ri hUa fFelmſḋa moritur.

Morſ Glaiſine mic Uiſine, rí hUa Maccaile. Aſ do ḃaſ Eiccneċáin, Indrſċtaiġ, Flainn. ⁊ Ciarmacáin, at rubraḋ :—

Ecc aſ eitiġ foraccaiḃ
Sluaġa ſaiġſſ iar ſſtaiḃ

Maro

ny of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

[m] *The King of the Lochlanns.*—The death of this King is noticed in the Ann. F. M. at 871, Ult. at 872; but no mention is made of the ugly disease. The Ulster Annals say: "Imhar *Rex Normannorum totius Hiberniæ et Britanniæ vitam finivit.*"—*Dublin MS.*

[n] *A chasm.*—The words "Deest circiter," &c., are a note by the transcriber in the margin of the MS.

[o] *Indrechtach.*—These entries are given in the Ann. F. M. at 901; Ult. 905; but the true year is 906.

[p] *Ui-Felmedha.*—i. e. the barony of Ballaghkeen, in the county of Wexford, now

The King of the Lochlanns[m] died of an ugly, sudden disease, *sic enim Deo placuit.*

Britain was much annoyed this year.

A chasm[n] from about the year 871 [873] to the year 900.

[906.] Kal. Indrechtach[o], son of Dobhailen, Abbot of Beannchar [Bangor], died.

One in three hundred fair revolving years,
From the death of Comhghall of Beanchar,
To the period of the happy death
Of the great illustrious Indrechtach.

Maelpoil, chief [i. e. abbot] of Sruthair Guaire, died.

Furadhran, son of Gabhrán, Prior of Cill-achaidh, died.

Ceile, son of Urthuile, Prior of Achadh bo Cainnigh [Agabo], died.

Flann, son of Domhnall, royal heir of the North, died.

Egnechan, son of Dálach, King of Cinel Conaill, died.

Ciarmac Ua Dunadhaigh, King of [Ui Conaill] Gabhra, died.

The killing of Muiredhach, son of Domhnall, royal heir of Leinster.

Ciarodhar, son of Crunnmhael, King of Ui-Felmedha[p], died.

The death of Glaisin, son of Uisin, King of Ui-Maccaille[q]. It was of the death of Eignechán, Indrechtach, Flann, and Ciarmacan, was said :—

Death has left destitute[r]
The hosts[s] who seek after precious gifts;

If

called the Murchoos, or O'Murphy's country.

[q] *Ui-Maccaille.*—Now Imokilly, Co. Cork.

[r] *Destitute.*—These verses are also quoted by the F. M. at A. D. 901, whose chronology is about five years antedated at this period.

[s] *The hosts.*—viz. the poets.

Maro ċloí deñ rí séitreċ,
Mór liaċ Eccneċ i n-éccaiḃ.
Eccnaċ ba doḋaing d'óccaiḃ
Rí ceiniuil Conaill cſtaiġ,
Dirſan gnúiſ creḋbaſ miḋend
Fo ṫuinn íreṅn iar n-éccaiḃ.
Indrſċtaċ Bſndċuir buiḋniġ,
Ciarmac Gaḃra gairmſoḃraiġ,
Flann Feabail fial fri doḋaing,
'Eccneċ ſil Conaill caingniġ.

Iſte eſt triġeſimuſ annuſ reġni Flainn mic Maoilſeċloinn.

Anni Domini dcccc. Ra tionalaḋ morṙluaġ ffſr muṁan laſ in díſ céḋna .i. la Flaiṫḃſraċ, ⁊ la Corṁaic d'iarraiḋ bráiġid Laiġſn ⁊ Oſraiġe, ⁊ ra ḃáttur fir Muṁan uile i n-aonlongṗoirt. Do rala Flaiṫḃeartaċ ar a eoċ ar fud ſraiti 'ſin longport: torċair a eaċ i gclaiſ ndoṁain faoi, ⁊ ba cel olc doſom ſain. Soċuiḋe da ṁuiñtir fén, ⁊ don tſluaġ uile do nár ḃ'áil dol an tſluaġṫa aſ a haiṫle ſin; uair bá cél duaiḃſioċ leo uile an tuitimſi an duine naoiṁ. Tangattar tra tſċta uaiſle ó Laiġniḃ, ó Chſrḃall mac Muirſgain, d'ionnſoiġiḋ Chorṁaic ar túſ, ⁊ ra laḃrattar

[t] *Thirtieth year.*—Flann succeeded in the year 879, and the year here intended in 908.

[u] *A. D.* DCCCC.—This is a mistake for DCCCCVIII.

[x] *The same two.*—No reference is made to these two great ecclesiastics in any previous part of these Annals, which shows that there is a chasm of some years here.

[y] *Flaithbhertach.*—i. e. Flaithbhertach Mac Inmhainen, Abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, now Scattery Island, in the Shannon, near the town of Kilrush.

[z] *Cormac.*—That is, Cormac Mac Cuilemain, King of Munster and Bishop of Cashel. This battle is given by the F. M. at A. D. 903, and in the Ann. Ult. at 907, but the true year was 908. The scribe writes in the margin of our MS.: "*De morte Cormaci filii Culennani, regis Mo-*

If it has changed the colour of a potent king,
Great grief that Eignech has died.
Eignech, who was the sternest of youths,
King of the populous Cinel Conaill,
Alas! that his face, shrivelled, colourless, is left
Beneath the surface of the clay in death.
Indreachtach of populous Beannchar,
And Ciarmhac of Gabhra, of great fame,
Flann Feabhail, generous, resolute against difficulty,
Egnech of the race of Conall of goodly councils.

[908.] This is the thirtieth year[t] of the reign of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn.

[908.] A. D. DCCCC[u]. The great host of Munster was assembled by the same two[x], i. e. by Flaithbhertach[y] and Cormac[z], to demand the hostages of Leinster and Osraighe, and all the men of Munster were in the same camp. Flaithbhertach went on horseback through the streets of the camp; his horse fell under him into a deep trench, and this was an evil omen[a] to him. There were many of his own people, and of the whole host, who did not wish to go on the expedition after this, for they all considered this fall of the holy man as an ominous presage. But noble ambassadors came from Leinster, from Cearbhall, son of Muirigan, to Cormac first, and they delivered a message of peace from the Leinster-men, i. e. one peace to be in all Erin

moniæ, Archiepiscopi *Casseliensis et Martyris*." Dr. Hanmer says that Cormac was killed by the Danes, but Dr. Keating, in his "History of Ireland," from the historical tract called *Cath Belaigh Mughna*, i. e. the Battle of Ballaghmoon, states that King Cormac was not slain by the Danes, but by the Leinster-men.

[a] *An evil omen.*—Cel olc. The scribe glosses the word cel by ꝑáiꞅtine, in the margin. Dr. Lynch, in his translation of Keating's "History of Ireland," translates it *malum omen*. See Ann. F. M., p. 566, note.

ꝓaccaꝓ cꞇaiꝓꞇ ꝓíoḋa, im méiḋe ad ċꞇꝓ do ó Laiġniḃ, .i. aoin ꝓiḋe do beiṫ i n-Éiꝓinn uile go ḃealtaine aꝓ a ccionn, uaiꝓ coicꞇiġꞇꝓ d'ꝓoġṁaꝓ an tanꝓain, a ḃꝓaiġḋe do ṫaḃaiꝓꞇ an ꞇꝓláiṁ Maonaiġ, an duine naoiṁ ꞇgnaiḋ ċꝓaiḃḋiġ, ⁊ ḋaoine eile ċꝓaiḃḋeċa; ꝓeoid ⁊ maiṫiuꝓa iomḋo do ṫaḃaiꝓꞇ do Flaiṫḃeaꝓtaċ ⁊ do Choꝓmac. Ḃá ꝓailiḋ go móꝓ la Coꝓmac an tꝓíḋꝓin do ṫaiꝓġꝓin do, ⁊ táinig iaꝓꝓiṁ dá innꝓin do Flaiṫḃeaꝓtaċ, ⁊ ꝓa innꝓ doꝓaiḋe aṁail tugaḋ ċuige ó Laiġniḃ. Aṁail ꝓo ċuala Flaiṫḃeaꝓtaċ ꝓin, ꝓo ġaḃ aḋuaṫ móꝓ ⁊ aꝓeḋ ꝓo ꝓáiḋ: Faillꝓiġiḋ, aꝓ ꝓé, do ḃíġmíꞇnamnaiḋe, ⁊ dꞇꝓoile do ċineoil ꞇꝓeod, uaiꝓ mac comaiṫiġ ṫu; ⁊ ꝓa ꝓaiḋ ḃꝓiaṫꝓa iomḋa ꝓeaꝓḃa taꝓcaꝓlaċa aꝓ ꝓada ꝓe n-innꝓin.

Aꝓ é ꝓꞇíġꝓa tug Coꝓmac ꝓaiꝓꝓiṁ: Aꝓ deṁin líꞇꝓa dno, aꝓ Coꝓmac, an ní ḃiaꝓ de ꝓin .i. caṫ do ċuꝓ, a ḋuine naoiṁ, aꝓ Coꝓmac, ⁊ biaꝓa ꝓo ṁalaċtain de, ⁊ aꝓ doċa báꝓ dꝓaġail ḋuiꞇ. Agus ó duḃaiꝓꞇ ꝓin, táinig da puball ꝓéin, ⁊ ꝓé tuiꝓꝓioċ dobꝓónaċ, ⁊ ó ꝓo ꝓuiḋ ꝓo gab ꝓíoṫal uḃall tugaḋ ḋó, ⁊ ꝓo ḃaoi ga ꝓꝓoḋail dá ṁuinntiꝓ, ⁊ aꝓeḋ ꝓo ꝓáiḋ: A ṁuinnꞇiꝓ ionṁain, aꝓ ꝓé, ní ṫiodnacaiḃ-ꝓi uḃla duiḃ ón uaiꝓꝓi amaċ go bꝓáṫ. Andeḋ a ṫiġeaꝓna ionṁuin talṁanda, aꝓ a ṁuinntiꝓ, ciḋ 'ma ndꞇꝓnaiꝓ bꝓón ⁊ duḃa duinn? Iꝓ minic do gní mioċélmuine ḋúinn. Aꝓeḋ dno ꝓo ꝓáidꝓioṁ; ciḋ ón, a ṁuinntiꝓ ionṁuin, cá ní duḃꝓioċ ꝓo ꝓáidiaꝓ? Uaiꝓ bíg a n-ioṅgnaḋ gen go ttugainnꝓi uḃla duiḃ aꝓ mo láiṁ ꝓéin; uaiꝓ biaiḋ nꞇ éigin uaiḃꝓi um ꝓaꝓꝓaḋ tiodnaicꝓꞇ ubla ḋuiḃ. Ro óꝓdaiġ ꝓoꝓaiꝓeḋ iaꝓttam. Ro gaiꝓmꞇ cuige annꝓin an duine naoṁṫa, ꝓꞇaiḃḋꞇ ꞇgnaiḋ (Maonaċ mac Siaḋail), aꝓdċoṁaꝓba Comgaill, ⁊ do

ꝓiġne

[b] *Séds.*—i. e. jewels, precious stones.

[c] *Apples.*—Keating has the same artless words, but Dr. Lynch, in his Latin translation of Keating, improves the style thus: "Nunquam posthac (inquit) *quidquam* inter vos, O charissimi, distri-

Erin until May following (it being then the second week in Autumn), and to give hostages into the keeping of Maenach, a holy, wise, and pious man, and of other pious men, and to give séds[b] and much property to Cormac and Flaithbhertach. Cormac was much rejoiced at being offered this peace, and he afterwards came to tell it to Flaithbhertach, and how it was brought to him from Leinster. When Flaithbhertach heard this, he was greatly horrified, and said: "This shows," said he, "the littleness of thy mind, and the feebleness of thy nature, for thou art the son of a plebeian;" and he said many other bitter, insulting words, which it would be tedious to repeat.

The answer which Cormac made him was: "I am certain," said Cormac, "of what the result of this will be; a battle will be fought, O holy man," said he, "and Cormac shall be under a curse for it," and it is likely that it will be the cause of death to thee." And when he said this, he came to his own tent, being afflicted and sorrowful, and when he sat down he took a basinful of apples which was brought him, and he proceeded to divide them among his people, and he said: "Beloved people," said he, "I shall never present you with apples from this hour henceforth." "Is it so, O dear earthly lord," said his people; "why dost thou exhibit sorrow and melancholy to us? It is often thou hast boded evil for us." "It is what I say; but, beloved people, what ominous thing have we said, for it is no great wonder that I should not distribute apples among you with my own hand, for there shall be some one of you in my place who will present you with apples"[c]. He afterwards ordered a watch to be set, and he called to him the holy, pious, and wise man (Maenach[d], son of Siadhal), the chief Comharba of Comhghall, and he made his confession and his will

buam."

[d] *Maenach.*—He was abbot of Disert-Diarmada, now Castledermot in the county of Kildare, which was one of the monasteries founded by Diarmaid, coarb of St. Comgall, of Bangor.

rıġne a ḟaoıṡıdın ⁊ a ṫıomna na ḟıaḋnaıṡı, ⁊ ro ċaıṫ Corp Crıoṡt aṡ a láıṁ, ⁊ do rad láıṁ rıṡ an ṡaoġal 'na ḟıaḋnuṡe ın Maonaıġ, uaır ro ḟıtır ġo maırḟıṫe 'ṡın caṫ é, aċt nıor ḃáıl do ṡoċuıḋe dá ḟıoṡ ḟaır. Ro ḃaoı dno ġá ráḋa a ċorp do ḃreıṫ ġo Cluaın uaṁa da mbeıṫ a ṡṡoırḃe, muna beıṫ dno, a ḃreıṫ ġo relıc Dıarmada mıc Aoḋa Róın, baıl ı raḃa aġ ḟoġluım ġo ḟada. Ba lánṡaınt leıṡ ımurro a aḋnacal ı cCluaın Uaṁa aġ mac Lénın. Ba ḟerr ımurro la Maoñaċ a aḋnacal ıṡ ın Dıṡıort Dıarmada; uaır ba baıle la Comġall Dıṡıort Dıarmada, ⁊ ḟa Coṁarba Coṁġaıll Maonaċ. Aṡ é aṡ ṡġnaıḋe ro ḃaoı na aımṡır, .ı. Maonaċ mac Sıaḋaıl, ⁊ ba mór ra ṡaoṫraıġ an tan ṡa aġ dénaṁ ṡíoḋa eıdır Laıġnıu ⁊ ḟıora Muṁan da ḟḟédaḋ. Ro ımṫıġṡttar ṡoċoıḋe do ṡluaġ Muṁan ġo nṡṁċumdaıġṫe. Ro ḃaoı dno ġlór mór ⁊ ṡeṡtan ı longport ḟḟṡr Muṁan an tan ṡa, uaır ċualadar Flann mac Maoılṡeaċloınn do ḃeıṫ ı longṗort Laıġṡn ġo ṡlóġ mór do ċoıṡ ⁊ ḟor eoċ.

Aṡ an ṡın ro raıḋ Maonaċ : A daġdoıne Muṁan, aṡ ṡó, ba cóır ḋuıḃ na braıġde maıṫe tarġuṡ duıḃ do ġaḃáıl ı nṡrláıṁ ḋaoıne craıḋḃṡċ ġo bealltoıne, .ı. mac Cṡrḃaıll rıġ Laıġṡn, ⁊ mac rıġ Oṡraıġe. Ra báttur ḟır Muṁan uıle ġá ráḋa ġur ob é Flaıṫḃeartaċ mac Ionmaınen, a aonar, ro coıṁégnıġ ıad ım ṫoıḋṡċt ı Laıġnıḃ.

A haıṫle an ġṡráın móır do ronṡat tanġadar tar Sliaḃ Maırġe ınıar ġo Droıċṡd Leıṫġlınne. Ro ṫaırıṡ ımurro Tıobraıde,

[e] *Cluain Uamha.*—Now Cloyne, in the county of Cork, of which St. Colman Mac Leinine was the founder and patron.

[f] *Diarmaid.*—i. e. to the cemetery of the church of Diarmaid. This Diarmaid was grandson of Aedh Roin, King of Uladh, and founded the Church of Disert Diarmada, now Castle Dermot, which he dedicated to St. Comgall of Bangor about A. D. 800. He died A. D. 824 (Ann. Ult.). The Maenach here referred to was the successor of Diarmaid rather than the successor of St. Comgall, who does not appear to have ever been at the place.

will in his presence, and he took the body of Christ from his hand, and he resigned the world in the presence of Maenach, for he knew that he would be killed in the battle. But he did not wish that many should know this of him. He also ordered that his body should be brought to Cluain Uamha[e], if convenient; but if not, to convey it to the cemetery of Diarmaid[f], son [*read*, grandson] of Aedh Roin, where he had studied for a long time. He was very desirous, however, of being interred at Cluain Uamha of Mac Lenin. Maenach, however, was better pleased to have him interred at Disert-Diarmada, for Disert Diarmada was one of Comhghall's towns[g], and Maenach was successor of Comhghal. This Maenach, son of Siadhail, was the wisest man in his time, and he exerted himself much at this time to make peace (if he could), between the men of Leinster and Munster. Many of the forces of Munster went away without restraint. There was great noise and dissension in the camp of the men of Munster at this time, for they had heard that Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, was in the camp of the Leinster-men with great forces of foot and horse.

It was then Maenach said: "Good men of Munster," said he, "ye ought to accept of the good hostages I have offered you to be placed in the custody of pious men till May next; namely, the son of Cearbhall, King of Leinster, and the son of the King of Osraighe." All the men of Munster were saying that it was Flaithbhertach, son of Ionmainén, alone, that compelled them to go into Leinster.

After this great complaint which they made, they came over Sliabh Mairge[h] from the west to Leithghlinn Bridge. But Tibraide, successor of Ailbhe [of Emly], and many of the clergy along with him, tarried

[g] *Towns.*—i. e. monasteries. See Dr. Todd's Book of Hymns, p. 136.

[h] *Sliabh Mairge.*—This name is still preserved in that of Slievemarague, a barony forming the south-east portion of the Queen's County, but the original Sliabh Mairge extended so far into the county of Kilkenny as to embrace the old church of

raiḋe, caṁarba Ailḃe, ⁊ rochaiḋe ḋo ċléirciḃ ime i Leiṫġlinn, ⁊ Ġiollaḋa an trlóiġ, ⁊ a ccapoill lóin illeiṫġlinn. Ro rennid iar rin rtuic ⁊ cairmſrta aġ ꝑſraiḃ Muṁan ⁊ tangattur rſmpa ġo Maġ n-Ailḃe. Ro battur imurro ⁊ a ndruim ra coille ndaingin oġ iornaiḋe na náṁaḋ. Do ronrat ꝑir Muṁan trí caṫa commora coimméiḋe ḋíoḃ: Flaiṫḃeartaċ mac Ionmainen, ⁊ Ceallaċ mac Cſrḃaill rí Orraiġe rer in ċéḋ ċaṫ; Cormac mac Cuilſnáin rí Muṁan re caṫ mſḋoin Muṁan. Cormac mac Moṫla rí na nDéiri, ⁊ rí Ciarraiġe ⁊ riġ ciniuḋ eile iomḋa, iarṫar Muṁan ir in trſrr caṫ. Tangattur iaraṁ aṁlaiḋ rin ar Maġ n-Ailḃe. Ba gſránaċ iaḋ ar iomaḋ a náṁaḋ, ⁊ ar a n-uaitſċt ꝑéin. Areḋ innirid eoluiġ .i. an luċt ro baoi ſturra ġo raḃaḋar Laiġin co n-a roċraidiḃ tri cudruma no ceiṫre cudrumo, no arliu re ꝑſraiḃ Muṁan do ċum an ċaṫa. Ba truaġ mór annuall ro ḃaoi ir in ċaṫ, aṁail inirid ealuiġ .i. an luċt ro ḃaoi irin ċaṫ .i. nuall an ḋara rluaiġ ġá marḃaḋ, ⁊ nuall an trloiġ eile aġ comṁaoiḋim an marḃṫa rin. Dá ċúir imurro ro iomꝑolaing maidm obann ar ꝑſraiḃ Muman .i. Celſċair, bráṫair Cingegain, do leim ġo hobann ar a eaċ, ⁊ mar do ling ar a eaċ areḋ raiḋ: A raorċlanna Muman, ar ré, teiċid ġo hobann on ċaṫ aḋuaṫmar ro, ⁊ léiġíḋ eidir na cléirċiḃ ꝑéin na ro gaḃrad coṁnaiḋe eile aċt caṫ do ṫaḃairt; ⁊ ro ṫeiċ iarttáin ġo hobann, ⁊ rochaiḋe mor maille rir. Agar dno ꝑaṫ eile an ṁaḋma: Ceallac mac Cſrḃaill, mar at ċonnairc-riḋe an caṫ i rabattur maiṫe muinntire riġ Éirſnn aġ tuargain a caṫa

Teach Scoithin, now Tiscoffin.

[1] *Magh-Ailbe.*—This was the name of a large plain in the south of the county of Kildare. *Bealach Mughna*, where this battle was fought, still preserves that name, in the anglicized form Ballaghmoon. It is situated in the south of the county of Kildare, and about two miles and a half to the north of the town of Carlow. The site of the battle is still shown, and the stone on which King Cormac's head was cut off by a common soldier is not yet for-

ried at Leithghlinn, and also the servants of the army and the horses that carried the provisions. After this, trumpets were blown and signals for battle were given by the men of Munster, and they came before them to Magh-Ailbhe[i]. Here they remained with their back to a fast wood, awaiting their enemies. The men of Munster divided themselves into three equally large battalions: Flaithbhertach, son of Inmainen, and Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, King of Osraighe, over the first division[k]; Cormac, son of Cuilenán, King of Munster, over the middle division; Cormac, son of Mothla, King of the Deisi, and the King of Ciárraighe, and the kings of many other septs of West Munster, over the third division. They afterwards came in this order on Magh Ailbhe. They were querulous on account of the numbers of the enemy and their own fewness. The learned, i. e. [the scholars] that were among them, state that the Leinster-men and their forces amounted to three times or four times the number of the men of Munster, or more. Unsteady was the order in which the men of Munster came to the battle. Very pitiful was the wailing which was in the battle, as the learned who were in the battle relate, i. e. the shrieks of the one host in the act of being slaughtered, and the shouts of the other host exulting over that slaughter. There were two causes for which the men of Munster suffered so sudden a defeat, i. e. Céilechar, the brother of Cingégan, suddenly mounted his horse, and said: "Nobles of Munster," said he, "fly suddenly from this abominable battle, and leave it between the clergy themselves, who could not be quiet without coming to battle." And he suddenly fled afterwards, accompanied with great hosts. The other cause of the defeat was: when Cealach, son of Cearbhall, saw the battalion in which were the

gotten by tradition.

[k] *Division.*—This agrees with the account of this battle given by Keating from the *Cath Bealaigh Mughna.* It is very probable that both accounts have been epitomized from the same original work.

a caṫa ꝼén, ro lıng ar a eaċ ⁊ ro raıḋ re a ṁuınntır ꝼéın; Eırgíḋ ar ḃar n-ſċaıḃ, ⁊ ıonnarbaíḋ uaıḃ an luċt ꝼuıl ın ḃar n-aıġıḋ, ⁊ ge adrubaırtsım sın, ní do ċaṫuġaḋ abunaḋ adubaırt, aċt as do ṫeıċſm; aċt trá ro ꝼáſ do na cauısıḃ sın, teıċſḋ ı naınſċt do na caṫaıb Muıṁnſċaıḃ. Uċ tra, ba truaıġ ⁊ ba mór an t-ár ar ꝼuḋ Maıġe Aılḃe ıarttaın. Ní coıgıltea cléırſċ sſċ laoċ ann sın. Ba coımméḋ ra marb daoıs, ⁊ ro dıċſn̄daoıs; an tan ra haıncṫea laoċ no cléıreċ ann, ní ar ṫrócaıre do nítea, aċt saınt da ımꝼulang d'ꝼaġḃaıl ꝼuaslaıġṫe uadaıḃ, nó dá mbreıṫ ag ꝼoġnam ḋóıḃ. Terna tra Cormac an rı attosaċ an ċéd ċaṫa. Aċt ro lıng a eaċ ı cclaıs, ⁊ ra tuıtsıoṁ don eoċ: óro ċoncattur drſm d'á ṁuınntır sın, ⁊ sıad a maıḋm, tangattur d'ıonnsoıġıḋ an rí, ⁊ ra ċuırſttar ar a eaċ é. As ann sın ad ċonnaırcsıoṁ daltu ḋó ꝼén, saorclanda d'Eoganaċt é, Aoḋ a aınm, saoı eagna ⁊ breıṫſṁnaċta ⁊ sſnċasa é, ⁊ laıdne; ased ro ráıd an rí ꝼrıs: A ṁeıc ıonṁaınn, ar sé, na lſn dıom-sa, Aċt nod beır as aṁaıl as ꝼerr cotnıocꝼa. Ro ınnısıusa ḋuıt-sı reṁe so go muırꝼıḋe mısı 'sın ċaṫ so. Ro ṫaırıs uaıṫtſḋ ı ꝼꝼarraḋ Chormaıc, ⁊ táınıc reṁe ar a ꝼud na slıġſḋ, ⁊ ba hıomḋa ꝼuıl daoıne ⁊ eaċ ar ꝼud na slıġſḋ sın. Scıtlıt dno cossa deıreḋ a eıċsıoṁ ar an slıġıḋ sleaṁaın, ı slıoċt na ꝼola sın, tuıtıḋ an teaċ ar a haıs sıar, ⁊ brısſḋ a ḋruım ⁊ a ṁuınél ar ḋó, ⁊ ro ráıḋ ag tuıtım: In manus tuas, Domıne, commendo spırıtum meum; ⁊ ꝼaoıḋıḋ a spıorad, ⁊ tſgaıd na meıc mallaċtan eccraıḋḃſċa, ⁊ gabaıd gaae dá colaınn, ⁊ gadaıd a cſnn dá ċolaınn.

Ʒér

[1] *Spared.*—Keating has nearly the same words, which Dr. Lynch has improved upon in his Latin translation, quoted in a note to the Annals of the F. M., A. D. 903. "Siquidem in illo conflictu, sacri et profani homines promiscuâ internecione mactabantur, nullâ ordinis aut dignitatis habitâ ratione."—*O'Donovan's Four Masters*, vol. i., p. 568, note.

[m] *His head.*—The F. M. state that it was

the chieftains of the people of the King of Erin cutting down his own battalion, he mounted his horse, and said to his own people: "Mount your horses, and drive the enemy before you." And though he said this, it was not to fight really he said so, but to fly. But, however, it resulted from these causes that the Munster battalions fled together. Alas! pitiful and great was the slaughter throughout Magh-Ailbhe afterwards. A cleric was not more spared[l] than a layman there; they were equally killed. When a layman or a clergyman was spared, it was not out of mercy it was done, but out of covetousness to obtain a ransom for them, or to bring them into servitude. King Cormac, however, escaped in the van of the first battalion, but his horse fell into a trench, and he fell off the horse. When a party of his people who were flying perceived this, they came to the king and put him up on his horse again. It was then he saw a foster-son of his own, a noble of the Eoghanachts, by name Aedh, who was an adept in wisdom and jurisprudence, and history, and Latin, and the king said to him: "Beloved son," said he, "do not follow me, but escape as well as thou canst. I told thee before now, that I should fall in this battle." A few remained along with Cormac, and he came forward along the way on horseback, and the way was besmeared throughout with much blood of men and horses. The hind feet of his horse slipped on the slippery way in the track of blood, and the horse fell backwards, and broke his [Cormac's] back and neck in twain, and he said, when falling, "In manus tuas, Domine, commendo spiritum meum," and he gave up the ghost; and the impious sons of malediction came and thrust darts through his body, and cut off his head[m].

Though

Fiach Ua Ugfadain, of Denlis, that cut off King Cormac's head, but the name of the place, as well as that of the family, is unknown to tradition, and the identification of them has hitherto escaped the ken of our topographical investigators.

Ʒér ba iomda an marḃaḋ ar Maiġ Ailḃe, ra ḃerḃa a nair, nír bo raiṫſċ croiḋaċt Laiġſn de rin, ʒur ro lſnrat an ṁaiḋm tar Sliaḃ Mairʒe riar, ⁊ ro ṁarḃrat raorċlanna iomḋa don lſnṁain rin.

I ffortṫorać an ċaṫa fo ċédóir ro marḃaḋ Ceallaċ mac Cſrḃaill, ri Orraiġe, ⁊ a ṁac. As rʒaoilteaċ imurro ro marḃaid ó rin amaċ etir laoċ ⁊ ċléireaċ: as mór do cléirċiḃ maiṫe ro marḃaḋ irin ċaṫ ro, ⁊ as mór do ríoġaiḃ, ⁊ da ṫaoiriocuiḃ. Ro marḃaḋ ann Foʒartaċ mac Suiḃne, in ruí feallroṁḋaċta ⁊ diaḋaċta, ri Ciarraiġe, ⁊ Ailill mac Eoʒain, an tairdſʒnaiḋ ócc ⁊ an t-árdṙaorċlann, ⁊ Colman, ab Cinnetiġ, árd ollaṁ breiṫſṁnaċta Eirſnn, ⁊ roċuiḋe ar ċſna, quor longum erṫ rcribere.

Na laoiċ imurro, Cormac rí na nDéiri, Duḃaʒán, ri fFſr maiġe, Cſnnfaolaḋ, rí hUa Conaill, Conn dar ⁊ Aineslir d'Uiḃ Tairdealḃaiġ, ⁊ Eiḋean ri Aiḋne, ro ḃaoi ar ionnarbaḋ a Muṁain, Maolmuaḋ, Maduḋán, Duḃdaḃairſnn, Conʒal, Caṫarnaċ, Fſraḋaċ, Aoḋ, rí hUa Liaṫáin, ⁊ Doṁnall ri Dúin Cearmna.

As iad dno ra ḃrir an caṫ ro .i. Flann mac Maoilreċloinn, Riġ Éirſnn, ⁊ Cſrḃall mac Muirſʒan rí Laiġſn, ⁊ Taḋʒ mac Faoláin rí hUa ʒCionnriolaġ, Témenan, rí hUa nDſġa, Ceallaċ ⁊ Lorcán da rí fear Cualann, Indeirʒe mac Duiḃġiolla, rí hUa n-Dróna

[n] *Many good clergymen.*—This seems to imply that the clergy were wont to go on military expeditions so late as 908. Fothadh na Canoine had induced the monarch Aedh Oirdnighe (A. D. 804) to release the clergy from this barbarous duty, and Adamnan had made greater exertions, to the same effect, about a century earlier. But the union of the kingly with the episcopal dignity would appear to have encouraged the continuance of this custom to the time of Cormac Mac Cullenan, though, perhaps, not in the northern parts of Ireland, where the influence of the law of Adamnan and Fothadh prevailed at this time.

[o] *Cenn-Etigh.*—Now Kinnitty in the King's County.

Though extensive was the slaughter on Magh Ailbhe, to the East of the Bearbha [Barrow], the prowess of the Leinster-men was not satiated with it, but they followed up the route west across Sliabh Mairgè, and slew many noblemen in that pursuit.

In the very beginning of the battle, Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, King of Osraighe, and his son, were killed at once. Dispersedly, however, others were killed from that out, both laity and clergy. There were many good clergymen[n] killed in this battle, as were also many kings and chieftains. In it was slain Fogartach, son of Suibhne, an adept in philosophy and divinity, King of Ciarraighe [Kerry], and Ailell, son of Eoghan, the distinguished young sage, and the high-born nobleman, and Colman, Abbot of Cenn-Etigh[o], Chief Ollamh of the judicature of Erin, and hosts of others also, of whom it would be tedious to write.

But the laymen were, Cormac, King of the Deisi, Dubhagan, King of Fera-Maighe [Fermoy], Cennfaeladh, King of of Ui-Conaill [Connilloe], Conodhar and Aneslis, of the Ui-Toirdhealbhaigh[p], and Eidhen, King of Aidhne[q], who was in exile in Munster; Maelmuadh, Madudan, Dubhdabhoirenn, Congal, Catharnach, Feradhach; Aedh, King of Ui-Liathain[r], and Domhnall, King of Dun-Cearmna[s].

But the persons who gained this battle were Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, King of Erin; and Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster; and Tadhg, son of Faelan, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Temhe-

nan,

[p] *Ui-Toirdhealbhaigh.*—A tribe seated in the S. E. of the county of Clare, near Killaloe.

[q] *Aidhne.*—A territory coextensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the S. W. of the county of Galway. The Eidhen here mentioned was the progenitor of the famous family of O'Heyne.

[r] *Ui-Liathain.*—A tribe and territory nearly coextensive with the barony of Barrymore, county of Cork.

[s] *Dun-Cearmna.*—The ancient name of a fort situated on the Old Head of Kinsale, county of Cork.

n-Dróna, Follaṁan mac Oilella rí Foṫarta Fea, Tuaṫal mac Ugaire rí hUa Muirſḃaiġ, Ugran mac Cinnéḋiġ, ri Laoiġri, Maolċallann mac Fſrgaile, rí na fForṫuaṫ, Cleirċén rí hUa mBairce. Táinig iartan Flann, rí 'Eirſnn, marcṙluaġ mór riogḋa, gur ro ioḋnaic Diarmaid mac Cſrḃaill i riġe Orraiġe.

Arr ann rin tangattar drſm a n-aiġiḋ Flainn, ⁊ cſnn Cormaic an Rí aca: ared ro ráiḋrioḋ re Flann: "Bſṫa ⁊ rláinte, a Rí ċumaċtaiġ ċorgraiġ, ⁊ cſnn Cormaic agaiñ duit; ⁊ aṁail ar bér do na ríoġaiḃ, tógaiḃ do ṙliarad, ⁊ cuir an cſnn ro foiṫe, ⁊ forḋing é dod ṙliaraid. Ar olc, imurro, adrubairt Flann riurioṁ, ní buiḋſċar do rad ḋóiḃ. Mór an gníoṁ, ar ré, a ċſnn do ġoid don Eprcop naoṁ, a onóir imurro, areḋ do ġénra, ⁊ ní a ḟoirḋing. Ra ġaḃ Flann an cſnn 'na láiṁ, ⁊ ro ṗóg é, ⁊ do rad na ṫimċioll fo ṫrí an cſnn coirreaca, [an naoiṁ eprcoip], ⁊ in fíormairtíreċ. Rugaḋ uaḋ iarttain an cſnn go honóraċ dionnroiġiḋ an ċuirp, bail a raḃa Maonaċ mac Siaḋail, coṁarba Coṁgaill,

[t] *Ui Deaghaidh.*—A territory in the N. W. of the county of Wexford, nearly coextensive with the present barony of Gorey.

[u] *Feara-Cualann.*—A territory in the north of the county of Wicklow.

[x] *Ui-Drona.*—Now Idrone, county of Carlow.

[y] *Fotharta-Fea.*—Now the barony of Forth, county of Carlow.

[z] *Ui-Muireadhaigh.*—A territory comprising the southern half of the present county of Kildare.

[a] *Laeighis.*—Now Leix, in the Queen's County.

[b] *Fortuatha.*—A territory in the county of Wicklow, comprising Glendalough and the neighbouring districts.

[c] *Ui Bairche.*—A territory comprising the present barony of Slievemarague in the S. E. of the Queen's County, and some of the adjoining districts of the county of Carlow.

[d] *With thy thigh.*—Keating has: "Here is the head of Cormac, King of Munster, for thee, sit upon it, as is the custom of [conquering] kings; but the monarch, far from complying with their request, reprimanded them, and said that it was very wicked to have cut off the head of the holy bishop; and he refused to treat it with any indignity. He took up the head in his hand, kissed it, and passed it thrice

nan, King of Ui-Deaghaidh[t]; Ceallach and Lorcan, two Kings of Feara-Cualann[u]; Inneirghe, son of Duibhgilla, King of Ui-Drona[x]; Follamhan, son of Oilell, King of Fotharta-Fea[y]; Tuathal, son of Ugaire, King of Ui Muireadhaigh[z]; Ughran, son of Cennedigh, King of Laeighis[a]; Maelchallann, son of Ferghal, King of the Fortuatha[b]; Clercén, King of Ui-Bairche[c].

Flann, King of Erin, came with a numerous royal body of horse, and he escorted Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, into the kingdom of Osraighe.

Then a party came up to Flann, having the head of Cormac with them, and what they said to Flann was: "Life and health, O powerful, victorious king! We have the head of Cormac for thee, and, as is customary with kings, raise thy thigh, and put this head under it, and press it with thy thigh"[d]. Flann, however, spoke angrily to them instead of giving them thanks. "It was an enormous act," said he, "to have taken off the head of the holy bishop; but, however, I shall honour it instead of crushing it." Flann took the head into his hand, and kissed it, and had carried round him thrice the consecrated head [of the holy bishop], and of the true martyr. The head was

around him in token of respect and veneration." Dr. Lynch, in his Latin Translation of Keating's History, improves the style thus:—"Invictissime Rex simul et felicissime, En regis in prælio cœsi caput ad tuos pedes projicimus, ei tu inside et totâ corporis mole innitere, (superioribus enim Hiberniæ regibus solemne fuit hostici regis in prælio cæsi caput femori suppositum duriori sessione premere). Itane orationem et munus non gratulatione aliquâ, sed acerbissimâ deferentium increpatione rex excepit, nec solum sacrum caput tam contumeliosè tractare renuit, verum etiam in percussores acriter invectus quòd sacrato episcopo violentas manus afferre ausi fuerint. Deinde caput ipsum reverenter exceptum osculatus tribus sibi vicibus circumdatum honore debito prosecutus, Mainacho Siadhulli filio, Comgelli successori deferendum dedit, qui caput unà cum trunco corpore justis pro dignitate ritè persolutis, Deserti Diermodi humari curavit."

ʒaill, ⁊ ꞃuʒꞃaiḋe coꞃp Coꞃmaic ʒo Ḋiꞃioꞃt Ḋiaꞃmata, ⁊ ꞃo [haḋnaiceaḋ ʒo] honoꞃaċ ann ꞃinn é, bail a nḋénann ꝼꞃta ⁊ mioꞃḃaille.

Cia tꞃa naċ tiʒ cꞃiḋe ⁊ noċ ci an in ʒníoṁ móꞃꞃa, .i. maꞃḃaḋ ⁊ tꞃcaḋ (ḋ'aꞃmaiḃ aḋétċiḋiḃ) an ḋuine naoiṁ aꞃ mo ꞃnʒnaṁ táinig ⁊ tiocꝼa ḋꝼꞃaiḃ 'Éiꞃꞃnn ʒo bꞃaṫ Saoi na Ʒaoiḋilʒe, ⁊ na Laiḋne, an t-áiꞃḋepꞃcop lánċꞃaiḋḃꞃċ, láin-íoḋan, míoꞃbulḋa, inʒꞃnuꞃ, ⁊ in-ꞃꞃnaiġṫe, an ꞃaoi ꞃꞃċtaꞃḋaċta, ⁊ ʒaċ ꞃʒna, ʒaċ ꝼꞃꞃa, ⁊ ʒaċ eolaiꞃ, ꞃaoi ꝼiliḋaċta ⁊ ꝼoġluma, cꞃnn ḋéꞃeiꞃce, ⁊ ʒaċ ꞃualċa, ⁊ ꞃaoi ꝼoiꞃċꞃḋail, aiꞃḋꞃí ḋá ċoiʒꞃḋ Muṁan uile ꞃe ꞃé.

Ro iompa tꞃa Flann, Rí 'Éiꞃꞃnn aꞃ ꝼꝼáʒḃail Ḋiaꞃmaḋa i ꞃiġe Oꞃꞃaiġe, aꞃ aꞃ nḋénaṁ ꞃioḋa acoṁaiꞃ ꞃtuꞃꞃa ⁊ a ḃꞃaiṫꞃe. Ra iompattaꞃ ḋno Laiġin ʒo mbuaiḋ ⁊ coꞃʒuꞃ.

Táinig Cꞃḃall mac Muiꞃꞃʒan, ꞃi Laiġꞃn, ꞃeṁe ʒo Cill ḋaꞃa, ⁊ buíḋne moꞃa i nꞃꞃʒaḃail aiʒe, ⁊ Flaitḃeꞃtaċ mac Ionmainén ꞃttoꞃꞃaꞃaiḋe. Na n-ꞃꞃbailt aꞃoile ꞃcoluiġe Laiġnꞃċ ḋ'uilc ꞃa Flaiṫḃeaꞃtaċ, aꞃ náꞃ ꞃe a innꞃin, ⁊ ni cóiꞃ a ꞃcꞃiḃꞃnn.

Tuʒaiḋ iaꞃttain Flaiṫḃeaꞃtaċ ʒo Cill ḋaꞃa, ⁊ tuꞃʒaḋ cléiꞃiġ Laiġꞃn aṫċoꞃan móꞃ ḋó; uaiꞃ ꞃo ꝼꞃḋattuꞃ ʒuꞃ ob é a aonaꞃ ꞃa n̄ꞃꞃt an ꞃluaiġꞃḋ, ⁊ ʒuꞃ aꞃ a n-aiġiḋ a ṫoile táinig Coꞃmaic. Aꞃ n-écc imuꞃꞃo Cꞃḃaill, ꞃi Laiġꞃn ꞃa léiccꞃḋ Flaiṫḃeaꞃtaċ aꞃꞃ, ⁊ ʒo maḋ i ccionn Ḃliaḋna ꞃin iaꞃ ꝼꝼaiꞃinn. Ro ioḋnaic Muiꞃꞃnn comaꞃba Ḃꞃiġḋe é, ⁊ ꞃluaġ móꞃ cléiꞃꞃċ uimpe ⁊ mionḋa iomḋa, ʒo ꞃáinig ʒo Maġ Naiꞃḃ; ⁊ ó ꞃáinig Muṁain ḋo ꞃoine ꞃiḋ innte.

Ra

[e] *Improper to be written.*—The author of these calumnies (here spoken of as "a certain scholar of Leinster"), as well as the unmentionable crimes themselves, attributed to the royal abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, are unknown.

[f] *Muirenn, successor of Brighit.*—i. e. abbess of Kildare. She died A. D. 917.—*Ann. Ult.*

[g] *Magh Nairbh.*—This was the name of a plain in the barony of Crannagh, county of Kilkenny. See Ann. F. M., p. 856.

was afterwards carried away from him honourably to the body, where Maenach, son of Siadhal, Comharba of Comhghall, was, and he carried the body of Cormac to Disert-Diarmada [Castledermot], where it was honourably interred, and where it performs signs and miracles.

Why should not the heart repine and the mind sicken at this enormous deed, the killing and the mangling, with horrid arms, of this holy man, the most learned of all who came or will come of the men of Erin for ever? The complete master of Gaedhlic, and Latin, the archbishop, most pious, most pure, miraculous in chastity and prayer, a proficient in law, in every wisdom, knowledge, and science; a paragon of poetry and learning, head of charity and every virtue, and head of education; supreme king of the two provinces of Munster in his time.

Flann, King of Erin, returned home, after having left Diarmaid in the kingdom of Osraighe, and after having ratified an amicable peace between him and his brethren. The Leinster-men also returned home after victory and triumph.

Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster, proceeded directly to Cill-dara [Kildare], carrying with him great troops into captivity, and among the rest, Flaithbhertach, son of Inmainén. What a certain scholar of Leinster has ascribed of evil to Flaithbheartach is shameful to be mentioned, and improper to be written[e].

They afterwards brought Flaithbheartach to Cill-dara [Kildare], and the clergy of Leinster gave him great abuse, for they knew that he alone had invited the expedition and the battle, and that Cormac came against his own will. On the death of Cearbhall, King of Leinter, however, Flaithbheartach was set at liberty, which, according to some, was after the expiration of one year. Muirenn[f], successor of Brighit, accompanied by a great number of clerics, escorted him to Magh Nairbh[g], and when he arrived in Munster he made peace there.

He

Ra ċuaiḋ iarttain dá ṁainistir go hInis Caṫaiġ, ⁊ ro ḃaoi seal go cráiḋḃſċ inti, go ttáinig amaċ doríḋisi do ġaḃail riġe Caisil, go raḃa ḋa ḃliaġain triocad i riġe Muṁan. As do'n ċaṫ so ra ċan Dallán (mac Moire) ollaṁ.Cherḃaill rí Laiġſn :—

Cormac Feiṁin Fogartaċ
Colmán, Ceallaċ cruaiḋ n-uġra,
Go sé ṁile do roċrattar
I ccaṫ bealuiġ muaiḋ Múġna.
Ainesliſ, dín Borumа,
Fſrgal féiġ iomon scriḃlinn,
Cormac fionn a Feṁſnmaiġ
⁊ Cennfaolaḋ a Frigrinn.
Connoḋar din Aḋarṁaiġ
⁊ Eidſn a h-Aiḋne,
La Cſrḃall do roċrattar
Dia mairt ar Maiġ Ailḃe.
Maolmuaḋ ⁊ Madudán,
Uċ rob alainn an fairſnn,
Duḃacan ó Aḃainn Móir,
Duḃlaeċ ⁊ Duḃdaḃoirſnn,
Congal ⁊ Caṫarnaċ
⁊ Fſraḋaċ fasaiḋ,

Doṁnall

[h] *Dallan, son of Mor.*—Keating says that he was poet to Cearbhall, King of Leinster, quoted by the F. M., A. D. 903, but their chronology is five years antedated.

[i] *Aneslis, shelter of Borumha.*—Now Beal-Borumha, a fort on the west side of the River Shannon, about one mile to the north of Killaloe. This was the residence of the chief of the Ui-Toirdhealbhaigh. This Aneslis was not the ancestor of any line of the Dalcais whose pedigree is known.

[k] *Frighrenn.*—This was the name of the chief seat of the Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, now

He afterwards went to his monastery on Inis-Cathaigh [Scattery Island], and spent some time there piously, but he came out afterwards to assume the kingdom of Caisel, and he was in the [enjoyment of] the kingdom of Munster for thirty-two years. Of this battle, Dallan, son of Mor[h], Ollamh of Cearbhall, King of Leinster, sang:—

Cormac of Feimhin, Foghartach,
Colman, Ceallach, of hard battles,
With six thousand, fell
In the famous battle of Mughain.
Aneslis, shelter of Borumha[i],
Fearghal the sharp, of the straight stream,
Cormac the fair, of Magh Feimhenn,
And Cennfaeladh, of Frighrenn[k],
Conodhar, too, of Magh Adhair[l],
And Eidhen, of Aidhne[m].
By Cearbhall all were slain
On Tuesday on Magh Ailbhe.
Maelmuadh and Madudhan;
Alas! fair was the host!
Dubhagan, of Abhainn Mor[n],
Dubhlach and Dubhdabhoirenn.
Congal and Catharnach,
And Feradhach, of the wilderness,
Domhnall,

the baronies of Upper and Lower Conillo, county of Limerick.

[i] *Magh Adhair.*—A level plain in the barony of Tulla, county of Clare. This Conodhar is not the ancestor of any known line of the Dal-Cais.

[m] *Eidhen, of Aidhne.*—He was the ancester of the O'Heynes of Aidhne, a territory in the S. W. of the county of Galway.

[n] *Abhainn Mor.*—Avonmore (or the Great River), now the Blackwater River in the county of Cork. This Dubhagan was the ancestor of the O'Dubhagans [O'Dugans] of Fermoy, county of Cork.

Doṁnall a Dun Cſrmna caoṁ,
⁊ Aoḋ ó Charn Taſaiġ.
Flann Tſṁra do'n Tailltſnṁaiġ,
Iſ Cſrḃall Dúin Carmain ciṫaċ.
I ſept December cloiſiodar
Caṫ ġo céduiḃ iolaċ,
Taḋg mac Faoláin, Temenan,
Ceallaċ iſ Lorcán Lórglan;
Indeirge mac Duiḃġiolla,
Ro diongḃattur cóig nonḃair.
Maolcallann mac Fſrgaile,
Doṁnoll iſ Lorcán Liaṁna,
Ugaire no Tuaṫal a Dún Dſrmaiġe,
Noċar cſṫrar tiamḋa.
Ugran Mairge mórglonnaċ,
Cleirċen ó Iniſ Failḃe,
Follaṁan mac Aillella,
Duḃdaḃoirſnn adaimne.
Taḋg an triaṫ a Dſrgaḃair,
Ġo ſuſtaiḃ bruce borrṙlat,
Aſ ſé caċ ro ſſcoṁail,
Do clóḋ caṫ for Cormac. Cormac.
Ro ba gníoṁ ġo ttiumargain
⁊ Aſ lor rar mſdrann

Rob

[n] *Dun Cearma.*—i. e. the old head of Kinsale.

[p] *Carn Taisigh.*—This was the residence of the chief of Ui-Liathain, now the barony of Barrymore, county of Cork; but its situation or modern name has not been yet determined.

[q] *Flann, of Teamhair.*—i. e. of Tara and Teltown in Meath.

[r] *Dun Carman.*—This was the name of an ancient seat of the kings of Leinster, the site of which is now occupied by the

Domhnall, of Dun Cearma[o], the fair,
And Aedh, of Carn Tasaigh[p],
Flann, of Teamhair[q], of the plain of Tailltin;
And Cearbhall of the showery Dun Carman[r].
On the seventh[s] of September they joined
Battle with exulting hundreds,
Tadhg, son of Faelan, Temenan,
Ceallach and Lorcan the comely;
Indeirge, son of Duibhgilla,
They discomfited five times nine persons:
Maelcallann, son of Fearghal,
Domhnall and Lorcan of Liamhain[t],
Ugaire, of Dun-Dearmhaigh[u].
They were not a gloomy four;
Ugran, of Mairge[v], the great-deeded,
Cleircen, of Inis-Failbhe,
Follamhan, son of Ailell,
Dubhdabhoirenn we acknowledge,
Tadhg, the lord of Desgabhair[x],
With crushing flails of strong rods,
It is he that discomfited,
That gained the battle over Cormac.
It was a deed of dark plunder,
And it was enough to confuse us,

'Twas

town of Wexford.

[s] *The seventh.*—The scribe writes in the margin of the MS., "17 Sept.," which agrees with the F. M.

[t] *Liamhain.*—Otherwise called Dun Liamhna, and now anglicized Dunlavan, county of Dublin.

[u] *Dun-Dearmhaigh.*—Probably fort of Durrow, on the border of Lacighis and Osraighe.

[v] *Mairge.*—Now Slievemarague, Queen's County.

[x] *Desgabhair.*—i. e. South Leinster, i. e. Ui-Kinsellagh.

Rob uaḃuṗ, ṗo ıomaṗcṗaıḋ,
Tuıḋſċt na ċṗíċ aṗ Cſṗḃall.
In-tepṗcop, an tanmċaṗa
An ṗaoı ṗoıċſṗna (no ba ṗoċla) ṗoṗḃaṗc
Rí Caıṗıl, ṗı laṗmuṁan,
A Dhé, vıṗṗan vo Choṗmac.

Coṗmac.

Coṁalta coṁaltṗoma ⁊ coımléıġınn Coṗmac mac Cuılennáın ⁊ Cſṗḃall mac Muıṗſġan, unde Coṗmac cecınıt :—

Taıle vam mo ṫıompán, go nvſṗnaṗ a heıṗṗınm,
Tṗe ṗaınṗeaṗc vo Ġhelṗeıṗc ınġın Deṗıll.

ı. e. Ġelṗeaṗc ınġſn Deıṗıll, ṗı Fṗanġc, ṗa aıl ıav maṗaon unde Foṗoḋ Ġeılṗeıṗce.

Ral. Cſṗḃall mac Muıṗıġén, ṗı Laıġſn moṗıtuṗ; unde Dallan cecınıt :—

Moṗ lıach Lıṗe longach,
Ġan Cſṗḃall cuḃaıḋ ceıleaċ;
Fſṗ ṗıal ṗoṗaıḋ ṗoṗḃaṗaċ,
Dıa ṗṗoġnaḋ Eıṗe éıṁeaċ.
Lıaċ lſmṗa cnoc Almaıne,
⁊ Aıllſnn ġan óġa,
Lıaċ lıom Caṗman, noċa cél,
⁊ ṗép vaṗa ṗóva.
Nıoṗ bo cıan a ṗaoġalṗoṁ
A aıṫle Coṗmac ṗo cuıllſḃ,

Lá

[7] *Gelsherc.*—Keating makes no mention of this royal foster-mother of Cormac and Cearbhall.

[8] *Forod-Geilsheirce.*—*Quære*, whether this is intended for Foradh Geilsheirce, i. e. Geilsherc's seat or bench? It was

'Twas pride, 'twas intolerance,
Their coming into his territory against Cearbhall.
The bishop, the confessor,
The famous, (or renowned) illustrious doctor;
King of Caisel, King of West Munster.
O God! alas for Cormac!

Cormac.

Cormac, son of Cuilenan, and Cearbhall, son of Muiregan, were foster-brethren and school-fellows; hence Cormac sung:—

Bring me my tympan, that I may play on it,
For my ardent affection for Gelsherc, daughter of Deirill.

i. e. Gelsherc[y], daughter of Deirill, King of the Franks, nursed them both, unde Forod Geilsheirce[z].

[909.] Cearbhall[a], son of Muirigen, King of Leinster, died; hence Dallan sung:—

Great grief that Life of ships
Is without Ceallach, her befitting spouse;
A generous, steady, prolific man,
To whom submissive Erin was subservient.
Sorrowful to me the hill of Almhain,
And of Aillen, to be without soldiers;
Sorrowful to me is Carman—I conceal it not—
As the grass is growing over their roads.
Not long was his life
After the dishonouring of Cormac;

A day

probably the name of a place in Ireland where she resided.

[a] *Cearbhall.*—The death of Cearbhall, son of Muiregen, is noticed in the Ann. F. M. at 904; Ann. Ult. 908 [909]. The verses which follow are quoted by F. M.

Lá go leiṫ, ní maoilṛiaġail,
Is aoin b̓liaġain gan fuillſḋ.
Eṛmaċ ṛiġe ṛoġlaine,
Rí Laiġſn linib̓ laoċṛaḋ,
Duṛṛan all náṛḋ nAlmaine,
Do ḋul iṛéḋ ṛſṛb̓ ṛaoṫṛaċ.
Saoṫ la ṛeoḋa ṛoṛċaiḋe,
Flaiṫ náṛ Náiṛ noiṫſċ iaṛṛma,
Ra ċṛoṫ ḋṛunga ḋoṛċaiḋe,
Moo liaċaib̓ an liaċṛo. Móṛ.

Gorṃfḟlaiṫ ingſn Floinn cecinit:—

Ba ṛob̓ṛaiġ Ceaṛb̓all ḋo ġṛéṛ,
Ba ṛob̓ṛaiġ a b̓éṛ go báṛ
An ṛo b̓aoi ḋa ċioṛt gan cioṛ
Taiṛċeall aṛ a nioṛt fṛi Náṛ.
Olc oṛmṛa cumaoin ḋa ġall
Maṛbṛat Niall ⁊ Ceaṛb̓all
Cſṛb̓all la hUlb̓ comall ngle
Niall Glúnḋub̓ la h-Amlaiḋe.

Ḋṛſm ga ṛáḋa aṛ aṁlaiḋ ṛo loitſḋ Cſṛb̓all .i. ag ḋola ḋó i cCill ḋaṛa aṛ fuḋ ṛṛáiḋe in céime cloiċi ṛaiṛ, ⁊ eaċ ḋiomṛaċ faoi, inuaiṛ ṫainig aiṛḋ an aṛḋ ṛe cſṛḋcae cioṛṁaiṛe, ann ṛin uaiṛ ṛin ṛo ċuiṛ an cioṛṁaiṛe a congna amaċ, ⁊ an tſċ na uṛċoṁail

[b] *Gormflaith, daughter of Flann.*—She was daughter of Flann Sinna, monarch of Ireland, and had been married to Cormac Mac Cullenan, King of Munster, afterwards to Cearbhall, King of Leinster, and after his death to Niall Glundubh, monarch of Ireland. She was the daughter of a king, and had been the wife of three kings. It is stated, nevertheless, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, that "after all

A day and a half, no wrong calculation,
And one year without addition.
Ruler of a noble kingdom,
King of Leinster, of numerous heroes.
Alas! that the lofty chief of Almhain
Has died in a bitter, painful, manner;
Sorrowful for brilliant jewels,
To be without the valiant, renowned King of Nás.
Although dense hosts have fallen,
Greater than all the sorrows is this sorrow.

Gormflaith, daughter of Flann[b], sung :—

Cearbhall was always vigorous;
His rule was vigorous till death;
What remained of his tributes unpaid,
He brought by his strength to Nás.
Evil towards me [was] the compliment of the two Galls.
They slew Niall and Cearbhall;
Cearbhall was slain by Ulbh, a great deed,
Niall Glundubh, by Amhlaeibh.

Some say that the manner in which Cearbhall was slain was this: As he was going through the street of the stone step eastwards at Cilldara [Kildare], having a proud steed under him, when he came opposite the shop of a fuller, there the fuller[c] sent the Congna[d] out, the horse

these royal marriages, she begged from door to door, forsaken of all her friends and allies, and glad to be relieved by her inferiors."—See Ann. F. M., A. D. 903, 917, 941.

[c] *Fuller.*—Cıoꞃṁaıꞃe. The scribe glosses this word in the margin by ꝼúcaıꞃe, which is still a living word, meaning, "a fuller."

[d] *The Congna.*—This word is used in the Ann. F. M., A. D. 1499 and 1597, in the sense of a machine or instrument.

ṁail amaiġ, ro ſceinn an tſċ diomſaċ dar a haiſ, ġo ttarla a ġa fén alláiṁ a ġiolla fén baoi na ḋſġaiḋ (ġo mbad é ainm an ġiollaſain Uille, no ainm an ċiormaire) ba marḃ tra Cſrḃall don lot ſin i ccionn bliaḋna, ⁊ ro aḋnaicſḋ é inter partreſ ſuoſ i relicc Náiſ, unde dicitur:—

Failſd naoi ríoġ reim naġa,
I ccill Naiſ fo neiṁ niaṁḋa;
Muirſġan maoin ġan mſrḃall,
Cſrḃall, iſ Ceallaċ ciallḋa.
Colman, Ḃran beoḋa,
Fionn, Faolán, Dúnċaḋ dána,
I cCill Corbain, ro ċuala,
Ro claoitte a n-uaġa aġa.

Ḃécc hUa Leṫlobaiṙ ri Dhail Araiḋe moritur; unde dicitur:—

'Ard ſgél ſgaoilte long lir
O ro fuair mor n-imniḋ
Nad mair órgaſ druaċ dil
Cloṫruire tuaṫe inḃir.

Caitill mac Rutraċ ri Ḃrſtan; Cairеog mac Dunog, rí hUa Fſrgusa .i. i n-Uiḃ Cinnſiolaiġ; Muġron mac Soċlaċáin, rí hUa Maine, moritur.

Ro innisiomur reṁe ſo .i. ſin cſṫraṁaḋ bliaġain rſṁainn na ſluaiġ

[e] *Cill Naas.*—Now Kill, a church near Naas, in the county of Kildare, dedicated to St. Corban.

[f] *Becc Ua Leathlabhair.*—i. e. Beg O'Lalor. His death is noticed in the Ann. F. M. at 904, where these verses are also quoted, Ann. Ult. 908 [909].

[g] *Tuath-Inbhir.*—The ancient name of the mouth of the River Bann, near Coleraine.

[h] *Cadell, son of Roderick.*—He died in the year 909, according to the Annales Cambriæ; 907, according to the Brut y Tywysogion.

horse being opposite it outside; the proud steed started back, so that he [the king] struck against his own javelin, which was in the hand of his own horseboy (whose name was Uillè, or this was the name of the fuller), and Cearbhall died of that wound at the end of a year, and he was buried among his fathers in the cemetery of Nás; hence is said:—

There are nine kings of famous career
In Cill-Nais[e], of shining lustre:
Muiregan, a hero without mistake,
Ceallach and Cearbhall the sensible,
Colman, Braen, and Bran the lively,
Finn, Faelan, Dunchadh, the bold,
In Corban's church, I have heard,
Their warlike graves were made.

Becc Ua Leathlabhair[f], King of Dal-Araidhe, died; hence was said:—

Awful news that disperses the ships of the sea,
Which have braved great dangers,
That no longer lives, the beloved golden scion,
The renowned prince of Tuath-Inbhir[g].

Cadell[h], son of Roderick, King of Britain; Caireog, son of Dunog[i], King of Ui Fergusa, in Ui Ceinnsealaigh; and Mughron, son of Sochlachán[k], King of Ui-Mainè, died.

We have related before now, i. e. in the fourth year before us[l], how

[i] *Caireog, son of Dunog.*—This obit is not in the published Annals.

[k] *Mughron, son of Sochlachán.*—A. D. 908 [909]. "Mugron mac Sochlachán, *rex Nepotum* Mainé *defunctus* est."—*Ann. Ult.* "Tribes and Customs of Hy Many" (Irish Arch. Society), p. 98.

[l] *The fourth year before us.*—i. e. before the present date. There is no account of the expulsion of the Danes from Ireland

ſluaiȝ Loċlannċa d'ionnarba a h-'Eirinn tre raṫ aoine ⁊ ſr-nuiġṫe an duine naoiṁ .i. Chéle Dab̈aill, uair ba ḋuine naoṁ craiḋb̈ſċ éſiḋe, ⁊ ét mór aiȝe mana Críoſdaiġḋib̈, ⁊ ra taob̈ nſr-taḋa do laoċ n-Eirionn i ȝcſnn na ṗáȝanda ro ſaoṫraiġ ḟén re herraiġṫe, ⁊ ro ċuingiḋ ſaoire d'ſȝailſib̈ 'Eirſnn, ⁊ do ċur ḟeirȝe an ċoimdheḋ uaṫa, uair aſ ar ḟeirȝ an ċoimdheḋ do b̈eiṫ ḟriu tuȝaḋ ſċtairċinſḋaiġ da millſḋ .i. Loċlannaiġ ⁊ Danair do inrſḋ na h'Erenn idir cill ⁊ tuaiṫ. Ra cuadar tra na Loċlannaiġ a h-Eirinn, amuil a dub̈ramur, ⁊ ba taoiſioċ dóib̈ Hingamund, ⁊ aſ ann ra ċuadar a n-iniſ b̈rſtan [i mbrſṫnuib̈]. Aſ é ba ri b̈rſtan an tan ſin .i. mac Caitill mic Ruaḋraċ. Ro tionoilſid b̈rſtain doib̈, ⁊ tuȝaḋ caṫ cruaiḋ ſonairt doib̈, ⁊ ra cuirid ar éiȝin a críoċaib̈ b̈rſtan iad.

Tainiȝ iar ſin Hingamund co n-a ṡluaġaib̈ d'ionſaiġiḋ Edel-ḟrida, b̈ainriogan Saxan; uair boí a ḟſrſiḋe an tan ſa i nȝalor .i. Edelḟrid (na hincrſċaḋ nſċ mé ȝé ra inniſiuſ reaṁam écc Edel-ḟrid, uair taoiſioċa ſo ionáſ écc Edelḟrid, ⁊ aſ don ȝalorſa aſ marb̈ Edelḟrid, aċt níor b̈áil ḋaṁ a ḟáȝb̈áil ȝan a ſcríb̈ſnn na ndſrnſad Loċlannaiȝ ar ndul a h'Erinn). Ro b̈aoi iaraṁ Hingamund

under the fourth year prior to this, nor in any other part of this Fragment, from which it is clear that some portion of the matter immediately preceding has been lost. The printed Annals are very meagre at this period.

[m] *Cele-Dabhaill.*—The scribe writes in the margin, "Cele Dab̈aill ab beann-ċoir ⁊ Comarba Comġaill ḟo Eirinn, obiit Romæ anno Christi 927 die 14. Septembris Ann. Dung.," i. e. according to the Ann. of Donegal (or F. M.), "Cele-Dabhaill, Abbot of Bangor, and successor of Comhgall, throughout Erin, died at Rome on the 14th of September, in the year of Christ 927." See Ann. of Ult., A. D. 927.

[n] *Hingamund.*—We do not find any mention of Hingamund in any previous portion of these Fragments; nor does the name occur in the Saxon Chron., or other English historians of the period. But the Brut y Tywysogion mentions "Igmond," who, in the year 900, "came [apparently

how the Lochlann hordes were expelled from Erin through the merits of the fasting and prayers of the holy man, Cele-Dabhaill[m], for he was a holy and pious man, and had great zeal for the Christians, and, besides strengthening the heroes of Erin against the Pagans, he laboured himself by fasting and prayer, and he sought freedom for the churches of Erin, and he strengthened the men of Erin by his strict service to the Lord, and he removed the anger of the Lord from them; for it was in consequence of the anger of God against them that it was permitted that foreign hordes should come to destroy them, i. e. Lochlanns and Danes, to destroy Erin, both church and state. The Lochlanns went away from Erin, as we have said, under the conduct of Hingamund[n], their chieftain, and where they went to was to the island of Britain. The King of Britain at this time was the son of Cadell[o], son of Roderick. The Britains assembled against them, and a hard and spirited battle was given them, and they were forcibly driven from the territories of the Britons.

After this Hingamund and his forces came to Ethelfrida[p], Queen of the Saxons, for her husband was at that time in a disease, i. e. Ethelfrid. (Let no one criticise me, because I have mentioned the death of Ethelfrid before, for this [fact, which I now relate] was before the death of Ethelfrid, and it was of this disease he died, but I did not like to leave unwritten all that the Lochlanns did after leaving

from Ireland] to Mona, and fought the battle of Ros-meilon," now Penros, near Holyhead.—*Ann. Cambr.*, A. D. 902.

[o] *Cadell.*—Clydaug, or Clydog, son of Cadell, son of Rodri Mawr, was slain by his brother Meuruc, A. D. 917.—*Brut y Tywysog.*, or 919, *Ann. Cambr.*

[p] *Ethelfrida.*—This was the celebrated Æthelflæd, daughter of Ælfred the Great, who was married to Æthelred, Ealdorman of the Mercians, who, after her husband's death, defended her territories with great success against the Danes. She died at Tamworth, 19 Kal. Julii, 919.—Henr. Hunting. A double entry of her death occurs in the Sax. Chron. at 918 and 922. The Ann. Ult. give 917 or 918; Ann. Cambr. 917; Brut y Tywys. 914; Lap-

mund ag iarraid fraiñ ar an rioġain atteairrfeid, ⁊ i ndingned croad ⁊ trisbad, ar ba tuirrioc é an tan rin do ċogad. Tug iarram Eidelfrida fraiinn a fforgur do Cartra dó, ⁊ ro an real ann rín. Areid ro ḟár de rin, ó do ċonairc an caṫraiġ lán raidbir, ⁊ an fhrann toġaide impe, tugad mian a tsiġtada dó. Tainiġ hingamund iar rin d'ionnroiġid taoriocc Loċlonn ⁊ Danair, ⁊ ro baoi og ġrán mór na ffriadnuire, ⁊ areid ro ráid, nach maiṫ ro bádar gan fhrann maiṫ aca, ⁊ gur bo cóir dóib uile toideċt do ġabáil Cartra, ⁊ dá tsiġtad co na maiṫiur ⁊ co n-a fhrannaib. Rá ḟár tríd rin caṫa ⁊ cogad iomda, mórra. Areid ro ráid; guidim ⁊ aitċim iad fén ar tús, ⁊ muna ffaġam iad amlaid rain ar air, cornam iad ar éigin. Ro faomṫrattur uile taoiriġ Loċlonn ⁊ Danair rin. Taimic Ingamund iartain da ṫaiġ iar ndál tionóil 'na dígaid. Cío deirrid do ronfadrom an comairle rin, fuair an rioġan a ḟior. Ro ṫionoil an rioġan iarram rlóġ mór impe fan cán, ⁊ ro líon an caṫraiġ Cartra ó na rlóġaib.

Ar bíg nach ir na láiṫibri ro cuirrsi Foirtrinnaiġ ⁊ Loċlonnaiġ caṫ. Ar cruaid imurro ro cuirriot fir Alban an caṫ ro, uair baoi Colum Cille ag congnam leo, uair ro ġuidriod go diocra é, uair ba hé a n-artol é, ⁊ ar tríd ro ġabrad creidim. Uair fríṫ oile anuair ro baoi Imar Conung na gíolla óg, ⁊ táiniġ d'inrid Alban, trí caṫa mórra a líon, areid da ronfad fir Alban eidir laoc ⁊ cléirsiġ, beiṫ go maidin i n-aoine, ⁊ a n-iornaide na Dia, ⁊ na

penberg's Hist. of England (Thorpe's Transl.), ii., p. 95.

[q] *Chester.*—York was sometimes called Ceastre, or Ceastrum (Sax. Chron., A. D. 763), and it is possible that our author may intend the treaty made at York between the Danes and Æthelflæd, Queen of the Mercians, in the year 918 (*recte*, 919), according to the Saxon Chron., but we read there also (Petrie's Edit., at the same date), that Queen Æthelflæd also got into her possession the town of *Legra-ceastre*, which may be either Chester or Leicester.

[r] *Almost.*—The whole of this paragraph

ing Erin.) Hingamund was asking lands of the queen, in which he would settle, and on which he would erect stalls and houses, for he was at this time wearied of war. Ethelfrida afterwards gave him lands near Chester[q], and he remained there for some time. What resulted from this was: as he saw that the city was very wealthy, and the land around it was choice, he coveted to appropriate them. After this, Hingamund came to meet the chieftains of the Lochlanns and Danes; he made great complaints before them, and said that they were not well off without having good lands, and that they all ought to come to take Chester, and to possess themselves of its wealth and lands. From this many and great battles and wars arose. What he said was: Let us ask and implore themselves at first, and if we do not obtain this by their will, let us contend for them by force. All the chiefs of the Lochlanns and Danes approved of this. Hingamund afterwards returned to his house, a host having followed after him. Though they held this consultation secretly, the queen received intelligence of it. The queen collected great hosts about her from every direction, and the city of Chester was filled with her hosts.

Almost[r] at the same time the men of Fortrenn[s] and the Lochlanns fought a battle. Vigorously, indeed, did the men of Alba fight this battle, for Colum Cille was assisting them, for they prayed to him fervently, because he was their apostle, and it was through him they had received the faith. On a former occasion, when Imhar Conung[t] was a young man, he came to plunder Alba with three large battalions. What the men of Alba, both laity and clergy, did, was, to

has been quoted by Dr. Reeves, in his Edition of Adamnan, p. 332 sq., where, see his notes and references.

[s] *Fortrenn.*—i. e. the country of the Picts. Ann. Ult. 917 (or 918).

[t] *Imhar Conung.*—i. e. Ivor, the king. This is a digression, for he was slain in the year 904, by the men of Fortrenn.—Ann. Ult.; Reeves's Adamn., pp. 333, 392. But the present battle was fought

na Colam Cille, ⁊ éigme móra do dénam fir in ċoimdheḋ, ⁊ almrana iomḋa bíḋ ⁊ éduig do ṫabairt dona hiġalraiḃ, ⁊ do na boċtaiḃ, ⁊ corp an ċoimdheḋ do ċaiṫiḟ allámuiḃ a ragart ⁊ ġeallaḋ gaċ maiṫiuna do ġénam amail ar fír no iorallfaidir a ccléirġ forra, ⁊ comaḋ eaḋ ba meirge ḋóiḃ i gcínn gaċ caṫa, baċall Cholaim Cille, gonaḋ aire rin adberar Caṫḃuaiḋ fria ó rin alle; ⁊ ba hainm cóir, uair ir minic rugradrom buaiḋ a ccaṫaiḃ lé; amail do rónrat iaram an tan rin dola a muinigin Colaim Cille. Do ronrad an moḋ céduna an tan ra. Ra cuirioḋ iaram an caṫra go cruaiḋ feoċair; rugrad na h-Albanaiġ buaiḋ ⁊ corgar; ro marḃaid imurro na Loċlonnaiġ go h-iomḋa ar maiḋm forra, ⁊ marḃṫar a rig ann, .i. Oittir mac Iarngna. Ar cian iartain na ro raigriod Danair na Loċlonnaiġ orra, aċt ro buí ríḋ ⁊ comranaḋ doiḃ; aċt iompam don rgeol ro ṫionrgnamar.

Ro ṫionolrat rluaiġ na nDanar ⁊ na Loċlonn d'ionroiġiḋ Cartra, ⁊ ó nac ffuarattur a ffaomaḋ tre atać no guiḋe, ro ſrḟuagrattur cać ar ló ḋairiṫe. Tangadar 'ran lo rin d'ionroiġiḋ na caṫrać; ⁊ ro ḃaoi rlóġ mór go n-iomad raorċlann 'ran ccaṫraiġ ar a ccionn. 'O ro concattur na rluaiġ raḃattur irin caṫraiġ, da ṁúr na caṫrać, rlóiġ iomḋa na nDanar ⁊ na Loċlonn dá n-ionroiġiḋ,

about the year 918, according to Ann. Ult. See their account, Reeves, ib. p. 332.

[u] *Cathbhuaidh.*—i. e. battle-victory. In like manner the name of Cathach [prælio-sum] was given to the ornamented box of the O'Donnells of Tirconnell, containing a Psalter supposed to have been written by the hand of St. Columba, which was carried before their armies in battle. This valuable relic, through the public spirit of its owner, Sir Richard O'Donnell, is now deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

[x] *On this occasion.*—i. e. on the occasion of the battle between the men of Fortrenn and the Lochlanns, in 918—the history of the battle with Imhar Conung, in 904, having been introduced merely to record the precedent for the use of the *Cathbuaidh*, or victory-giving crozier of St. Columkille.

[y] *Otter, son of Iargna.*—Or son of Iargn; Iargna may be the gen. case. The Ann.

to remain untill morning fasting and praying to God and to Colum Cille, and they cried out aloud to the Lord, and gave many alms of food and clothes to the churches, and to the poor, and to take the body of the Lord from the hands of their priests, and to promise to do every good, as their clergy would order them, and that they would have as their standard, at the head of every battle, the crozier of Colum Cille, for which reason it is called the Cathbhuaidh[u] from that time forth, and this was a befitting name for it, for they have often gained victory in battles by means of it, as they did afterwards at that time, when they put their trust in Colum Cille. They acted in the same way on this occasion[x]. This battle was afterwards fought fiercely and vigorously. The Albanachs gained victory and triumph. The Lochlanns were slain in great numbers, and defeated, and their king was slain, i. e. Otter, son of Iargna[y], and it it was long after this until either Danes or Lochlanns attacked them, but they enjoyed peace and tranquillity. But let us return to the story which we commenced.

The hosts of the Danes and the Lochlanns collected to Chester, and when they did not get themselves complied with by entreaty or supplication, they proclaimed battle on a certain day. On that day they came to attack the city, and there was a large host, with many nobles, in the city to meet them. When the hosts, who were within the city, saw, from the wall of the city, the many hosts of the Danes and Lochlanns [coming] to attack them, they sent messengers to the King of the Saxons[z], who was in a disease, and on the point of death at

Ult., in their account of this battle, mention this chieftain as Ottir, without giving the name of his father.

[z] *King of the Saxons.*—This was Æthelred, Ealdor of the Mercians, whose Queen was Æthelfled, sister of King Edward, and daughter of Alfred the Great. He died in 912.—Sax. Chron. and Flor. Wigorn. in anno; Lappenberg's Hist. of England, ii., p. 90. Therefore, the event here described must have taken place in or before that year. But our author's chrono-

ſoiġiḋ, ꝛa ċuiꝛſioḋ tſċta ḋ'ionſoiġiḋ ꝛi Saχan, ꝛo ḃaoi a nġaloꝛ, ⁊ aꝛ ḃꝛú écca an uaiꝛ ſin, ḋ'iaꝛꝛaiḋ a coṁaiꝛliſioṁ, ⁊ coṁaiꝛle na ꝛioġna. Aſí coṁaiꝛle tuġſaiḋe caṫuġaḋ ḋo ġénaṁ a ꝼꝼoġuſ ḋo'n caṫꝛaiġ allamaiġ, ⁊ ḋoꝛaſ na caṫꝛaċ ḋo ḃeiṫ aibela, ⁊ ſloġ ꝛiṫaiꝛe ḋo ṫoġa, ⁊ a mbeiṫſiḋe i ꝼꝼolaċ alla anall, ⁊ man buḋ tꝛeiſi ḋo luċt na caṫꝛaċ aġ an caṫuġaḋ, teicheḋ ḋoiḃ ḋaꝛ a n-aiſ iſin ċaṫꝛaiġ muꝛ ba i maiḋm, ⁊ anuaiꝛ ḋo ṫiocꝼaiḋíſ ſꝛṁóꝛ ſlóiġ na Loċlonn ḋaꝛ ḋoꝛuſ na caṫꝛaċ aſtſċ, an ſlóġ ḃiaſ a ꝼꝼolaċ ṫall ḋo ḋúnaḋ an ḋoꝛuiſ ḋaꝛ éiſ na ḋꝛeimi ſin, ⁊ ġan ní aſ moo ḋo léġſn oꝛꝛa; ġaḃáil ꝼon ḋꝛeim ſin tioġꝼaiḋ iſin ċaṫꝛaiġ, ⁊ a maꝛbaḋ uile. Ḋo ꝛonaḋ uile aṁlaiḋ ſin, ⁊ ꝛo maꝛḃaḋ ḋſꝛġ-áꝛ na nḊanaꝛ ⁊ na Loċlonn aṁlaiḋ. Ciḋ móꝛ ḋna an maꝛḃaḋ ſin, ní hſḋ ḋo ꝛonſaḋ na Loċlonnaiġ ꝼáġḃail na caṫꝛaċ, uaiꝛ ba cꝛuaiḋ aindġiḋ iaḋ, aċt aſſḋ aḋꝛubꝛattuꝛ uile cliaṫa iomḋa ḋo ġénaṁ aca, ⁊ ġaḃla ḋo ċuꝛ ꝼoṫa, ⁊ tollaḋ an ṁuiꝛ ꝼoṫa; ⁊ aſſḋ ón ná ꝛa ꝼuiꝛġſḋ, ḋo ꝛónaḋ na cliaṫa, ⁊ ꝛo ḃáḋaꝛ na ſlóiġ ꝼóṫa aġ tollaḋ an ṁúiꝛ, uaiꝛ ba ſaint leo ġaḃáil na caṫꝛaċ, ⁊ ḋioġail a muinntiꝛe.

Iſ ann ſin ꝛa ċuiꝛ an ꝛí (⁊ é i ꝼoċꝛaiḃ ḋo báſ) ⁊ an ꝛioġan tſċta uaṫa ḋ'ionſoiġiḋ na nḞaoiḋiol ꝛo ḃattaꝛ eiḋiꝛ na Ꝓáġánaiḃ (aꝛ ba h-iomḋa ḋalta Ḟaoiḋealaċ aġ na Ꝓáġánaiḃ), ḋa ꝛáḋ ꝛiſ na Ḟaoiḋealuiḃ: bſṫa ⁊ ſláinte ó ꝛi Saχan atá a nġaloꝛ, ⁊ ó n-a ꝛíóġain, ġá ꝼꝼuil uile nſꝛt Saχan, ḋuiḃſi, ⁊ ꝛo ḋeiṁniġſioḋ conaḋ

logy is probably wrong.

[a] *Gaeidhil.*—i. e. the Irish, or Dano-Irish, called above the Gall-Gaeidhil. See p. 128, note [m].

[b] *Over all the Saxons.*—In Powell's Hist. of Wales, by W. Wynne (Lond., 1697, pp. 45, 46), this attack upon Chester is referred to in the following words:—"After the death of Anarawd (A. D. 913), his eldest son, Edwal Foel, took upon him the government of North Wales, Howel Dha holding the principality of South Wales and Powis. At what time a terrible comet appeared in the heavens. The same year the city of Chester, which had been destroyed by the Danes, was, by the pro-

at that time, to ask his advice, and the advice of his queen. The advice which he gave was, to give [them] battle near the city outside, and to keep the gate of the city wide open, and to select a body of knights, and have them hidden on the inside; and if the people of the city should not be triumphant in the battle, to fly back into the city, as if in defeat, and when the greater number of the forces of the Lochlanns should come inside the gate of the city, that the hosts who were in ambuscade should close the gate of the city after this party, and not to pretend to any more, but to attack the party who should come into the city, and kill them all. This was all done accordingly, and a red slaughter was accordingly made of the Danes and Lochlanns. Great, however, as was that slaughter, the Lochlanns did not abandon the city, for they were hardy and fierce, but they all said that they should make many hurdles, and that posts should be placed under them, and that they should perforate the wall under [the shelter of] them. This project was not deferred; the hurdles were made, and hosts were [placed] under them to pierce the wall, for they were covetous to take the city, and to avenge their people.

Then the king, who was on the point of death, and the queen sent ambassadors to the Gaeidhil[a] who were among the Pagans (for the Lochlanns, then Pagans, had many a Gadelian foster-son), to say to the Gaeidhil: "Life and health from the King of the Saxons, who is in disease, and from his Queen, who has sway over all the Saxons[b], to

curement of Elfleda, new built and repaired, as the ancient records of that city do testify. This, in the ancient copy, is called Leycester, by an easy mistake for Legecestria or Chester, called by the Romans *Legionum Castra*. The next summer the men of Dublin cruelly destroyed the island of Anglesey." The "ancient copy" here referred to is probably the Anglo Saxon-Chron., which calls the place *Legraceastre*, A. D. 918. There is great confusion between Chester and Leicester in the Saxon Chron. The former name is written Legaceaster, Leiceaster, Leg-

conaḋ ꝼíoꝛċaꝛaiḋ taiꝛiꝛi ḋóiḃꝛioṁ ꝛiḃꝛi: aꝛ amlaiḋ ꝛin aꝛ ꝫaḃṫa ḋuiḃꝛi iaḋꝛoṁ; uaiꝛ ꝫaċ óꝫlaċ, ⁊ ꝫaċ cléiꝛſċ Ꝫaoiḋealaċ táiniꝫ cucaꝛoṁ a h-'Éiꝛinn, ní tuꝫꝛatꝛom a iomaꝛcꝛaiḋ onóꝛa d'óꝫlaċ no cléiꝛeċ Saχon; uaiꝛ aꝛ coiṁmét aꝛ náṁaiḋ duiḃ maille an cineḋ náiṁdiḋiꝛi na Paꝫánḋḋa. Iꝛeḋ din aꝛ liḃꝛi aṁail aꝛ caꝛaiḋ taiꝛiꝛi ꝛiḃ, a ꝼꝼoꝛtaċt ꝛoṁ an ċuaiꝛtꝛi. Aṁlaiḋ ꝛo ón a ꝛáḋ ꝛiuꝛom, ꝫoniḋ ó ċaiꝛdiḃ taiꝛiꝛiḃ ḋuiḃ tanꝫamaꝛ-ne da ḃaꝛ naꝫallaṁ, do ꝛáḋ ḋuiḃꝛi ꝛiꝛ na Danaꝛaiḃ, cidne comaḋa ꝼſꝛainn ⁊ ionnṁaiꝛ do ḃeꝛdaoiꝛ don luċt nó bꝛaiṫꝼſḋ an caṫꝛaiġ dóiḃ. Maꝛoꝼoemaḃaitꝛioṁ ꝛain, a mbꝛeiṫ do ċum luiġe i ꝼꝼail i mbia ꝛoiꝛḃe a maꝛḃṫa, ⁊ maꝛ ḃeidꝛioṁ aꝫ taḃaiꝛt an luiġe ꝼa cclaiḋmiḃ, ⁊ ꝼa ꝛꝫiaṫaiḃ, aṁuil aꝛ béꝛ dóiḃ, cuiꝛꝫitt uaṫa an uile aꝛm ꝛoidioḃꝛaiꝫṫe. Do ꝛiġnſḋ uile aṁlaiḋ ꝛin, ⁊ ꝛo ċuiꝛꝛiot a n-aꝛma uaṫa, ⁊ aꝛ aiꝛe iꝛ ꝛiꝛ na Danaꝛaiḃ do ꝛonꝛaḋ na Ꝫaoiḋil ꝛin, uaiꝛ ba luġ ba caꝛaiḋ dóiḃ iaḋ ionáiḋ na Loċlonnaiġ. Sochaiḋe iaꝛaṁ díoḃ ꝛa maꝛbaḋ aṁlaiḋ ꝛin, aꝛ lécaḋ caꝛꝛaꝫ móꝛ ⁊ ꝛaḃaḋ móꝛ 'na ꝫcſnn: Soċuiḋe móꝛ oile do ġaiḃ, ⁊ do ꝛaiġdiḃ, ⁊ ó uile acmoinꝫe maꝛḃṫa daoine.

Ro battaꝛ imuꝛꝛo an ꝛloġ oile, Loċlonnaiġ ꝼóṫ na cliaṫaiḃ aꝫ tollaḋ na múꝛ. Aꝛeḋ do ꝛonꝛaḋ na Saχoin ⁊ na Ꝫaoiḋil, ꝛo ḃattaꝛ ſtoꝛꝛa, caiꝛꝫe díoṁóꝛa do lécuḋ anuaꝛ ꝫo ttꝛaꝛꝫꝛaidíꝛ na cliaṫa na ccſnn. Aꝛeḋ do ꝛonꝛaḋꝛum na aiġiḋ ꝛin, columna móꝛa do ċuꝛ ꝼo na cliaṫaiḃ. Aꝛeḋ do ꝛonꝛaḋ na Saχoin na ꝼꝼuaꝛaḋaꝛ do lionn ⁊ d'uiꝛꝫe ꝛin baile do ċuꝛ i ccoiꝛiḃ an baile, ⁊ ꝼiuċaḋ ꝼoꝛꝛa a léꝫan i mullaċ in luċt ꝛo ḃaoi ꝼo na cliaṫaiḃ, ꝫo ꝛo ꝛcoṁa i lſṫaꝛ díoḃ. Aꝛé ꝼꝛeaꝫꝛaḋ tuꝫꝛaḋ na Loċlonnaiġ aiꝛꝛin

ceaster (Caer-Lleon, or Caerleon, in the Bret y Tywysogion, *Lleon* being a corruption of *Legionum*); the latter, Legraceaster, Leogereceaster, Ligeraceaster, Leycestre, &c. The fortification of Chester (Ligceaster), by Queen Æthelflæd, is recorded in the Saxon Chron. at A. D. 907.

to you, and they are certain that you are true and faithful friends to them. It is therefore meet that you should adhere to them, for they gave to every Gadelian soldier and clergyman who had come to them out of Erin, as much honour as they did to any Saxon soldier or clergyman, for this inimical race of Pagans is equally hostile to you both. It then behoves you, as ye are faithful friends, to relieve them on this occasion." This was the same as if it was said to them: We have come from faithful friends of yours to address you, [to request] that ye should ask the Danes, what gifts in lands and chattels they would give to those who would betray the city to them. If they would consent to this, to bring them to swear, to a place where there would be a facility of killing them; and when they shall be swearing on their swords, and on their shields, as is their wont, they will put away all kinds of missile weapons. They all did accordingly, and they put away their arms; and the reason that the Gaeidhil acted so towards the Danes was, because they were less friends to them than to the Lochlanns. Many of them were killed in this manner, for large rocks and large beams were hurled down upon their heads. Great numbers also were killed by darts and javelins, and by every other kind of apparatus for killing men.

The other hosts, however, were under the hurdles, piercing the walls. What the Saxons and the Gaeidhil who were among them did, was to throw down large rocks, by which they broke down the hurdles over their heads. What the others did to check this was, to place large posts under the hurdles. What the Saxons did next, was to put all the beer and water of the town into the cauldrons of the town, to boil them, and spill them down upon those who were under the hurdles, so that their skins were peeled off. The remedy which the Lochlanns applied to this was to place hides outside on the hurdles. What the Saxons did next was, to throw down all the beehives in

 the

airfin feiḟḟ do fgaoileḃ ar na cliaṫaiḃ anuar. Arḟ do fónfad na Saxoin gaċ a faḃa do cliaḃ bḟċ ifin ḃaile do fgaoilḟ fo luċt na togłu, na fo léig ḋóiḃ cofa na láṁa d'iomluaḋ fa hiomad na mbḟċ ga ttſfcaḋ. Ro léigfiod iarttan don ċaṫfaig ⁊ fo ḟágfad í. Ní cian iarttain co ttángatar afifi do caṫugḣaḋ.

Ir in ḃliaḋainfi táinig tionol mor ḃreifne ar cnſċaiḃ. Ra hinnifiod fin do fíġ Éirſnn, ⁊ do ṁaccaiḃ. Ar annfin fo fáiḋ fí Éirſnn: ar deirſḟ n-aimfire ann, ar fé, an tan láṁuid coṁaitiġ mur fo eirgiḋ a n-aiġiḋ faorċlann. Do fónaḋ tionól difrſgra fo céḋóir la fí n-Éirſnn ⁊ la ṁaccoiḃ, ⁊ tangattar fſmra go druim ċriaiċ, ⁊ fo battur og féccaḋ tionól na mḃréfrſċ ann fin. Ní facur feṁe fin tionol do aiṫſċuiḃ. Do cuirfiod cſnn i gcſnn iarttain, ⁊ gen go faḃa fi fſmra do fuabradar go cruaiḋ fiġ n-Éirſnn. Ro coñcattur meic fí Éirſnn caṫ fealad ó ċáċ amaċ; tangattur dá ionroiġiodḃriḋe, ⁊ fo cuirfiod friu. Ro ṁaiḋ fe macaiḃ an fí ar an ċaṫrin, ⁊ romaiḋ ar na caṫaiḃ oile fo ċéḋóir, fo cuirſḃ a ndſrg ár, ⁊ fo gaḃaḋ rochaiḋe díoḃ gur cſnnaiġit iad do ċionn ionnṁair.

Táinig'an fí go mbuaiḋ ⁊ corgur do ḃreiṫ o na aiṫſḃaḋuiḃ, ar marḃaḋ fí na mḃreifrſċ .i. Flann mac Tiġſrnáin.

Kal. Annur xxxi.ur. Flainn, Diarmaid fí Orraiġe, ⁊ Aoḋ mac Duiḃġiolla,

[c] *Druim-criaich.*—Now Drumcree, a townland in the parish of Kilcumny, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.

[d] *Attacotts.*—The meaning of this is very doubtful. The term *aithech tuatha* (attacot) is applied by the old Irish writers to the enslaved descendants of the Firbolgs, and to all those who were not of the royal line of the Milesians or Scoti; but the chiefs of the men of Breifne were descended from as royal a line as the monarch of Ireland himself. The probability, however, is, that the monarch of Ireland spoke in derision on account of the motley appearance presented by these hordes of plunderers. This defeat of the men of Breifne is recorded in the Ann. Ult., A. D. 909 [910]—Caṫronid fe Flonn mac Maelfeċnall cum suis filiis for firu ḃreifne ubi ceciderunt Flann

the town upon the besiegers, which prevented them from moving their hands or legs from the number of bees which stung them. They afterwards desisted and left the city. It was not long, however, until they came to fight again.

[909.] In this year there came a great muster of the Brefnians [into Meath] to commit depredations. This was told to the King of Erin and to his sons. Then the King of Erin said, "It is the end of the world that is come," said he, "when plebeians like these dare to attack noblemen." An irresistible muster was immediately afterwards made by the King of Erin and his sons, and they came forward to Druim-criaich[c], and [thence] they reconnoitered the assembled forces of Breifnè. They had never before seen a muster of Attacotts[d]. They met each other face to face, and though they had no king[e] at their head, they attacked the King of Erin with hardihood. The sons of the King of Erin saw a battalion at some distance out from the rest; they came towards it, and attacked it. The sons of the king defeated that battalion, and the other battalions were likewise at once defeated and dreadfully slaughtered, and many of them were taken prisoners, who were afterwards ransomed by prices.

The King returned after having gained victory and triumph over the plebeians, after the King of the Brefnians, i. e. Flann, son of Tighernan, had been killed.

[910.] Kal. The thirty-first year of Flann[f]. Diarmaid, King of Osraighe,

Mac Tigernain et alii nobiles multi interfecti. "An overthrow of the men of Brefne, by Flann, son of Maelsechlain and his sons, where Flann, son of Tighernan, fell, and many other nobles were slain." The same passage occurs in the Ann. Clonm. at 902, and F. M. at 905 (the true year is 910). But there is no mention of Attacoti or plebeians in any of these Annals.

[e] *No King.*—This looks very strange, for it is stated in the next paragraph that their King Flann, son of Tighernan, was killed. Perhaps there was a body of Attacotts, who were without a king, acting as auxiliaries to Flann and his Breifnians.

[f] *Of Flann.*—i. e. of Flann Sionna (son

Duib̈ġiolla, rí Ua nDrona do ṁillſḋ deiſgirt Maiġe Raiġne, ⁊ millſḋ dóib̈ Cill na gCailleaċ .i. Finchi, ⁊ Reċtín, ⁊ muinntir Aoḋa do marbaḋ ſagart an b̈aile, ⁊ aſeḋ ón ro ḋioġail Dia for Aoḋ mac Duib̈ġiolla ſain, uair ro marb̈ſad araile coṁaiṫiġ d'Oſraigib̈ é ag iompóḋ da ṫiġ. Rí hUa nDróna an tAoḋ ſin, ⁊ na ttrí maiġe, ⁊ riġḋaṁna hUa Cinnſilaiġ, unde dicitur :

A óga Ailb̈e aine,
Caoiniḋ riġ Slaine ſaoire,
Ercbaid Aoḋ mbuiḋnſċ mBearb̈a,
Go ro ḟoid Fſrna faoine.
Fearna mór milib̈ doġraṫ,
Niſráine armad cuiṁnſċ,
Marb̈án buḋ ſrgna allaḋ,
O ro biṫ Bran Dub̈ buiḋnſċ.
Ro ḟaoiḋ mo ḋíon mo ḋítte,
Rí na ríog redig roda.
Aſ ſuaiṫniġ for raiṫ 'Edain,
Aoḋ i n-éccaib̈, a óga.

Uallaċán mac Caṫail, riġḋamna hUa Failge moritur.
Ugaire mac Oilella do rioġaḋ for Laiġnib̈.
Buaḋaċ mac Moṫla riġḋamna na nDéiſi moritur.

Ꝑal.

of Maelsechlainn), King of Ireland, who began his reign A. D. 879, so that his thirty-first year was 910. See O'Flaherty, Ogyg., p. 434.

[g] *Ui-Drona.*—A tribe inhabiting the present barony of Idrone, county of Carlow. See Book of Rights, p. 212, n.

[h] *Cill-na-g Caillech.*—i. e. the church of the nuns. The founders of this church were the holy virgins Finech and Rechtin. It is the church now called Killinny [Cill Fhineċa, Ch. of S. Finech], in the parish and barony of Kells, county of Kilkenny. See F. M., A. D. 859, note [t], p. 494.

[i] *Ailbhe.*—i. e. Magh Ailbhe, a plain on the east side of the Barrow, near Carlow.

[k] *Slainè.*—i. e. the River Slaney.

[l] *Bearbha.*—i. e. the River Barrow.

[m] *Fearna.*—i. e. Ferns, in the county of Wexford.

raighe, and Aedh, son of Dubhghioll, King of Ui-Drona[g], destroyed the east of Magh Raighne, and they destroyed Cill-na-gCaillech[h] [i. e. of the nuns] Finech and Rechtin, and the people of Aedh killed the priest of the place, which God afterwards revenged upon Aedh, son of that Dubhghioll, for some plebeians of the Osraighi killed him as he was returning to his house. This Aedh was King of Ui-Drona, and of the Three Plains, and royal heir of Ui-Ceinsealaigh. Unde dicitur:—

O youths of pleasant Ailbhe[i],
Mourn ye the King of noble Slainè[k].
Slain is Aedh of hosts of the Bearbha[l],
The just king of the land of peaceful Fearna[m],
To great Fearna, of the thousand noble graces,
There came not, if I well remember,
A corpse of more illustrious fame
Since Bran Dubh[n] of troops was slain.
My shelter, my protection has departed;
May the King of kings make smooth his way.
It is easily known by Rath-Aedhain[o]
That Aedh is dead, O youths!

Uallachan[p], son of Cathal, royal heir of Ui-Failghe [Offaley], died.
Ugaire, son of Oilell[q], was made King of Leinster.
Buadhach, son of Mothla[r], royal heir of the Deisi, died.

[911.]

[n] *Bran Dubh.*—A famous King of Leinster, who was slain A. D. 601. See Ann. F. M., pp. 228, 229, 576.

[o] *Rath-Aedhain.*—i. e. Aidan's Fort, another name for Ferns. So called from [illegible]edh or Aidan, alias Mogue, [i. e. mo Ceó óʒ].

[p] *Uallachan.*—His death is entered in the Ann. Clonm. at the year 902, F. M. 905, but the true year is 910.

[q] *Ugaire, son of Oilell.*—He died in 915, according to the Ann. F. M.

[r] *Buadhach, son of Mothla.*—Ann. F. M. 905.

Ꝑal. Aiṙḋe ioñgnaḋ .i. na ḋí gṙén ḋo ṙioṫ maille in uno ḋie. i ṗṙiḋ. noin Maii. Ḋunlang mac Coiṙbṙe, ṙiġḋaṁna Laiġſn, moṙiṫuṙ. Ḋoṁnall mac Aoḋa, ṙi Ailiġ ḋo ġaḃail baċla.

Maolmóṙḋa, ṗṙincepṙ [.i. aiṙċinneċ] Tíṙe ḋa glaṙ, moṙiṫuṙ.

Ꝫaíṫin mac Ugṙain, ṙigḋaṁna Laoiġiṙi, moṙiṫuṙ. Ḃuaḋaċ mac Ꝫoṙṙain, ṙiġḋaṁna hUa mḃaiṙṙċe, moṙiṫuṙ. Ḋianim inġſn Ḋuiḃġiolla, bſn Ḋunluing, moṙiṫuṙ; unḋe ḋiciṫuṙ :—

Ḋianim ḋíon aṙ nḋaoine, ṙoṙcaċṫ gṙeim Ṙíġ na nḋúile,
Ḋuṙṙan ṫaoḃ ṙſḋa ṙuaiṫniġ, ḋo ḃeiṫ i n-uaiṙṫiġ úiṙe.

Inṙſḋ Oṙṙaiġe la Coṙmac ṙiġ na nḊéiṙi, ⁊ cealla iomḋa [ḋo] milleḋ ⁊ ceall manaċ. Ro maṙḃṙaṫ Oṙṙaiġe ḋeaṙbṙaṫaiṙ an Choṙmaic .i. Cuilſnnan; an ṫan ṙo ḃaoi Coṙmac ag milleḋ Oṙṙaiġe, ṫáinig Maolṙuanaiḋ mac Néill, mac an ṙí ṙo ḃaoi ṙeṁe ꝼoṙṙ na Ḋéiṙiḃ, ⁊ ḋṙſm ḋo Oṙṙaiġiḃ leiṙ, ḋaṙéiṙ Coṙmaic go ḋúnaḋ an Coṙmaic, ⁊ ṫáinig an Cuileannán a ḋṙuṗṙamuṙ ṙſṁainn na n-aiġiḋ, ⁊ ḋo ṙaḋ ḋeaḃaiḋ ḋoiḃ, ⁊ ṙo maṙḃaḋ Cuileannán ṙan ḋeaḃaiḋṙin. Ag iomṗóḋ ḋo Coṙmac ṙo ċuala an ṙgélṙin, ⁊ aḋ ċonnaiṙc ꝼén éḋaċ a ḃṙáṫaṙ a láiṁ an loċṫa ṙo maṙḃ é. Ḃa ḋuḃaċ, ḋobṙónaċ iaṙṫṫain Coṙmac.

Iṙ in mbliaḋain ṙi ṙo maṙḃaḋ mac Ḃṙaonáin, mic Cſṙḃaill go ṫṙuaġ aṙ láṙ a ḋaingin ꝼén, ⁊ géṙ ṙaoil Ḋiaṙmaiḋ go maḋ ꝼeṙṙḋe

[s] *A wonderful sign.*—This wonder is entered in the Ann. Clonm. at 902, but in the Ann. Ult. at 910 [911].

[t] *Dunlang.*—Ann. F. M. 906.

[u] *Domhnall.*—Ann. F. M. 906; Ann. Ult. 911. He was the eldest son of Aedh Finnliath, monarch of Ireland, and the ancestor of the family of O'Donnelly.

[x] *Maelmordha.*—Ann. F. M. 905.

[y] *Gaeithin.*—Ann. F. M. 906.

[z] *Buadhach.*—Ann. F. M. 906.

[a] *Dianimh.*—Ann. F. M. 906, [illegible] these lines are quoted.

[911.] Kal. A wonderful sign[s], i. e. two suns moving together during one day, i. e. prid. non. Maii. Dunlang[t], son of Cairbre, royal heir of Leinster, died.

Domhnall[u], son of Aedh, King of Ailech, took the [pilgrim's] staff.

Maelmordha[x], princeps (i. e. erenach) of Tir-da-glas, died.

Gaeithin[y], son of Ughran, royal heir of Laeighis, died.

Buadhach[z], son of Gossan, royal heir of Ui-Bairrche, died.

Dianimh[a], daughter of Duibhghill, wife of Dunlang, died; unde dicitur :—

Dianimh, shelter of our people, is fettered by the power of the King of the elements.
Alas! that her tall and beautiful person is in a cold house of clay.

The plundering of Osraighe by Cormac, King of the Deisi[b], and many [secular] churches and monastic churches were destroyed by him. The Osraighi killed the brother of Cormac, i. e. Cuilennan. When Cormac was plundering Osraighe, Maelruanaidh, son of Niall, the son of the king who was before him over the Deisi, having a party of the Osraighi with him, pursued Cormac to Cormac's own residence, and the Cuilennan whom we have mentioned before came to oppose them, and gave them battle, and Cuilennan was killed in that battle. On Cormac's return he heard this news, and he saw the clothes of his brother in the hands of those who had slain him, and he was melancholy and sorry in consequence.

In this year the son of Braenan, son of Cearbhall, was piteously slain in the middle of his own fortress, and though Diarmaid[c] thought that

[b] *Cormac, King of the Deisi.*—This entry is not in the published Annals. This Cormac is mentioned by the F. M. at 915, and his death is recorded by them at 917.

[c] *Diarmaid.*—This Diarmaid, King of Ossory, was uncle to the murdered chief-

ꝑeꝛꝛde dó maꝛḃaḋ mic a ḃꝛáṫaꝛ, ní aṁlaiḋ do ꝛála ḋó, uaiꝛ do eiꝛġſtcuꝛ Clann Ḋunġaile uile tꝛíd ꝛin i ccſnn Ḋiaꝛmada, ⁊ aṁail na eiꝛġſḋ Ceallaċ aiꝛ, aꝛ aṁlaiḋ ꝛo eiꝛġe Maolmóꝛḋa mac ḃꝛáṫaꝛ dó na ċſnn, ⁊ ꝛé cuiṁneċ in aiṁċꝛiḋe do ꝛiġne Diaꝛmaid ꝛe a a aṫaiꝛ, ⁊ ꝛé na ꝛſnóiꝛ ann: ⁊ ꝛo eiꝛġe an Maolmóꝛḋa ꝛin ġo ꝑeoċaiꝛ beaḋa i ccſnn Ḋiaꝛmada, ꝛónaiꝛc dá Oꝛꝛaiġe d'Oꝛꝛaiġiḃ tꝛéꝛ an ċoġaḋ ꝛin: ꝛo ḃaoi maꝛḃaḋ móꝛ ſtcaꝛꝛa. Taimiġ dna mac Aoḋa mic Duiḃġiolla, mac ón inġine Cſꝛḃaill mic Dunlaiġ, i n-aiġiḋ Diaꝛmada, aꝛ ba ġoiꝛc leiꝛ mac bꝛáṫaꝛ a ṁáṫaꝛ ⁊ a ḋala do ṁaꝛḃaḋ la Diaꝛmaid. Móꝛ ꝛaoꝛċlann ꝛo maꝛḃaiꝛc ꝛan ċaġaḋꝛa, ⁊ móꝛ ceall ꝛó ꝑáꝛaíġiꝛ.

Ꝓal. Saꝛuġhaḋ Aꝛdmacha do Cſꝛnaċán mac Duilġen, ſḋon, cimiḋ [.i. bꝛaiġe] do ḃꝛeiṫ eꝛꝛe, (.i. aꝛ in ccill) ⁊ a ḃáḋaġ Illoċ Ciꝛꝛ. Cſꝛnaċán iaꝛ ꝛin do ḃaḋaġ do Niall Ġlúndub in eodem lacu, i ndíoġail ꝛáꝛaiġṫe Aꝛdmaċa.

Maoilbꝛiġde imuꝛꝛo mac Maoildoṁnaiġ, ab Ḷiꝛ móiꝛ moꝛiꝛuꝛ.

Ꝓlann mac Ḷaoiġe, ab Coꝛcaiġe moꝛiꝛuꝛ.

Coꝛmac eꝛꝛcoꝛ Saiġꝛe.

Tiobꝛaide ab Imleaċa moꝛiꝛuꝛ.

Maolbꝛiġde mac Toꝛnáin, comaꝛba Ꝑháḋꝛaicc ⁊ Colum cille, ġo n-iomaḋ cléiꝛeaċ 'Éiꝛeann leiꝛ, im Muṁain d'áṫċuingiḋ ionṁaiꝛ aꝛ maiṫiḃ Muṁan da ṫaḃaiꝛc i ꝑuaꝛlaġaḋ bꝛaide ḃꝛiꝛon; ⁊ ꝑuaiꝛꝛiom ꝛain; ⁊ tuġ laiꝛ an mbꝛaid tꝛuaġ ꝛin aꝛ mbáḋaḋ a longġ,

tain, and is mentioned by the F. M. at the years 900, 914, 917; but this passage, which was evidently preserved in some Ossorian collection of Annals, is nowhere given by them.

[d] *Cearnachan, son of Duilgen.*—This entry is given by the F. M. at the year 907, but in the Ann. Ult. at 911 [912]. The situation or modern name of Loch Cirr is now unknown.

[e] *Maelbrighde.*—Ann. F. M. 907; Ann. Ult. 911 [912].

that he would be the better of the killing of his brother's son; it did not turn out so to him, for in consequence of this all the Clann Dunghaile rose up against Diarmaid, and, as if Ceallach would not rise against him, Maelmordha, the son of a brother of his, rose up against him, being mindful of the cruelty which Diarmaid had exercised against his father when he was an old man; and this Maelmordha rose up fiercely and vigorously against Diarmaid, and they divided Osraighe into two parts by that war. There was great slaughter between them. The son of Aedh, son of Duibhghilla (who was the son of the daughter of Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing), came also against Diarmaid, for it was bitter to him that the son of his mother's brother, and his *alumnus*, should have been killed by Diarmaid. Many nobles were killed during this war, and many churches were wasted.

[912.] Kal. The plundering of Ard-Macha by Cearnachan, son of Duilgen[d], i. e. by taking a prisoner out of it [i. e. out of the church], and drowning him in Loch Cirr. Cearnachan was afterwards drowned by Niall Glundubh in the same lake, in revenge of the profanation of Ard-Macha.

Maelbrighde[e], son of Maeldomhnach, Abbot of Lis-mor, died.

Flann, son of Laegh[f], Abbot of Corcach, died.

Cormac[g], Bishop of Saighir [Serkieran], [died].

Tibraide[h], Abbot of Imleach [Emly], died.

Maelbrighde, son of Tornan[i], successor of Patrick and Colum-Cille, with many ecclesiastics, [went] into Munster to solicit gifts from the men of Munster to ransom the prisoners of the Britons, and he obtained them, and he brought with him the miserable prisoners, their

[f] *Flann, son of Laegh.*—Ann. F. M. 907.

[g] *Cormac.*—Ann. F. M. 907.

[h] *Tibraide.*—Ann. F. M. 908.

[i] *Maelbrighde, son of Tornan.*—Something like this is entered by the F. M. at 908, and Ann. Ult. at 912 [913] thus: "Maelbrighte mac Tornain came into Mounster to release pilgrims of the British."

longa, ⁊ ar na ccurriomh i tír, ⁊ ar tteoidhcet dóibh ar ionnsaighidh Danar ⁊ Lochlann.

Kal. Maolmoedhóc princepr Droma móir mortuus.

Tiobraide eprcop Cluana eidhnech mortuus.

Catraoineadh ré Maoilmithidh mac Flannagáin ⁊ re nDonnchadh hUa Maoilreachloinn for Lorcán mac nDunchaidh, ⁊ for Fogartach mac Tolairg, du i ttorcair ile. Lachtnán mac Crinnaigh, rí Dúin Nairn Laoighis, mortuus. Maolradhraic mac Flathroe, rí Rath Domhnaigh, mortuus. Ethalbh, ri Saxoin tuairgirt mortuus.

Flaithbheartach mac Inmainen i righ Cairil.

Cobhlach lánmhór Lochlann [do] ghabhail ag Port Lairge, ⁊ fochla Orraige .i. tuairgsirt Orraighe, d'ionnsaidh dóibh; bradh mór ⁊ iomadh bó, ⁊ eallaigh do bhreith dóibh go nuige a longa.

Tangattur 'ran bliadhain sin slóigh mórda Dubhghall ⁊ Fionnghall dorindsi d'ionsoighe Saxon ar síoghadh Sitriuca hUí Iomhair. Ro fuagrattur cath for Saxoin, ⁊ arsi ón na so fuirgsettur Saxoin act tangattur fo chéduair d'ionsoigidh na bFrághnach. Ro cuirsi cath cruaidh feochair eattorra, agus ba mór brigh, ⁊ bruth ⁊ cornamh cscrannae. Ro tochailedh mór fola fadhchlann 'ran cath sa; gidhsi ir iadh Saxoin rugh buaidh ⁊ corgar ar marbhadh dhighaill na bFragánach, uair do ghabh galar rí na bFragánach, ⁊ rugadh ar in cath é go

[k] *Maelmaedhóg.*—His death is entered in the Annals of F. M. at 909.

[l] *Tibraide.*—Ann. F. M. 909.

[m] *Maelmithidh.*—Ann. F. M. 909.

[n] *Dun-Nair in Laeighis.*—A place in the Queen's County. This entry is not in the published Annals.

[o] *Rath-domhnaigh.*—Now Rathdowney, a small town in the barony of Upper Ossory, Queen's County. It is called Rath-Tamhnaigh.—F. M., A. D. 909.

[p] *Ethalbh.*—Æthulf, or Æthelwulf.

[q] *Flaithbhertach, son of Inmainen.*—He was Abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, and had been the chief cause of the Battle of Bealach-Mughna, in which Cormac Mac Cuillenain was killed. He became King of Munster A. D. 908, and died 944.

[r] *Lochlanns.*—This entry is given in the Ann. F. M. at 910, but the true year is 913.

their ships having been swamped, and themselves cast ashore, having come to shun the Danes and Lochlanns.

[913.] Kal. Maelmaedhóg[k], princeps [i. e. abbot] of Drum-mor, died.

Tibraide[l], Bishop of Cluain-eidhnach [Clonenagh], died.

A battle was gained by Maelmithidh[m], son of Flannagan, and Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, over Lorcan, son of Donchadh, and Fogartach, son of Tolarg, in which many fell: Lachtnan, son of Cearnach, King of Dun-Nairn in Laeighis[n], died. Maelpatraic, son of Flathrai, King of Rath-domnaigh[o], died. Ethalbh[p], King of the North Saxons, died.

Flaithbhertach, son of Inmainen[q], [was installed] in the kingdom of Caisel.

A very large fleet of Lochlanns[r] settled at Port-Lairgè [Waterford], and plundered the north of Osraighe: they carried off a great number of prisoners, and many cows and small cattle to their ships.

There came in this year great hosts of Black Galls[s] and Fair Galls[t] again into Saxonland, after setting up Sitric, grandson of Imhar, as king. They challenged the Saxons to battle. And the Saxons did not indeed delay, but they came at once to meet the Pagans. A stubborn and fierce battle[u] was fought between them, and great was the vigour, and strength, and emulation on both sides. Much of the blood of nobles was spilled in that battle, but it was the Saxons that gained victory and triumph, after having made great havoc of the Pagans,

[s] *Black Galls.*—Or dark foreigners, i. e. Danes.

[t] *Fair Galls.*—Or fair-haired foreigners, i. e. Norwegians.

[u] *Fierce battle.*—This is perhaps the same battle described in the Saxon Chron. at the year 911, in which Otter the Earl and many other Danish chieftains were slain, but the two narratives do not agree in every particular; nor does the Saxon Chronicle mention Sitric, grandson of Imhar, as the leader of the party.

é ʒo coill baoi coṁfoċraiḃ ḋóiḃ, ⁊ ba marḃ ann sin é. Oittir dno an t-iarla ba moó muirn 'san caṫ sa, ó ro ċonnairc ár a ṁuinntire do ċur do na Saxonaiḃ, aseḋ do riġne, teiċsḋ fo caillib ndlúiṫ baoi i comfoċraiḃ do, ⁊ in neoċ ro ṁair da ṁuinntir leis. Tangattur dronga díoṁóra Saxon 'na ḋsghaiḋ, ⁊ ro ġaḃsat mun gcaille maccuart. Ro iorail imurro an riogan orra an ċaill uile no ṫsgad da cclaiḋṁiḃ, ⁊ da ttuaġaiḃ: ⁊ asḋ on do riġneḋ aṁlaiḋ. Ro trasgraḋ an caill ar túr, ⁊ ra marḃad uile na Pagánaiġ, ro battur san ccaile. Ra marḃaid tra aṁlaiḋ sin na Pagánda lasin ríoġan go ro lsṫ a clu ar gaċ leiṫ.

Do rigne Edeldrida tria na gliocas féin síḋ fria fiora Alban, ⁊ re Breaṫnuiḃ, ġibé tan tiugfaidís an cinsḋ cédna da hionsoighiḋ, gur ro eirġidissin do congnam lé. Damad ċucasoṁ no ṫaosdaois, gur ro eirgeḋsi leosum. Céin ro ḃas ime sin, ro lingsiot fir Alban ⁊ Brstan fo bailiḃ na Loċlonn, ra millsiod, ⁊ ra airgsiod iad. Tainig rí Loċlann iartain, ⁊ ra airg Srait cluaide, .i. ra air an tír, aċt ní ro cumaing namaid [ní] do Sraiṫ cluaide.

[1] *Etheldrida.*—See above, p. 227, note [p], and comp. Lappenberg's History of England (Thorpe's Transl.), vol. ii., p. 92 *sq.* From the manner in which "the Queen" is here mentioned, it would seem that the transactions here recorded must have taken place after the death of Æthelred in 912, or during the illness which incapaci-

Pagans, for the King of the Pagans had contracted a disease, and he was carried from the battle to a neighbouring wood, where he died. But when Otter, the most influential Iarl that was in the battle, saw that his people were slaughtered by the Saxons, he fled to the dense woods which were in his neighbourhood, carrying with him the survivors of his people. Great parties of Saxons followed in pursuit of them, and they encompassed the wood round about. The Queen ordered them to cut all the wood down with their swords and axes. And they did so accordingly. They first cut down the wood, and [afterwards] killed all the Pagans who were in the wood. In this manner did the Queen kill all the Pagans, so that her fame spread abroad in every direction.

Etheldrida[x], through her own wisdom, made a treaty with the men of Alba and the Britons, that whenever the same race should come to attack her, they would rise up to assist her; and that should they come to them, she would assist them. While they were thus joined, the men of Alba and Britain attacked the towns of the Lochlanns, which they destroyed and pillaged. The King of the Lochlanns afterwards arrived, and plundered Srath Cluaide[y], i. e. he plundered the country, but the enemy was not able to take Srath Cluaide.

tated him from taking any part in public affairs.

[y] *Srath Cluaide.*—i. e. Strathclyde, in North Britain.

GENERAL INDEX.

ABHAIN Mor, or Avonmore, 217, *n.*
Achadh arglais, or Agha, 171.
Achadh mic Earclaidhe, 145.
Adamnan, when a school-boy, story of, 75, *seq.*; relics of, 55; assumes abbacy of Ia, 89; ransoms captives, 89; comes to Ireland, 93; promulgates "Law of Innocents," 97; his contention with Irgalach, 101; his rule for celebration of Easter, 111; death of, 115.
Adolph, king of the Saxons, 151.
Aedh, son of Ainmire, 8, *n.*, 9.
—— Allan, 12, *n.*, 28, 29, 42, *n.*, 45, 59.
—— king of Ailech, 129.
—— of Carn Tasaigh, 219.
—— son of Cumascach, 155.
—— son of Duibhghilla, 239, 243.
—— son of Dluthach, 95.
—— son of Dubhdabhoirenn, 153.
—— Finnliath, 155, 157.
—— Laighean, 42, *n.*, 50, *n.*, 51.
—— son of Maelduin, 99.
—— Menn, 41.
—— Finnliath, son of Niall, 141, 143, 147, 151, 157, 159, 171, 177, 189.
—— Roin, king of Uladh, 59.
—— bishop of Sleibhte, 99.
—— Uairidhnach, 11, 12, *n.*
—— king of Ui-Leathain, 211.
Aedhagan, son of Finnacht, 177.
Aedhan the leper, 37.
Aedhgen Ua Maithe, 49.
Æthelred, king of the Saxons, 231, *n.*
Aenghus, king of Fortrenn, 55.
—— son of Faelchu, 55.
—— a sage of Cluain Ferta Molua, 153.
—— the high wise man, 141.
—— son of Bec Boirche, death of, 57.
—— Uladh, death of, 65.
Ailbhe. *See* Magh Ailbhe.
Aidhne, territory of, 211, *n.*
Ailech, destruction of, by Finnachta, 71.
Ailech-Frigrinn, 23.
Aileran the wise, death of, 65.
Ailen, the two sons of, 51.
Ailgenan, son of Dunghal, king of Munster, 129, 135.
Ailell Banbhan, abbot of Biror, 153.
—— bishop and abbot of Fore, 195.
—— son of Bodhbhcha, 53.
—— of Clochar, 185.
—— son of Conall Grant, 51.
—— son of Cu-gan-mathair, 103.
—— son of Domhnall, death of, 67.
—— son of Dunghal, 98.
—— son of Dunlang, 195.
—— son of Eoghan, 211.
Aillinn, battle of, 57.
Aindli, wise man of Tir-da-ghlas, 135.
Ainge, river, 118, *n.*
Aircelltair, or Ailcelltra, battle of, 71, 77.
Airghialla, 34, *n.*
Airiur-Gaeidhel (or Argyle), 14, *n.*
Airmeadhach of Craebh, 89.
Airthera, or Orior, 155.
Albain, or Scotland, 40, *n.*
Albanachs, the, 231.
Albdan, king of Lochlann, 159.
Alle, king of the Saxons, 173.
Almhain, or Allen, hill of, 32, *n.*; kings slain in battle of, 49–51, 221.
Amlaeibh, 223.
—— Conung, 127.
—— son of king of Lochlann, 135, 149, 151, 157, 171, 173, 185, 195.
Anastasius, 21.
Aneslis, or Beal-Borumha, 216, *n.*
Anglesea, or Mona Conain, 155.
Aodhan Mac Gabrain, 7.
Ara Cliach, 147.
Aradh Tire, 141.

Arcadians of Cliach, 131.
Ard-Macha, burning of, 69, 185, 243.
—— plundered, 127.
Argyle, ancient name of, 14, *n.*
Aunites, or Danes, 159.
Attacotts, the word, 237.
Ath-muiceadha, 131.

Badbh, 191.
Baedan, abbot of Cluain-mic-nois, 65.
Baeth-galach, 45.
Baithin, abbot of Benchair, 67.
Balearic Isles, 163.
Banbhan, scribe of Cill-dara, 89.
Barith the Earl, 173, 197.
Bealach Chonglais, 131.
—— Gabhráin, 189.
—— Lice, battle of, 53.
Bec Boirche, 87.
Beccan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, 93.
Becc Ua Leathlabair, king of Dal Araidhe, 225.
Bede, date of his work, 56, *n.*; death of, 65; reference to, 113, 115.
Beg Boirche, slayer of Congall Cennfoda, 71.
Bennchair, deaths of four abbots of, 65.
—— burning of, 69.
Berbha, or the Barrow, 85, 239.
Black men of Erin, 163.
Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine, 63, 65.
—— son of Maelcobha, 69.
Blue men of Erin, 163.
Bodhbhchar, son of Diarmaid Ruanaidh, 111.
Boghaine, 48, *n.*
Boinn, or Boyne, 10, *n.*, 101, *n.*
Boirinn, battle of, 55.
Boromean tribute, 22, *n.*, 33, 34, *n.*
Borumha, the tax so called, 76, *n.*; remission of, 93.
—— book so called, 78, *n.*
—— Laighen, 82.
Braen, 225.
Breenan, son of Cearbhally, 241.
Bran, 225.
—— son of Conall Beg, 97, 109.
—— Dubh, 239.
—— king of Leinster, 40.
—— son of Maelochtraigh, 69.
Breagh plundered by the Lochlanns, 153.
—— Magh, 21, 118, *n.*
Breasal Breac, ancestor of chiefs of Osraighe, 8, *n.*
Breifnians, attack on Meath by, 237.
Brenann, 165, 167.
—— of Biror, 6, *n.*, 7.
Brendan, St., 6, *n.*
Brigit, St., 17, 40, *n.*
Britain Gaimud, 155.
Bruide, son of Deril, 111.
—— son of Bile, 89, 93.
Buachail, son of Dunadhach, 195.
Buadhach, son of Gossan, 241.
—— son of Mothla, 239.
Buan of Albain, 41.

Cadell, son of Roderick, 225, 227.
Caer Ebroic, or York, 159, 171.
Caireog, son of Dunog, 225.
Calatros, battle of, 87.
Caltruim, 65.
Cana, son of Gartnan, 91.
Cantabrian Sea, 159.
Carn Lughdhach, 137, 139.
Carrleagh, 14, *n.*
Carlingford Lough, 120, *n.*
Casan, scribe of Lusca, 97.
Cathal (son of Aedh), battle of, 60, *n.*, 61.
—— son of Fingaine, king of Munster, 21, 57.
Catharnach, 211, 217.
Cathasach, abbot of Ard-Macha, 143.
—— son of Luirgne, 69.
—— son of Maelduin, 87.
Cathbuaidh, 231.
Carthach, abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, 135.
Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, 207, 211.
—— abbot of Cill-dara and I, 163.
—— King of Feara-Cualann, 213, 217, 219, 225.
—— son of Guaire, 151.
—— son of Raghallach, 105.
Ceannmaghair, 28, *n.*
Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, 129, 131, 135, 139, 141, 143, 147, 153, 155, 157, 177, 189.
—— son of Maelodhra, 95.
—— son of Muirigen, 201, 211, 215, 217, 221, 223, 225.
Cearmait, son of Catharnach, 157.
—— son of Cinaedh, 151.
Cearnachan, son of Duilgen, 243.
Ceile, son of Urthuile, Prior of Aghabo, 199.
Ceilechar, brother of Cingégan, 207.
Ceallach, son of Faelchair, 57.
Cele-Christ, 55.
Cele-Dabhaill, 227.
Cenndeilgtin, or Cenndelgthen, battle of, 53, 109.
Cennedigh, son of Gaithin, 157, 159, 165, 170, 173, 189.
Cenn-Etigh, or Kinnitty, 210, *n.*
Cennfaeladh, son of Colgan, 87.
—— son of Crunmhael, 71, 77.
—— son of Maelbresail, 93.
—— son of Suibhne, 87.
—— king of Ui Conaill, 211.
—— Ua Muichtigherna, King of Caisil, or Munster, 153, 169, 197.

Cer of Cera, 51.
Cetamun, 57.
Cethernach, son of Nae Ua Ceallaigh, 55.
Chester, 228, *n.*, 233.
Children, mortality of, 89.
Cian, son of Cumascach, 185.
Cianachta, of Meath, or of Bregia, the territory called, 32, *n.*, 116, *n.*, 125, 177.
Cianachta Glinne Gaimhin, 87.
Ciar, daughter of Duibhrea, 87.
Ciarmacan, 199.
Ciarmach Ua Dunadhaigh, king of Ui Conaill Gabhra, 199.
Ciarraighi, or Kerry-men, 167.
Ciarodhar, son of Crunnmhael, 199.
Cicaire, king of Osraighe, 85.
Cill Ausaille, 197.
Cillene Fota, abbot of Ia, 53.
Cill-na-gCaillech destroyed, 239.
—— Nais, 224, *n.*
—— ruaidh, 53, *n.*
—— Ua nDaighre, battle of, 177.
Cinaedh, Caech, son of Irgalach, 51, 53, 55, 57, 109.
—— Mac Ailpin, king of the Picts, 151.
—— Cinaeth, son of Conaing, 117, 119.
Cineide, son of Gaeithin, 153.
Cinel-Cairbre, 50, *n.*
Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, 30, *n.*, 35.
Cinel-Conaill, sovereignty of Erin separated from, 59.
Claenadh, battle of, 109.
Clane, round hill of, 39, *n.*
Clercén, king of Ui-Bairche, 213.
Clergy, presence of the, in warlike expeditions, 210, *n.*
Clonard, ancient name of, 14, *n.*
Clothna, son of Colgan, 49.
Cluain-Dobhail, 36, *n.*
—— eidhneach, 11.
—— fearta-Brenainn, 163.
—— Iraird, 14, *n.*
—— Uamha, or Cloyne, 205.
Cobhthach, abbot of Kildare, 187.
Cobhthach-Cael-mBreagh, 39.
Cochall-Odhar, death of, 57.
Coibhdenach, son of Fiacha, 49.
Colga, son of Blathmac, 87.
Colgu, son of Eochaidh, 57.
—— son of Failbhe Flann, 85.
—— son of Domhnall, death of, 65.
Colman Banbain, 53.
—— Beg, 7.
—— son of Fergus, 11.
—— abbot of Benchair, death of, 87.
—— Cas, death of, 65.
—— abbot of Cenn-Etigh, 211, 217, 225.
Colman, son of Dunlang, 163.
—— son of Finnbhar, 105.
—— Ua Altain, 57.
—— Ua Cluasaigh, 61; his sailing to Inis-bofinne, 67; his death, 71.
—— Uamach, 53.
Colum-Cille, his story respecting death of Feradhach, 9; his death, 11; patron of Cinell Conaill, 40, *n.*; his manner of tonsuring, 21, 113; his relics brought to Ireland, 125, *n.*; crozier of, 231.
Comanns, plundering of the, 197.
Comhgall of Beanchar, 199.
Comhgan Fota, abbot of Tamlacht, 187.
Comṛama, the word, 40, *n.*
Conacan, son of Colman, 129.
Conaing, son of Congal, 61, 63.
Conall of Cill Scire, 175.
—— Crau, 49.
—— Men, king of Cinel-Cairbre, 51, 107.
—— son of Domhnall, death of, 65.
—— Gabhra, 107.
—— son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, 30, *n.*
—— Ultach, 153.
Conchadh, king of the Cruithnigh, 59.
Conchobhar Aired, King of Dal Araidhe, 99.
—— son of Donnchadh, 157.
Conḃail, the word, 26, *n.*
Condail of the kings, 44, *n.*
Congal, 211, 217.
—— Caech, 17, 18, *n.*
—— Cennfoda, son of Dunchadh, 71.
—— the Senior, king of Ciarraighe, 167.
—— son of Fergus of Fanaid, 26, *n.*, 33.
—— son of Lorchine, 69.
—— son of Maelduin, 93.
Congalach, son of Conain, 49, 95, 97.
Conmael, 36, *n.*
Connaught plundered by Cearbhall and Dunnchadh, 195.
Conneire, or Connor, 66, *n.*
Connell, Old, 44, *n.*
Connga, the, 223.
Connla, son of Breasal Breac, race of, 8, *n.*, 9.
Connmach, abbot of Cluain-mic-nois, 177.
Conodhar of the Ui-Toirdealbhaigh, 211, 217.
Coning, son of Godfraidh, 195.
Corann, battle of, 89, 107.
Corban's church, 225.
Corca-Laighde, 8, *n.*, 9; interchange of kings of, with those of Osraighe, 8, *n.*, 9; O'Driscoll, chief of, 8, *n.*
Corcach, or Cork, 169.
Cormac, son of Cuilenan, 201, 207, 221.
—— king of the Deisi, 211, 213, 217, 241.
—— son of Dunlang, 139.
—— son of Elathach, 165.
—— son of Elothach, 185.

Cormac of Lathrach Briuin, 143.
—— son of Mothla, 207, 209.
—— son of Maelfothartagh, 69.
—— bishop of Saighir, 243.
—— Ua Liathain, 175.
Corrbile, 41.
Cosgrach of Tigh Telle, 175.
Crannacht, battle of, 97.
Crimhthann, son of Cellach, 53.
Critan, abbot of Benchair, 67
Crohane, Co. Tipperary, ancient name of, 134, *n.*
Cronan Mac Ua Cualna, abbot of Benchair, 93.
—— the Dwarf, abbot of Cluain mic nois, 95.
Cruachan Claenta, 39.
Crufait, or Croboy, 125.
Cruachain, in the Eoganacht-Chaisil, or Cruachan Maighe Eamhna, 134, *n.*, 135.
Cruithne, or Cruithnigh, Picts, 59, *n.*, 87.
Cu, names compounded with, 36, *n.*, 37, *n.*
Cubretan, 36, *n.*, 45.
Cuganmathair, king of Munster, death of, 65.
Cuilennan, brother of Cormac, 241.
Cuimin Finn, abbot of Ia, 67.
—— Foda, death of, 61.
Cuindles, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, 53.
Culoingsi, the son of, 51.
Cumar-na-tri-n-uisce, 139.
Cumascach, son of Ronan, 69.
Cummeni of Mughdhorna, 97.
Cumsudh, abbot of Castlekieran, 187.
—— bishop of Cluain-Iraird, 151.
Curui, abbot of nis Clothrann, 195.
Cuthbertus, bishop, 91.

Dachonna, bishop of Conneire, 53.
Dalach, abbot of Cluain mic Nois, 153.
Dallan, son of Mor, 217.
Danes, the, 131, 133, 173.
—— and Lochlanns, the, 117, 159.
—— *See* Lochlanns.
Darerca, St., extract from life of, 9, *n.*
Deilginis-Cualann, 59.
Deisi, the 169.
Desgabhair, or South Leinster, 219, *n.*
Desies, the, plundered, 157.
Dianimh, daughter of Duibhghilla, 241.
Diarmaid, 27 157, 169, *n.*
—— cemetery of, 205.
—— son of Aedh Slaine, death of, 65.
—— son of Cearbhall, 213.
—— abbot of Cluain-Iraird, 17.
—— abbot of Ferns, 187.
—— Midhe, son of Airmbeadhach Caech, 93.
—— king of Osraighe, or Ossory, 241, 237.
Dicuill, son of Eochaidh, 69.
Dinertach, abbot of Lothra, 169.
Dinn-Canainn, 39.
Dinnrigh, 38, *n.*
Disert-Diarmada, or Castledermot, 203.
Dochuma Chonoc, abbot of Gleann-da-locha, 89.
Doer, son of Maeltuile, 71.
Domhnall, son of Aedh, 155, 241.
—— Breac, son of Eochaidh Buidhe, 87, 89.
—— king of Connaught, death of, 57.
—— king of Dun Cearmna, 211, 217, 219.
—— grandson of Dunlaing, 157.
—— Mac Ailpin, King of the Picts, 153.
Doiriadh, son of Conla, 51.
Dongalach Ua Aenghusa, 51.
Donnagan, son of Cédfad, 185.
Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, 41, 52, *n.*
—— Ua Fiachrach, 51.
—— Ua Maelsechlainn, 245.
Donnbo, 34, *n.*, 38, 47.
Donnsleibhe, son of, 21.
Druim-Coepis, battle of, 69.
—— Corcain, battle of, 57.
—— criaidh, or Drumcree, battle of, 237.
—— Fornacht, battle of, 55.
Drust, King of Alba, 55.
Duach, King of Osraighe, death of son of, 7.
Dubhaltach Firbisigh, or Mac Firbisigh, 1, 193.
Dubhartach Berrach, 177.
Dubhdabhoirenn, 211, 217, 219.
Dubhdachrioch, son of Dubhdabhoirenn, 51.
Dubhdainbher, King of Ard Cianachta, 91.
Dubhdathuile, abbot of Liath Mochaemhog, 18.
Dubhdibhderg, son of Dunghal, 107.
Dubhghlaise, or Douglas, 85.
Dubhagan, King of Fera-Maighe, 211, 217.
Dubhlach, 217.
Dubhthach, abbot of Cill-achaidh, 195.
—— son of Maeltuile, 185.
Dudley Firbisse, 1.
Duibhduin, 69.
Duncannon, 39, *n.*
Dunbolg, or Donard, 189.
Dun Carman, 218, *n.*, 221.
Cearmna, 211, *n.*
Ceithirn, or Giant's Sconce, 87.
Dunchadh, 225.
Dunchadhs, the two, 105.
Dunchadh, son of Cormac, slain, 57.
—— son of Donnghal, 177.
—— Muirisge, son of Maeldubh, 89.
—— son of Murchadh, 57.
—— Ua Ronain, 69.
Dun Dearmhaigh, 219, *n.*
Dungaile, son of Maeltuile, 69.
Dunghal, King of the Cruithni, or Picts, 87.
Dun-locha, battle of, 87.
Dun-Sobhairce, or Dunseverick, 66, *n.*, 195.

Dunlaing, son of Cairbre, 241.
—— son of Muireadhach, 185.
Dun-Neachtain, battle of, 89.

Easter, the celebration of, 111.
Ecbertus, death of, 57.
Eclipse of the sun, 163.
Ederscel, king of Bregia, 53.
Egnechan, son of Dalach, 199.
Eidgin Brit, bishop of Cill-dara, 157.
Eidhen, King of Aidhne, 211, 217.
Eignech, son of Conaing, 49.
Elodhach, son of Flann O'Sgigi, 51.
Emhir's Island, i. e. Ireland, 197.
Eochaidh Iarlaithe, king of Dal-Araidhe, death of, 65.
Eochaidh Leamhna, 107.
Eodhus, son of Dunghal, 185.
Eodus, son of Ailell, slain, 57.
Eoghan, race of, 18.
—— son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, 30, *n.*
Eoganacht Chaisil, 134, *n.*, 147, 155.
Erannan, son of Criomhthan, 37.
Escra, a silver drinking vessel, 9, *n.*
Etheldrida, St., daughter of Anna, 91.
Ethelfrid, King of Northumbria, 91.
Ethelfrida, Queen of the Saxons, 227, 247.
Etholo, King of North Saxons, 245.

Faelan, 225.
—— son of Colman, 87.
—— king of Leinster, 55, 69.
—— son of Murchadh, 57.
—— Senchustal, king of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, 85.
Faelchu, abbot of Ia, 53.
Faelcobhar of Clochar, 103.
Faha, 11, *n.*
Fahan, 20, *n.*
Fail, name of Ireland, 48, *n.*
Failbhe, abbot of Ia, death of, 87.
Falchar, king of Osraighe, 93, 95.
Feara-Cualan, 212, *n.*
Fearchair, son of Maelduin, 97.
Fearna, or Ferns, 239.
Fechin of Tobhar, death of, 65.
Feidhlimidh, son of Maelcothaigh, 103.
Feimhin, battle of, 7.
Feradhach, 211, 217.
—— Finn, death of, 7, 11.
Fera Maighe, 155, 169.
—— Ros, 35, 72, *n.*
Ferdomhnach, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, 197.
Ferdoragh, baron of Dungannon, 31, *n.*
Fergal, king of Erin, 40, *n.*
—— Glut, 49.
—— hill of, 41, *n.*
—— Ua Aithechta, 49.
Fergal Ua Tamnaigh, 49.
Ferghal Aidhne, king of Connaught, 97.
—— son of Maelduin, 21, 23, 29, 49, 89.
Fergus, son of Aedan, 93.
—— of Fanaid, 26, *n.*
—— Forcraidh, 107.
Fernmhagh, battle of, 57, 99.
Fersat, battle of, 69.
Ferta Cairech, or Fertach, 155.
Fethghna, comharba of Patrick, 127, 141, 149.
Fiachna, 17.
Fiach Ua Ugfadain, of Denbis, 208, *n.*
Fianamhail, son of Maeltuile, king of Leinster, 87, 95.
—— son of Maenach, 97.
Fiannamhail, son of Oisen, 99, 101.
Fidhgal, son of Fithchellach, 51.
Fidh-Gaible, wood of, 48, *n.*
Fincheallach, abbot of Fearna, 153.
Finech and Rechtin, 239.
Finguine, son of Cu-gan-mathair, 97.
Finian of Cluain-caein, 153.
Finn, 225.
Finnachta, son of Dunchadh, 23; victor in battle of Aircelltair, 71; beginning of his reign, *ib.*; stories told respecting, 71, *seq.*; battle between him and Bec Boirche, 87; his murder, 95.
Finnglais, 175.
Finnian, festival of, 38, *n.*
Finntan Ua Eachach, 11.
Firbisse, Dudley, 1.
Fithchellach, son of Flann, 93.
Flaithbhertach, abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, 201.
—— son of Inmainen, or Ionmainén, 205–7, 215, 245.
—— son of Loinsech, 55, 57, 59.
—— son of Niall, 129.
Flaitheamhail, son of Dluthach, 51.
Flaithemh, son of Faelchar, 195.
Flaithir, a poet, 67.
Flanna, daughter of king of Osraighe, 179.
Flann, son of Aedh Odhbha, 51.
—— abbot of Benchair, 55.
—— king of Cianachta, 141, 143, 157, 171.
—— son of Conang, 177.
—— son of Domhnall, 199.
—— king of Erin, 213, 219, 237.
—— Fiona, son of Ossa, 111.
—— son of Irghalach, 51.
—— son of Irthuile, 55.
—— son of Laegh, 243.
—— son of Maelsechlainn. *See* Flann Sionna.
—— Sinna Ua Colla, abbot of Cluain-mic-nois, death of, 59.
—— Sionna, son of Maelsechlainn, 165, 201, 205, 211, 237.

Flann, son of Tighernan, 237.
Fochard-Muirtheimhne, 59.
Fogartach, son of Geirtide, 109.
—— son of Niall, 51.
—— son of Tolarg, 245.
—— Ua Cernaigh, 20, *n.*, 21, 53.
—— son of Suibhne, 211, 217.
Foichsechan, 95.
Follamhan, son of Oilell, 213.
Forannan, abbot of Ard-Macha, 127.
—— abbot of Cill-dara, 99.
Forbasach, 49.
Forod Geilsheirce, 221.
Fortuatha, 212, *n.*
Foirtrenn, or Pictland, 159, 229.
Fothain, 11, *n.*
Fotharta-Fea, 212, *n.*
—— -tire, 163.
Frighrenn, 217.
Frigrinn, Ailech, 23, *n.*
Frosach, Niall, 21.
Frosts, remarkable, 143.
Furadhran, prior of Cill-achaidh, 199.

Gabhorchenn, 91.
Gabhrán, or Gowran, 137, 191.
Gaditanean Straits, 161.
Gaeidhil, or Scoti, 125.
Gaeithing, son of Ughran, 241.
Gaimide of Lughmhagh, 97.
Gaithin, son of, 177.
Gall Craibhtheach, 43, *n.*
Gall-Gaeidhil, or Dano-Irish, 129, 139, 141, 233.
Gall of Lilcach, 57.
Galls of Erin, 135, 157, 159.
—— the Black and the Fair, 245.
Gelsherc, daughter of Deirill, 221.
Gerald, Pontifex of Mayo, death of, 59.
Geran, son of Diocosc, 187.
Gilla-na-naemh, or Nehemias, 1, *n.*
Glais Chuilg, 109.
Glaisin, son of Uisin, 199.
Gleann na nGealt, 41, *n.*
Glifit, 131.
Gnathnat, abbess of Cill-dara, 93.
Gnia, abbot of Daimhliag-fianain, 197.
Gnim Cinnsiolla, 169.
Goffridh, 195.
Gormflaith, daughter of Flann, 223.
Gormlaith, Queen of Teamhar, 153.
Greallach-Dollaidh, 95.
Greenan Ely, 23, *n.*
Gregory the Great, 62, *n.*
Guaire Aidhne, death of, 63.
Guaire, son of Dubhdabhoirenn, 175.
Gwyned, 155.

Haimar, the Lochlann, 173.
Hingamund, 227.
Hona, chief of the Lochlanns, 145.
Horm, lord of the Danes, 121, 181.
Hugh of Leinster, 42, *n.*
Huidhrine of Maghbile, 95.

Ia, family of, 21.
Iargna, chief of the Lochlanns, 119, 123.
Imblech-Phich, or Imleach Fich, battle of, 91, 103.
Imhar, 127, 171, 195.
—— Conung, 229.
Imleach, or Emly, 139.
Immolate, signification of the word, 16, *n.*
Inis-bo-finne, 67, *n.*
—— Breoghain, battle of, 55.
—— an Ghaill, 44, *d.*
—— mac Nesain, or Ireland's Eye, 105.
—— Tarbhna, 139.
Indrechtach, abbot of Hy, 125, 127.
—— son of Dobhailen, abbot of Bangor, 199.
—— son of Tadhg, 51.
—— son of Muiredhach, 53.
Inneirghe, son of Duibhgilla, 213, 219.
Innis-Fail, ancient name of Ireland, 35, *n.*
Innsi Orc, 159.
Irgalach, son of, slain, 57.
Irgalach, son of Conaing, 101, 133, 105.

Jakes, meaning of the word, 12, *n.*
Jewels. *See* Valuables.
Justinian II., 99, *n.*

Killineer, near Drogheda, 183.
Kill-Luaithrinne, 32, *n.*
Kinnaweer, 28, *n.*
Knockfarrell, 41, *n.*

Lachtnan, son of Cearnach, 245.
Laeighis, or Leix, 212, *n.*
Laidhgnen, king of Ui Cinnselaigh, 53.
Lairgnen, 153.
Lann, daughter of Dunlaing, 129, 139, 157, 165.
Legionum Castra, 233, *n.*
Leicester, confounded with Chester, 282, *n.*
Leinster devastated by the Ui Neill, 22, *n.*
Leithglinn, or Leighlin, 149.
Leix, the territory called, 165, *n.*
Leo the emperor (i. e. Leo III.), 21; died, 55, 56, *n.*
Leoghain (or Ua Eoghain) Fergus, 51.
Letaithech, son of Cucarat, 49.
Lethchaech, 50, *n.*
Leth-Chuinn, 34, *n.*
Liag-Maelain, battle of, 87.
Liamhain, or Dunlavan, 219, *n.*

Lilcach, 43, *n.*
Linn-Duachaill, 120, *n.*
Loch Cend, 143.
—— Cime, 109.
—— Eachach, or Loch Neagh, 99.
—— Feabhail, or Loch Foyle, 157.
—— Gabhair, 71, *n.*
—— Laeigh, 127.
—— Leibhinn, or Lough Leane, 169.
—— Ri, or Ribh, 197.
Lochlanns, or Norwegians, 115, *n.*, 129, 131, 133, 145, 153, 155, 157, 159, 163, 165, 167, 185, 195, 197, 199, 227, 233, 245, 247.
Loichine Menn, abbot of Kildare, 97.
Loingsech, son of Aengus, 33, 97, 105, 107.
—— son of Foillen, 197.
—— victor in battle of Tulach-árd, 69.
Lorcan, king of Feara Cualann, 213, 219.
—— son of Cathal, 157.
—— son of Donchadh, 245.
Luaithrin, the virgin, 32, *n.*
Luan, meaning of the word, 85, *n.*
Luchrinna, St., 32, *n.*
Luimnech, or Limerick, 147.
Lunatics in Ireland, belief respecting, 41, *n.*
Lusca, oratory of, 143.
Lynch, Rev. John, 1.

Mac Ailerain, of Cill-ruaidh, 53.
—— Andaighe, great oratory of, 185.
—— Concumbri, death of, 57.
—— Conmella, Laidhcenn, 55.
—— Erca, son of Maelduin, 51.
—— Feimhin, 6, *n.*
—— Giallain, 135.
—— Onchon, death of, 57.
—— Radgund, 109.
Madudan, 211, 217.
Maelbrighde, son of Maeldomhnach, 243.
—— son of Tornan, 243.
Maelcaich, son of Scandal, death of, 67.
Maelchallan, son of Ferghal, 213, 219.
Maelciarain, 167, 183, 185.
Maelcobha, 16, *n.*
Maelcron, son of Muireadhach, 139.
Maelduin, son of Aedh, 175.
—— Beg, son of Fergus Conainn, 61.
—— son of Feradach, slain, 57.
—— son of Maelfithrigh, 87.
Maelfeichine, 125.
Maelfothartaigh, king of the Airghialla, 97.
—— son of Ronan, 65.
—— son of Suibhne, 69.
Maelguala, king of Munster or Cashel, 137, 141.
Maelmaedhóg, chief of Drum-mor, 245.
Mael-mic-Failbhe, 36, *n.*
Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, 245.
Maelmona, the son of, 51.
Maelmordha, chief of Tir-da-glas, 241–3.
Maelmuadh, 211, 217.
—— son of Finnachta, king of Airthir-Liffé, 195.
—— son of Donchadh, 171.
Maelmuirtheimhne, son of Maelbrighde, 171.
Maelodhar, abbot of Devenish, 187.
—— O'Tindridh, chief physician of Erin, 153.
Maelpatraic, son of Flathrai, 245.
Mael-petair, abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, 157.
Maelpoil, chief of Sruthair Guaire, 199.
Maelruanaidh, son of Niall, 241.
Maelrubha, son of, 21.
Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaigh, 115, 116, 123, 127, 129, 135, 141, 147, 151, 179.
Maeltuile, abbot of Imleach Iobhair, 151.
Maenach, son of Conmach, 157.
—— son of Finghin, death of, 63.
—— son of Siadhal, 203, 215.
Maenghal, abbot of Bangor, 193.
—— bishop of Kildare, 189.
—— abbot of Fobhar, 149.
Magh Ailbhe, or Ballaghmoon, battle of, 207, 239.
—— Adhair, 217.
—— Breagh, 21, 23.
—— Cuillinn, 109
—— Feimhin, 155.
—— Luirg, 197.
—— Macha, or the Moy, 147.
—— Muirtheimhne, 97.
—— Nairbh, 214, *n.*
—— Raighne, east of, plundered, 239.
—— Leine, 38, *n.*
Mainchine, bishop of Leithghlin, 163.
Mairge, or Slievemarague, 219, *n.*
Maistin, battle of, 55.
Mannan, the Isle of Man, battle of, 7, 7, *n.*
Matodan, king of Uladh, 123, 127, 149.
Mauritani, or Moors, 161, 163.
Meath plundered by Aedh, 151.
Mennbairenn, abbot of Achadh-bo, 97.
Mencossach, son of Gammach, 51.
Mindroichet, 159.
Mochua of Balla, 95.
Modichu, son of Amairgin, 43.
Molaisse of Leithglinn, 177.
Moling Luchra, 23, 33, 34, *n.*, 77, *seq.*, 97.
Mona Conain, or Anglesea, 155.
Mughain, lines on battle of, 217.
Mughron, son of Sochlachán, 225.
Muireadhach, son of Cathal, 177.
—— son of Bran, 189.
—— son of Domhnall, 199.
—— son of Indrechtach, 59.

Muireadhach, son of Maelduin, 155.
Muiregan, or Muirigen, son of Diarmaid, king of Naas, 155, 225.
Muirenn, successor of Brighit, 215.
Muirghes, son of Conall, 49.
—— son of Maelduin, 99.
Muirghius, anchorite of Ard-Macha, 153.
Mura Othna, St., 12, *n.*, 15, *n.*, 40, *n.*
Murchadh, son of Bran, king of Leinster, 21, 23, 41, 45, 49, 55.
Muredhach, the sons of, 51.

Nanny Water, the, 118, *n.*
Nás, now Naas, 155, 223, 225.
Nehemias Mac Egan, 1.
—— son of Cearnach, 103.
Nia, son of Cormac, 51.
Niall Frosach, 21, *n.*, 23.
—— Glundubh, 223, 243.
—— son of Murghes, 51.
—— of the Nine Hostages, 15, *n.*
Niallan, bishop of Slaine, 183.
Niar, 141.
Northmen, or Gall-Gaeidhil, 129, 139, 143.
Norwegians, or Lochlanns, 115, *n.*
Nuada, son of Dubhdunchuire, 51.
Nuada Uirc, king of Gull and Irgull, 49.
Nuadhat, the grandsons of, 51.
Nui, the Danish war-cry, 165, *n.*

Odhbha, 50, *n.*
Odolbh Micle, 177.
O'Driscoll, chief of Corca-Laighde, 8, *n.*
Oeghedchar, bishop of Oendruim, death of, 61.
O'Gaman, battle of, 63.
Oigedhchair, abbot of Coindeire (Connor), 175.
Oilell, son of Feradhach, 49.
Oisle, son of, king of the Lochlanns, 171.
Osraighe, or Ossory, plundered by the Deisi, 241; by the Lochlanns, 155, 245; by Rodolph, 129.
—— Duach, king of. *See* Duach.
—— extent of diocese of, 86, *n.*
Ossa, king of the Saxons, 69.
Othain Mura, or Othain mor, 11, 20, *n.*
Otter, Earl of the Pagans, 247.
—— son of Iargna, 231.
Owen, race of, 15, *n.*

Paganism, relapses into, 127.
Pagans and Saxons, battle between, 245.
Patrick, St., invoked by the Danes, 121.
Peter the apostle, tonsure of, 21, 111.
Picts of Dalaradia, 87, *n.*
Plague, deaths of Blathmac and Diarmaid by, 65.
Pope of Rome, never an Irishman, 62, *n.*
Port-Lairge, 147.
Port-Manann, 167.
Prediction, Ferghal's, concerning his sons, 23.
R. E., meaning of the letters, 71, *n.*

Rath-Aedha, or Rahugh, 141.
Ráth-Aedhain, or Ferns, 239.
Rathmor of Magh-line, battle of, 87.
Raghnall, son of Albdan, 159.
Raighne, fair of, 149.
Rechtabhra, son of Cumascach Ua Maine, 51.
Rechtin, 239.
Regner Lodbrok, 124, *n.*
Riagail of Bennchair, 111.
Robhartach, bishop of Finnglais, 175.
—— of Dearmhach, 197.
Roderick, king of the Britons, 135.
Rodlaibh, the fleet of, 153.
Rodolph, 129.
Roisene, abbot of Corcach, or Cork, 89.
Ronan, king of Leinster, story of his wife, 65.
Ross, diocese of, 8, *n.*
Rumann, 53.

Saxons, the, 89, 130, *n.*, 155, 173, 233, 245.
Scandinavian nations, ferocity of, 123, *n.*
Scotland, Albain a name of, 40, *n.*
Sebhdan, daughter of Corc, 59.
Sechnasach, son of Blathmac, 67, 69.
Segine, bishop of Ard-macha, 91.
Segonan, son of Conang, 153.
Seigine, abbot of Benchar, 63.
Sgama, the word, 169.
Shields, appearance of miraculous, 99.
Showers, miraculous, 21.
Simon Magus, tonsure of, 21, 113.
Sinainn, or Shannon, 76, *n.*
Sitric, grandson of Imhar, 245.
Slainè, or Slaney, 239.
Slebhte, or Sleaty, 99, 171.
Sliabh-Mairge, or Slievemarague, 149, 205.
Slighe-Asail, 76, *n.*
Sloighedach Ua Raithnen, 177.
Snánah Aighnech, or Carlingford Lough, 120, *n.*
Snoring, 24, *n.*
Sodhomna, bishop of Slaine, 143.
Spain, incursion into, by Scandinavians, 159.
Srath-cluaide, siege of, 193; plundered, 247.
Sruthair, or Shrule, 171.
Star, miraculous, seen, 16, *n.*
Steersman, Irish word for, 116, *n.*
Suairlech, comharba of Finian, 143.
Suairlech, 127.
—— of Inedhnen, 187.
Suibhne, abbot of Ard-Macha, death of, 57.
—— son of Conghalach, 49.
—— abbot of Lis-mor, 143.

Suibhne, son of Maelumha, 89.
—— Menn, 17, 18, *n.*
Suitheman, son of Arthur, 141.
Sundays, no work performed by Lochlanns on, 185.

Tadhg, son of Aigthide, 51.
—— son of Diarmaid, 157.
—— son of Faelan, 211, 219.
—— son of Failbhe, 97.
—— king of Munster, 32, *n.*
Tailltin, 20, *n.*
Tairchealtach Mac na Cearta, 137.
Teambair, the king of, and Horm, 135.
Teltown, 20, *n.*
Temhenan, king of Ui-Deaghaidh, 213, 219.
Theodosius III., 21.
Three Plains, plundering of the men of the, 197.
Tiberius Apsimarus, 105.
Tibraide, successor of Ailbhe of Emly, 205, 243.
—— bishop of Cluain-eidhnach, 245.
Tighernach, king of Breagh, 119, 163.
Tigh Telle, 175.
Tipraide Banbhan, abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, 151.
Tir-Chonaill, whence named, 30, *n.*
Tir-da-ghlas, abbacy of, 157.
Tir-Eoghain, whence named, 30, *n.*
Tonsure of Peter the apostle, 21, *n.*, 111.
Tonsuring of clerks in Erin, 111.
Tomrar the Earl, 163, 165, 167.
Tomrir Torra, chief of the Lochlanns, 145.
Tribute, Boromean, 22, *n.*
Tuaim-snamha, king of Osraighe, 85.
—— Tenbath, 38, *n.*
Tualaith, daughter of Cathal, 57.
Tuath Inbhir, 225.
Tuathal, abbot of Dun Caillen, 163.
—— son of Morgan, death of, 65.
—— Techtmhar, imposes Borumha, 77, *n.*
—— son of Ugaire, 213.
Tuenoc, son of Fintan, death of, 65.
Tulach-árd, battle of, 69.
Turgesius, 124, *n.*, 169, *n.*

Ua Aithechta, Fergal, 49.
—— Altain, Colman, 57.
Ua Brachaidhe, Snedhgus Derg, 55.
—— Cluasaigh, Colman, 61.
—— Colla, Flann Sinn, 59.
—— Daimine, Duibhdil, 51.
—— Domhnaill, Focarta, 51.
—— Eoghan (or Leoghain), Fergus, 51.
—— Fiachrach, Donnchadh, 51.
—— Cernaigh, Fogartach, 20, *n.*
Uallachan, son of Cathal, 239.
Ua Maelcaichs, the two, 51.
—— Maighleine, 43.
—— Maithe, Aidhgen, 49.
—— Tamhnaigh, 49.
Ugaire of Dun Dearmhaigh, 219.
—— son of Oilell, 239.
Ughran, son of Cennedigh, 213, 219.
Ui Aenghusa, 157.
—— Bairche, 212, *n.*
—— Deaghaidh, 212, *n.*
—— Drona, 212, *n.*, 239.
—— Felmedha, or Ballaghkeen, 199.
—— Liathain, 211, *n.*
—— Maccaile, or Imokilly, 199.
—— Muireadhaigh, 213, *n.*
—— Niallain, 155.
—— Neill, northern, race of the, 15, *n.*; devastate Leinster, 22, *n.*
—— Neill, southern, Colman Beg, chief of, 7.
—— Tuirtre, the tribe of the, 68, *n.*
—— Toirdealbhaigh, the tribe, 212, *n.*
Uillè, 225.
Uladh, plundering of, by Aedh, 129.
Ulbh, 223.
Ultan, son of Dicolla, 87.
—— son of Ernin, 63.
Umhaill, 127.
Urchraithe Ua hOssin, 91.

Valuables, Feradhach's, 9, 10, *n.*
—— meaning of the word, 9, *n.*
Vessels, silver drinking, 9.

Wonders, three, in Irish romantic stories, 47, *n.*

Zain, chief of the Lochlanns, 119, 123.

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